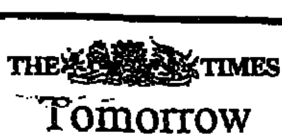
THE TIMES

No 61,649 | WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1983 | 20p



Tomorrow

Rose . . .



The Times Profile: Umberto Eco, somewhat surprised best-selling author of *The Name of The Rose*

. . . and Crown
Tim Heald reviews Elizabeth R, by Elizabeth Longford

Tweedy desperado
Sir John Hoskyns, scourge of the political Establishment

Travelling . . .
Business travel takes off again: a special report

. . . in Europe
How Britain's football clubs fared in Europe

Miners call special conference to fight pit closures

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders yesterday took the first step towards a strike this winter by making official a strike by militant Scottish miners and calling a special conference next month to fight pit closures.

They also submitted a claim for "*substantial*" wage *increases* designed to bring the value of their pay back up to levels reached after their last big confrontation with the Government in 1974.

No clear figures were put on the *demand*, but *officials* of the National Coal Board calculated that it could add at least 20 per cent to the industry's wage bill.

After being given an unusually detailed submission, the board yesterday put off making an offer *to the union until Friday*, when the mineworkers are likely to be offered rises in line with the Cabinet's 3 per cent ceiling on settlement in the public sector.

But the impetus is now building up over jobs rather than pay. The executive committee of the National Union of Mineworkers voted unanimously to support the two-week-old strike by pitmen at Monktonhall colliery near Edinburgh and to call a special delegate conference on the future of the industry, in London on October 21.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, said that the conference would "determine the union's position" on pit closures, and a number of options would be considered. He declined to say what they might be, but a national overtime ban is understood to be an item on the agenda. About 10 per cent of all shifts worked in the industry are done in overtime.

"The fight to maintain living standards is paramount, but at the same time so is the fight to maintain jobs and pits because if we do not have jobs and pits there is little point in fighting for wage increases", he said.

About 100 miners from Monktonhall pit lobbied yesterday's executive meeting, and they were told by Mr Michael McGahey, president of the NUM in Scotland, that the miners would take their battle "to the labour and trade union movement". He appealed: "Keep your unity. Stand firm behind your union".

It is unprecedented for the NUM to make official a strike at one *colliery, but the miners are* reeling under a spate of shutdowns that has evidently made their leaders decide that the time has come to call a halt. There are 16,000 fewer pitmen in the industry than a year ago, and at *least 16* collieries have closed or are scheduled to close by the end of the 1983-84 financial year.

It was announced yesterday that Herrington Burn colliery near Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, is almost certain to close.

The board's more immediate concern is to conclude a quick settlement on the miners' claim for a new wage deal operative from November 1. Present earning in the industry (including output bonuses) range from *£148.27 a week on the surface to* £178.93 at the coalface.

The board yesterday "just listened" to the miners' case, which recalled the old days of *detailed* and logically-argued submissions rather than the heady "give us the money" demands of the 1970s.

After a half-hour adjourment Mr James Cowan, board member for industrial relations, asked for time to consider the mass of statistics and promised to make an offer on Friday morning.

MINERS' PAY

	Claim	Settlement	Weekly *average* wages	National average *manual* wage*
	%	%		
1979	65	20	£101.76	£93.00
1980	35	13	£119.15	£111.70
1981	24	9.5	£140.20	£121.90
1982	31	7	£156.35	£133.80
1983	substantial	due Nov 1	£166.07	£143.00 (est)

*at April 1

Vauxhall ballot, page 2

22 held in cancer charity raid

The police were questioning 22 people after raids by the Fraud Squad in London and Peterborough in connexion with the activities of the charity Children with Cancer. The inquiry began after *Sunday Times* allegations that a businessman was making 65p from each pound raised. The *police have asked for people* who have had dealings with the organization to contact them.

Argentine drive for UN support

Argentina launched a campaign at the UN for European support for the junta's Falklands policy with an appeal to Britain's allies to persuade her to discontinue the "Fortress Falklands" policy

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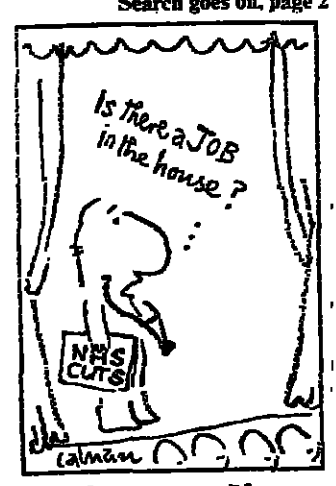
Betjeman stable

Sir John Betjeman remained on the danger list at Brompton Hospital, London, but his condition was said to be stable. He had a heart attack on Monday.

IRA arrests

Two more of the prisoners who escaped from the Maze prison were *recaptured after the security* forces surrounded a house near Newcastle, co Down

Search goes on, page 2



£1.6m yearling

A European record price of £1,627,500 was paid by a Robert Sangster syndicate for a Hello Gorgeous yearling colt at Newmarket Earlier report, page 26

Football results

Barnsley 3, Grimsby Town 1; Fulham 2, Middlesbrough 1; Oldham Athletic 0, Charlton Athletic 0; Bolton Wanderers 0, Burnley 0; *Bournemouth* 0, Bristol Rovers 1; Hull City 1, Wimbledon 0; Newport County 1, Preston North End 1; Plymouth Argyle 4, Scunthorpe United 0; Sheffield United 2, Bradford City 0; Aldershot 2, Swindon Town 1; *Blackpool* 2, Mansfield Town 0; Bristol City 3, Reading 1; Chesterfield 0, Hereford United 0; Darlington 1, Bury 2; Doncaster Rovers 2, York City 2; Halifax Town 2, Northampton Town 2; Rochdale 2, *Hartlepool United* 0.

Hitch over Lebanon peace talks

From Our Correspondent Beirut

The guns remained silent in Lebanon for the second consecutive day in spite of failure be the various armed factions to agree on a meeting site for the committee that will oversee the ceasefire.

Lebanese state radio and television, quoting an army communiqué, said that the Government, as well as Christian, Druze and Muslim militias, had chosen representatives for the ceasefire supervisory committee.

But sources close to Amal, the Shia Muslim militia, said that the committee had failed to meet yesterday, because its members could not agree where to meet.

The delay is likely to slow the dispatch of "impartial observers", possibly to include members of the United Nations truce supervision organization, into the mountain areas south and east of Beirut.

Such a delay could lead to further charges that the combatants are using the lull in the fighting to rearm and fortify their positions.

Early yesterday, the Lebanese Army charged that the Druze militia was using the ceasefire to improve their mountain positions.

Lebanon's Minister of Public Works, Mr Pierre Khoury, said that Beirut's international airport may be opened to flights tomorrow. The airport has been closed since August 28, when Shia militia and Lebanese army troops clashed in the capital's southern suburbs.

The meeting of the ceasefire supervisory committee of military representatives will be followed by the formation of a so-called national reconciliation committee that will discuss Lebanon's future.

Despite efforts to draw leaders of the key political factions to the national summit meeting, it is feared that a lasting solution will not be found.

Syrian resolve, page 5

More Cunard work goes abroad

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Cunard infuriated Britain's work-starved shipyars again yesterday by taking yet another passenger ship contract abroad.

Just a week after agreeing to send the Queen Elizabeth 2 to Germany for a £4.5m winter refit, the line confirmed that the 25,000-ton Vistafjord is to have a £3m overhaul in Malta, and her sister the Sagafjord in San Francisco.

Malta Dry Docks is the yard which caused a furore earlier in *the year* by winning a £3m contract for a post-Falklands refit of the 17,000-ton Cunard Countess after British yards said they could not do it in time.

And a year ago Cunard proposed to build a replacement *for the container-ship Atlantic* Conveyor, sunk in the Falklands, in South Korea – an order eventually placed at Swan Hunter's yard on the Tyne after a £15m grant from the Government.

The Vistafjord is one of two cruise ships bought by Cunard from Norwegian America Line for £46m in May, and Cunard said last night that she was being dry-docked in Malta because that was where the Norwegian line had planned to refit her and were delivering her.

The Sagafjord, 24,000 tons, will be dry-docked in San Francisco about the same time for exactly the same reason, Cunard added.

Unlike the first three ships, *British yards were not* asked to quote for the two latest contracts and were not surprised. "Naturally our salesmen were watching these ships in case the change of ownership brought work our way, but we were not asked to quote and were *not expecting* to be", a British Shipbuilders spokesman said.

But the shipyard unions reacted with predictable fury. Mr James Murray, leader of the boilermakers' section of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, accused Cunard of "putting greed and profit as a higher motive than their interest in the British shipbuilding industry."

Placing the Vistafjord order in Malta was "the final nail in the coffin of the British ship repair workers", Mr Murray said. "Cunard were quite satisfied to take all the government aid they can get and then bleed us to death and forget patriotism."

Mrs Thatcher was silent on the latest Cunard move last night, after her extensive comments on the previous deals

In the case of the Atlantic Conveyor she pulled out all the stops to make Cunard order in Britain. But she said it was "not unreasonable" for Cunard to have the Countess refitted in Malta if British yards could not meet the line's essential deadlines.



Mr Murray: "Bleeding us to death."

The Vistafjord, built in Britain in 1973, and the Sagafjord, built *in France* in 1965, bring Cunard's cruise fleet to five – the QE2, Princess, and Countess, Vista and Sagafjord.

The two ships were bought to extend Cunard's interest in cruising without adding new *tonnage to a market already in* danger of over-capacity. The company said in May that it expected to make record profits from cruising this year

Its policy of buying and repairing cheaply is in sharp contrast to *P & O, for* whom Cunard's parent, Trafalgar House, made a recent takeover bid. P & O is spending £100m on a new cruise ship, to be named the Royal Princess by the Princess of Wales, in Finland.

Flag transfer fears, back page

Australia gets bolt as well as cup



Cup glory: A jubilant Mr Alan Bond, head of the victorious Australian syndicate, with the America's Cup.

Americans put on a brave face

From David Miller, Newport

The 3ft iron bolt which for 132 years has screwed the America's Cup to a table in the New York Yacht Club was presented *yesterday to the Perth property* and oil millionaire, Mr Alan Bond, head of the victorious Australia II syndicate.

At a ceremony at the Marble House, former home of the Vanderbilt family memorabilia on fashionable Bellevue Avenue here, a crowd of about 200 saw the New York Yacht Club commodore Mr Robert Stone, and ex-commodore, Mr Bus Mossbacher, hand over the cup to Royal Perth Yacht Club commodore, Mr Peter Dalziell.

In giving the bolt to Mr Bond, Mr Stone said that he hoped he would not be keeping it for 132 years, but felt he ought to have it. The losing helmsman, Mr Dennis Conner, was not present.

The presentation ceremony came as a surprise. It had been expected that it would take place in two or three days' time in the club premises in New York. Mr Stone, putting a brave face on the end of sporting history, said that there was no other country to whom the club would rather hand the trophy.

This had been the sixth *Australian challenge*. Searching for a simile that did not quite match the historic moment on the terrace at the rear of the mansion facing seawards through the beech trees, Mr Stone said he felt he knew how the Australians would feel, remembering what it had been like when the United States beat the Soviet Union at ice hockey in the last winter Olympics.

In thanking everyone involved in the series, including the elimination races which lasted more than three months, Mr Stone mentioned the jury of the *International Yacht Racing* Union, "for keeping our races honest". That begged the question of what the IYRU might think of Liberty's vain attempt to retain the trophy by changing her ballast and rating for the seventh and final race. The Australians had objected but did not protest on the day.

Mr Dalziell, dressed in an all-white, military-style uniform – which I suspect is unlikely to become as fashionable as Mr Ben Lexcen's innovative yacht design – said that the training, discipline and dedication had enabled his squad to come back from 3-1 down. That is true, but most people here know that it was *really the keel which did it.*

The star of the show this summer has undoubtedly been Mr Lexcen, who was presented with an old hub cap off a Plymouth car as a response to a joke he is said to have made that if they won the cup they would have it rolled into an Australian plate.

More photographs and Australian euphoria, back page

Reagan plea for IMF funding

From Frances Williams and Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan strongly attacked the United States Congress yesterday warning of a global "economic nightmare" if warring Republicans and Democrats are unable to resolve their differences and approve $8.5 billion in new funds for the International Monetary Fund.

In a hard-hitting address opening the formal sessions of the IMF's joint annual meeting with the World Bank, Mr Reagan told the world's finance ministers and central bankers that the increase *in funds* was crucial to the present economic recovery.

"This legislation is not only crucial to the recovery of America's trading partners and to the stability of the entire financial system but it is also necessary to a *sustained recovery in the United* States", Mr Reagan said in his first public attack against the feuding Congressmen.

Delegates from 150 nations also heard impassioned appeals, from the heads of the IMF and the World Bank, for adequate resources to manage the world's continuing debt crisis.

Much of the focus of the preliminary sessions before the formal opening meeting was on the urgent need for the US Congress to break a deadlock over legislation approving the US contribution.

The President's grim warning of the consequences that would result from failure to approve the *funds echoed that of* senior British officials. As one senior British official said: "What would cause the whole bloody thing to collapse is if Congress fails to pass the US quota increase."

In anothr development yesterday, *Mr Nigel Lawson held his* first bilateral meeting as Chancellor with Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, and raised the British Goverment's strong concern over the Reagan Administration's failure to resolve the unitary tax stion. In response to growing British pressure, the President attempted last week to find a compromise solution to the controversial levy – which taxes multinational companies according to a proportion of their world wide income rather than their local profits – by saying that a special commission would study the issue.

But British officials are not at all happy with the decision and

Continued on back page, col 7

Hongkong takes over crisis bank

Hongkong (Reuter) – Hongkong passed an emergency law last night to acquire a local bank which was unable to meet its commitment.

The Hongkong Government called the colony's legislative council into a special session to pass a Bill enabling it to acquire the Hang Lung Bank, which was unable to meet commitments to its clearing bank.

The Financial Secretary, Sir John Bremidge, told the council that the Government had decided to acquire Hang Lung after the clearing bank, the Chartered Bank, had refused to cover Hang Lung's commitments.

The clearing bank had told the banking commission it would no longer cover the $HK50m (£4m) overdrawn on Hang Lung's clearing account.

Sir John said it was unaccept*able for the Government to allow* the bank to fail. Firm government action was needed and the only satisfactory course was to take over Hang Lung to protect depositors and maintain confidence in Hongkong's banking system.

The Government would acquire full control of Hang Lung today but Sir John said he hoped the bank would return to private ownership in due course.

Hang Lung is a privately-owned bank not listed on any of Hongkong's four stock exchanges. It had assets totalling $HK4.1bn in March last year, but suffered runs on deposits last September and October.

Visit cut short, page 6

Missiles to be deployed despite offer

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Officials said yesterday that the United States still expected to go ahead with the deployment of the first 41 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in West Germany and Britain in December despite the latest conciliatory *gesture by President Reagan* towards the Soviet Union.

However, they did not believe that the initial negative reaction for Moscow was its last word on the new US initiative and expressed hope that the Soviet *Union might soon produce* a serious counter-proposal at the Geneva arms reduction talks.

But they did not expect this to happen until Nato had proved its ability to weather the anti-nuclear demonstrations expected to take *place in Western Europe this* autumn.

It was partly to defuse anti-nuclear sentiment in Europe that Mr Reagan decided publicly to unveil the new US proposals to reduce intermediate range nuclear (INF) weapons in his speech to the UN General Assembly on Monday.

The officials expressed the view that as a public relations exercise the President's speech had been largely successful. Mr Reagan discussed his new initiative with President Koivisto of Finland during meeting at the White House yesterday.

The main American concession would allow the Soviet Union to keep more INF missiles in Europe than the United States so long as there was "global equality" in the number of warheads. America also agreed to include nuclear-capable medium-range bomber aircraft in the Geneva talks and to reduce the number of Pershing 2 missiles in proportion to the overall number of missiles the United States would eventually deploy.

Reagan condemned, page 6

Iron Lady sends the west wild

From Trevor Fishlock Toronto

Mrs Margaret Thatcher flew west last night to meet a man after her own heart. He is tough, plain speaking, intimidating and uncompromising, and, in *That*cherspeak-terms, as dry as desert sand.

This John Wayne of the prairies is Mr Peter Lougheed, Tory Premier of Alberta and formidable champion of provin*cial rights in the battles with the* Federal Government in Ottawa.

Mrs Thatcher, who was scheduled to breakfast with Mr Lougheed, was eager to learn of Alberta's oil riches, enterprise, rugged individualism and all that.

The boom, unfortunately, is over and people are leaving. And Edmonton, the provincial capital, tops the Canadian figures for wife-battering, alcoholism and suicide.

Mrs Thatcher is enjoying Canada, and Canadians are enjoying her. They wanted to see the amazing Iron Lady and that is what she is giving them.

Her setpiece speech to Parliament was a triumph and her vigorous confrontationist style delighted a banquet audience in Toronto.

After one burst of applause she glanced at Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, who was next to her, and said: "I am doing well with this audience, Pierre".

Canadian meeting: Mrs Thatcher with Mr William Davis, Premier of Ontario.

It was hard to guess what Mr Trudeau was thinking. He and Mrs *Thatcher disagree on how* the Russians should be faced, and Mr Trudeau in his speech had talked of the need for courage to lower tension.

But Mrs Thatcher, prefacing her remarks with: "When I took over in Britain . . ." stuck to her iron line. "We do not want peace at any price, but peace with freedom and justice", she said, adding: "Tyrants do not tackle those who are strong . . . Nato is the most successful peace movement in history".

She ate a television journalist for breakfast and, feeling peckish later in the day, bit some reporters' heads off at a press conference. "Aren't you used to directness?" she challenged the scribblers. "It comes as second nature to me."

Asked about the differences between herself and Mr Trudeau at the Williamsburg summit she demanded to know if reporters *expected politicians to sit around* like suet puddings. But she was nice and motherly with a Korean reporter who had difficulty with his English.

Mrs Thatcher has demonstrated to Canadians that all they *have heard about her is true. In a* huge diverse country where political compromise and accomodation are vital, a politician with an unshakeable attitude is a cause for wonder.

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Leading articles: Reagan and disarmament; the Maze breakout; America's Cup
Features, pages . . .
Michael Ivens on ending the unions' political levies; how Poland's military leaders are turning into pen-pushers; France: health without tears; Spectrum: The Cynical Seventies; Wednesday Page: A Python sheds his skin; Special Report, pages 15, 16 and 17, on regional airports
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Roads system adequate by end of decade, Government promises

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Britain's roads programme is racing ahead, helped by lower inflation and fierce competition among contractors, the Government claimed yesterday.

More than £2,000m will be spent on roads in England this year, and by the end of the decade almost all the need for inter-urban roads will have been met.

When that time comes, according to a White Paper published yesterday, the emphasis will shift from roads between towns and cities to movement within them.

Talks are taking place with local authorities about a revised primary road network to meet the needs of the next century, and how to cope with traffic in towns.

The answer to the last is unlikely to be simply more roads, the White Paper says, especially in dense inner areas where the cost of roads is high and the social and visual damage is great.

"A comprehensive replacement of the road system in places like inner London is not the answer", the White Paper says. "But there will be places where new or significantly improved roads are the right answer."

These will be combined with improved techniques of traffic management; parking controls and lorry routes; and the needs of public transport.

Such urban roads as are built will need to ease congestion, especially where public transport would be helped; take heavy through traffic out of shopping and residential areas; improve access for industry and commerce; and improve the condition and appearance of the roads, the White Paper says.

Of the £2,000m being spent this year, more than £500m is going on new and improved motorways, trunk roads and by-passes, and about £300m on improving and maintaining local authority roads.

The star of the programme continues to be London's orbital motorway, the M25, of which more than half – 62 out of 121 miles – is open, and a further third under construction.

The M11 Dartford Tunnel link was completed in the spring and traffic from the Midlands, North and Scotland will be able to travel all the way to Dover on motorways or dual-carriageways when the next section to the A1 is completed

Other key schemes opened this year include part of the M63 Manchester outer ring road, the southern by-pass of Ipswich and the A180 to Immingham.

Another 190 miles of new trunk road is at present under construction, including the remaining sections of the M25 to the west and south-west of London (contracts for a 12½-mile stretch from Heathrow to Rickmansworth have also been let; the last sections of the M27 north of Southampton, parts of the M65 Calder Valley motorway in Lancashire; the M3 extension from Basingstoke to Winchester; and the M42 to the south of Birmingham.

Commenting on the White Paper yesterday Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, said: "The main inter-urban road structure is there, but inner-urban areas lack good roads, the south-east as much as anywhere."

Policy for Roads in England: 1983. (Department of Transport. Cmnd 9059. Stationery Office. £4.65.)

BRITAIN'S ROADS ...

Unclassified 56.2%
Other classified roads 29.7%
Principal roads 9.4%
Trunk roads 3.6%
Motorway 1.1%
TOTAL: 163,008 miles of surfaced roads

AND THEIR TRAFFIC

ALL TRAFFIC
On principal roads 32.5%
On trunk roads 15.5%
10.5% On trunk motorway
25% On other classified roads
On unclassified roads 16.5%
1981: 235,984 million vehicle miles

HEAVY GOODS VEHICLES
On trunk roads 22.6%
On principal roads 29%
25% On trunk motorway
15.8% On other classified roads
On unclassified roads 7.6%
1981: 17,580 million vehicle miles

Job losses ahead, Jenkin tells TUC

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday told a delegation from the TUC to expect "substantial" job losses from the Government's rate-capping plan.

He also admitted that there would be "disruption, distress and hardship" because of the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties. Jobs would be lost, he said, but he would give no precise figure.

Speaking to members of the TUC's local government committee, which represents two million workers in municipal employment, Mr Jenkin denied that he planned to cut 300,000 jobs over two years, a figure estimated by the TUC.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said that the Government would be increasing unemployment in inner-city areas where unemployment was at a high level.

● The Society of Metropolitan Treasurers has rejected the Government's plan to control rates as uncertain and unsound.

The society, representing finance officials from London and the metropolitan areas, said it had no wish to get into a political argument with the Government. Instead it had evaluated the practical aspects of the Government's scheme to cap the rates of up to 20 high-spending councils and found it wanting.

Pre-Christmas job prospects are brighter

By Andrew Cornelius

Britain's 2.9m unemployed stand a better chance of finding jobs before Christmas than at any time in the past four years, according to a survey of employment prospects published today.

The survey of nearly 1,200 employers representing more than three million staff was conducted by Manpower, the temporary employment services company. It reveals that twice as many companies intend to take on extra staff in the next quarter as expect job losses, which makes it the brightest fourth quarter of the year since the end of 1979.

Normally the Christmas quarter sees a sharp fall in recruitment activity, but this time the proportion of employers expecting to take on staff is virtually the same as the relatively buoyant last quarter.

Ballot urged as Vauxhall strike threat recedes

By Our Labour Editor

The threat of an all-out strike by 14,500 manual workers at Vauxhall Motors receded yesterday after some shop stewards called for a secret ballot and Mr Terence Duffy, leader of the engineering workers, appealed to the workers to await the outcome of a national conference of the two parties.

Mass meetings have been called at the company's plants in Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port to reject a "final offer" of 8 per cent pay rises spread over 14 months, and to prepare for industrial action. The unions are claiming £25 a week.

The mass meetings began at Ellesmere Port yesterday when 1,800 production workers belonging to the Transport and General Workers' Union voted to reject the company's offer.

Castle sale fetches £2.1m so far

By Louise Nicholson

Christie's three-day sale of the contents of Luttrellstown Castle outside Dublin continued yesterday as successfully as it began on Monday, bringing the total so far to IR£2,656,759 (£2.1m).

The morning session, devoted to pictures and silver, made IR£681,577 (£536,679).

A London dealer, Mr Roy Miles, paid IR£51,840 (estimate IR£20,000 to 30,000) to secure George Elgar Hicks's romantic portrait of Adelaide Maria, Countess of Iveagh.

She was the cousin and wife of Edward Guinness, first Lord Iveagh, and grandmother of Mrs Aileen Plunket, who is selling the castle and its contents.

Another family portrait made IR£14,040. It shows Mrs Plunket's father, Arthur Ernest Guinness, who bought the castle in 1927 and gave it to his daughter.

Christie's described the sale so far as "an accolade to Mrs Plunket's discerning eye and amazing flair and taste".

Martin 'hit in face with pistol'

By John Witherow

David Martin was hit across the face with a pistol by a policeman as he lay wounded in a pool of blood outside his flat, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, QC, for the prosecution, read part of a written statement by Det Constable Peter Finch in which he said that Mr Martin was reaching for his gun so he hit him across the face with his pistol and pushed the gun away.

The jury has been told that Constable Finch has not been called to give evidence because he was charged after the shooting of Mr Stephen Waldorf in London earlier this year and the case has not been heard.

The arrest of Mr Martin occured on September 15, 1982, when several police officers waited for him as he returned to his flat in Crawford Place, west London. The Crown alleges that Mr Martin, aged 36, was shot in the neck as he resisted arrest but the defence maintains he was shot without warning.

Mr Martin has had pleas of not guilty entered against 15 charges, including the attempted murder of Police Constable Nicholas Carr.

Yesterday the court heard evidence from Police Constable Peter Van Dee, who fired the shot. He told the jury that he saw Mr Martin struggling with Constable Finch.

"I suddenly saw something in Martin's right hand and I realized it was a silver-coloured revolver. I brought up my weapon to the aim position and shouted: 'Freeze. Armed police.' He pointed the gun at the officer and I sincerely believe he was going to shoot him", PC Van Dee said.

He then fired and hit Mr Martin in the back of the neck.

The trial continues today.

No fight over 506 axed health jobs

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The projected revolt of the Mersey regional health authority over the 506 job cuts agreed between its chairman and officers with the Department of Health and Social Services fizzled out last night.

Instead of demanding that the job cuts be withdrawn, the authority accepted them by nine votes to five and went on to urge the Government not to repeat the exercise.

Meanwhile, the chairman and officers of the North-east Thames regional health-authority spent more than three hours discussing with ministers and DHSS officials why they should not accept job cuts of 1,416 by next March. North-east Thames is the only one of th four Thames regions not to have settled yet on a compromise figure, and the talks were adjourned last night.

Talks so far have produced settlements amounting to the loss of 3,503 jobs in five regions, while three are to be allowed to employ 1,123 more staff, which they say is not enough to staff hospitals due to open in the next few months.

The Mersey cuts will mean several nurses' jobs having to go before the end of the financial year, but all posts for doctors and dentists will be protected. The worst affects will be felt in Liverpool, where two orthopaedic wards, one in a children's hospital and the other in a geriatric hospital will be closed.

The General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union is to move an emergency motion at next week's Labour Party conference condemning the cuts.

Voluntary groups poised to oppose grant cuts

Voluntary organizations are drawing up plans to fight cuts in government grants, in spite of denials yesterday that any cuts are being planned.

The Department of Health and Social Security insisted yesterday that its grants to voluntary organization had gone up this year, although it admitted that demand was so great that some had been refused for the first time.

However, inside sources said that civil servants are working on plans to trim 2 per cent from the £10m budget allocated to the DHSS to help voluntary groups with administrative costs. Several small organizations put in their bids after the financial year began, while others made late bids to finance new projects.

Some larger organizations have been paid their basic grants for this year, but are still waiting for a decision on supplementary bids for extra funds to cover inflation.

Many voluntary organizations fear that a 2 per cent will be used to refuse late and supplementary bids, putting at risk the continued existence of some of the smaller ones.

Man loses arm

Mr John Bancroft a farm worker, aged 38, of Main Street, Harston, was recovering in Grantham General Hospital yesterday after his right arm was caught in a potato harvesting machine It was amputated below the elbow.

Slimming steps

A girl aged 20 who weighed 32 stone when she was admitted to King's Mill Hospital, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, six weeks ago, was walking round in a ward yesterday, after being put on an intensive diet. She was unable to stand when she was admitted.

Yacht firm told to pay £114,293

By Stephen Goodwin

A retired Royal Navy commander and his wife who spent their life savings on a 39ft motor yacht and subsequently found the hull to be grossly defective were awarded damages and interest totalling £114,293.70 in the High Court yesterday.

Commander Norman Burton, aged 60, and his wife Daphne bought their Trader Trawler 39 from the Tarquin Yacht Company Ltd in 1980. They intended to charter the boat in the south of France and use the proceeds to build a villa in Spain.

The award was made up of £33,241 for the loss on the boat, now laid up at Puerto José Banus, near Marbella, Spain, £39,357.50 loss of income from chartering, £14,596.99 for wasted expenditure and interest.

The Tarquin Yacht Company Ltd was not represented at the hearing. In fact, since the Burtons began their legal battle the name of the Hampshire-based company has changed to the Tarquin Boat Company Ltd, though its motif and managing director, Mr Tony Chappell, remain the same.

The full extent of the defects emerged when the Taiwan-built boat was taken out of the water at Puerto José Banus for work on the propeller.

Mr Graham Caddick, a marine consultant and naval architect who went twice to inspect the boat in Spain in 1981, told the court that he had found evidence of "severe manufacturing defects or inadequacies."

"I would not recommend anybody to go sailing it around," he said. "The indications were that the hull was grossly defective."

He explained that the defects to the hull were such that water might have penetrated the glass fibre laminate.

Paisley hits at Maze security lapses

From Richard Ford, Belfast

As the hunt for the 21 Provisional IRA escapers from the Maze prison continued throughout Northern Ireland yesterday the Reverend Ian Paisley alleged that there had been 12 serious lapses of security in the jail, allowing the prisoners to flee.

But the Northern Ireland Office denied the Democratic Unionist Party leader's claim that Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had told him of security failure and his allegation that the main gate was open at the time of the escape.

With Mr Paisley saying that the inquiry begun by Sir James Hennessy, Chief Inspector of Prisons, would be a "whitewash", some of the recaptured prisoners were being questioned by the police at the Castlereagh holding centre in east Belfast.

Others were being interrogated inside the high-security jail by a team of detectives headed by a Detective Chief Superintendent which has been set up to investigate the murder of Mr James Ferris, aged 43, the prison officer, stabbed to death in the break-out on Sunday.

All visists and receipt of food parcels at the Maze have been banned by the Prison Officers' Association as a mark of respect for Mr Ferris whose funeral, which will be attended by Mr Nicholas Scott, Under-Secretary of State with responsibility for prisons, tomorrow. Three prison officers injured in the escape remain in prison along with one prisoner injurd during his recapture.

Thousands of troops and policemen were still operating road blocks yesterday, although detectives accept that almost three days after the escape they will need a "lucky break" in their hunt for the fugitives. People were given warnings not to approach the "dangerous and desperate men" and to secure their homes and vehicles.

Detectives believe that the scale of the hunt may have forced the fleeing prisoners to lie low in Ulster areas where they would find "safe houses" before attempting to move for the border with the Irish Republic at the weekend.

But with the prison only 40 minutes from the border and three of the cars used by the gang still missing, it is likely that some may have already crossed into the Republic on the maze of unauthorized roads

As the hunt was stepped up, traffic was unable to move for more than five miles without coming across a road block where vehicles were searched and drivers were asked for identification.

As Sir James visited the prison Mr Paisley said there had been 12 serious lapses of security, including the smuggling of five handguns and two replicas into the complex. He alleged they had got through at least seven gates within the complex without the alarm being raised and that some doors could have been opened only from the inside.

He also claimed that the outside gate was open and the Army was either not at the perimeter fence or did not react quickly enough and the back-up facilities were slow in arriving. The Northern Ireland Office denied the gate was open.

Father flees after release

Mr Patrick Gilmour, father of a Provisional IRA "supergrass", was forced to go into hiding yesterday only hours after being freed from captivity when a mob besieged his home in the Creggan estate in Londonderry.

Mr Gilmour returned home after 10 months in IRA captivity.

Leading article, page 13

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

Dancer 'willing to try body-building'

Geoffrey Wynne, the ballet dancer dismissed by the London Festival Ballet who was allegedly not strong enough to lift a seven-stone ballerina, said yesterday he was not weak or over the hill at 35.

He was thin, he admitted, but could have taken up body-building had anyone told him. The ballet claims that the former soloist lacked the "necessary masculinity" for the job, and became increasingly "effeminate".

But Mr Wynne, of King's Road, Chelsea, told a London industrial tribunal yesterday that he thought he was dismissed because of the after-effects of a traffic accident in 1980, which left him with an injured neck. He is claiming unfair dismissal.

He had been required to lift ballerinas in several ballets, and at no time had there been any complaints about his partnering, he told the tribunal. "I know perfectly well that I don't have superb technique, but it is no worse than some soloists who were on the same contract as me."

Mr David Long, ballet master, said earlier: "Geoffrey Wynne did not fit the status of the company.

The hearing was adjourned until October 25, when both sides will make their final submissions.

Closed shop ultimatum

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Leaders of the 10 English and Welsh water authorities have told trade unions that the authorities' demand for an end to the closed shop in the water supply industry is not negotiable. The ending of the closed shop is part of a fundamental administrative change demanded by Ministers last year.

The National Water Council, a quango founded by the Labour Government in 1974, will be abolished on Friday and succeeded by the Water Authorities Association, a trade body shorn of the council's statutory powers. The association will be led by the chairmen of the 10 authorities and 28 companies which supply water in England and Wales.

Water athorities' workforce	
1975	59,000
1979	63,000
1983	57,000

Workforce of the 10 statutory bodies which supply three-quarters of English and Welsh water.
Source: National Water Council.

They have met as a transitional committee and have put forward a package to unions. The abolition of the closed shop is its most contentious element.

Authority leaders deny union claims that they have been told by ministers to abolish the closed shop which helped the unions to organize the national water strike last winter. They say that they will accept 100 per cent voluntary union membership in the industry and will allow union recruitment of new employees at the workplace. But they will no longer make union membership a condition of employment.

Clerical staffs will be reduced when the authorities are themselves reconstituted with small management boards. The board of Thames Water, the authority which supplies London and the Home Counties, will drop from 62 members to 15.

Life sentence by court martial

Triple-killing soldier convicted

An Irish Army private was sentenced to penal servitude for life yesterday for shooting dead three of his colleagues in the United Nations peacekeeping force in the Lebanon last October. His lawyer said he would appeal.

Michael McAleavey, aged 22, a bachelor from the Falls Road, Belfast, was found guilty at the end of a 36-day court-martial at The Curragh, co Kildare.

He had denied murdering Corporal Gregory Morrow, and Private Peter Burke, both aged 20, and Private Thomas Murphy, aged 19, all from Dublin, while on vehicle checkpoint duty at Tibnin Bridge.

The court-martial team of seven officers' also directed that McAleavey should be discharged with ignominy. He showed no emotion when sentenced.

An alleged confession he was said to have given to police from Dublin three months after the shooting was formally accepted as evidence. He recalled that after a disagreement with Corporal Morrow he had started shooting at the other soldiers.

"I just held my finger on the trigger. What happened is like a dream," he told detectives.

An argument started between McAleavey and two Israelis who drove up to their checkpoint. One began talking to him in Hebrew, McAleavey said. "I called him a Jew boy".

After the truck drove away McAleavey and the corporal swore at each other. Half an hour later the shooting started.

The families of each of the three victims received about £32,000 compensation from the United Nations and the Irish Army.

Mrs Colette Morrow, the widow of one, yesterday sat through much of the evidence. Afterwards she would say only of McAleavey: "he took three lives."

Mrs Brigid Murphy, mother of another victim, said: "Nothing can bring my son back."

The Hitler fanatic in IRA country

Michael McAleavey, the soldier who shot dead three of his own men, was a Hitler fanatic. He was a fascist in an army uniform who hated Jews and who tried to form a Nazi movement in tough republican Falls Road area of Belfast, the heart of IRA territory.

At school he defied teachers to preach the politics of the Third Reich, and enraged parents who believed their children were being corrupted.

McAleavey was once beaten so badly by a furious father that he ended up in hospital. But it did not stop his obsession with Hitler's Germany, and his hatred of ethnic minorities.

McAleavey, lived with his father and two sisters, and although opposed to British rule in Northern Ireland, Irish culture or music held no appeal for him. Apart from art and rock'n roll, Nazism was his only interest.

At St Thomas's Secondary School, McAleavey struggled and failed to get a place at the Ulster Polytechnic for a four-year art course. A school friend said "He had ripped from his history book a rather crude anti-Jewish cartoon published in Germany during the war, and stuck it on to the wall. He also had pictures of German stormtroopers."

McAleavey was reprimanded several times by his teachers for trying to form neo-Nazi groups. At one time six boys walked through the school gates wearing swastika armbands. A former teacher said: "McAleavey was a troublemaker."

After leaving school he became a clerical assistant in the Falls Road labour exchange. But he disliked the drudgery of an office job and in 1979 he left to join the Irish Amy.

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Junior housemen criticized by GPs after death of 6 patients

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

General practitioners who send patients to the Prince Charles Hospital in Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, where six people have died during the past year shortly after being refused admission or discharged, have claimed that junior housemen appear to be challenging their assessments.

The family doctors want a meeting with senior consultants at the hospital to draw up an agreed medical admissions procedure.

Mid Glamorgan Health Authority has already announced an inquiry into practices at the hospital, where there is often a shortage of medical beds because of the area's high illness rate.

In spite of the authority's claim that the record of the hospital's casualty department is as good as that of any other, Mr Edward Rowlands, Labour MP for Merthyr and Rhymney, has said that there is a "clear and growing concern" over some of the cases it handles.

It emerged yesterday that Mrs Janice James, aged 43, died a few hours after holding a small party to celebrate her discharge from the hospital. She died of heart disease which, her doctors point out, is not uncommon even in apparently fit people.

One GP, Dr Anil Srivastava, made a formal complaint to the hospital after learning that a woman patient, aged 53, had died of a heart complaint at her home although he had asked for her to be admitted.

He said yesterday: "This problem does not occur with surgical cases, who are admitted straight away into the wards. But in medical cases it appears that often junior doctors of limited experience challenge the judgment of experienced family doctors."

Dr Srivastava added: "I believe that the decision to refuse admission or to discharge a patient should be taken only by a senior consultant."

The four other people who died were Mr Ian Nolan, aged 27, who died 24 hours after leaving the hospital; Mrs Doris Jones, aged 57, who died six hours after being sent home; Emma Louise Dillon, aged five months, who died of pneumonia nine days after being sent home; and Mr John Simpson, who died of pneumonia 24 hours after being discharged from the casualty department.

Dr Neville Hughes, the authority's chief medical officer, confirmed that one of the areas to be covered by the inquiry would be the level of decision taken which covers admissions and discharges.

He said: "The crisis at the hospital now is one of very low morale, which you can well understand. Wholesale criticisms going back for some years are now being made but are not justified in the vast majority of cases.

"The relatively low number of complaints have to be put int perspective and set against the hundreds of cases of patients who are treated entirely satisfactorily."

Senior members of the authority consider that the inquiry will centre primarily on procedures and systems rather than on individual members of the medical staff. However, no area of enquiry will be closed to it.

The authority has confirmed that because of the shortage of beds in the hospital, opened five years ago, it is often more convenient to send patients to the accident and emergency departments where initial assessments can be made.

Portraits of the artists making monumental decisions





Members of the Society of Portrait Sculptors making their selections for an exhibition in the Mall Gallery, London, which will run from October 17 to 22. Right: One of the judges, Miss Freda Skinner, deliberating. (Photographs: John Voos).

Teenagers 'embarrassed by trendy parents'

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Cambridge

Parents and teachers should be firm with adolescents and not attempt to copy their dress or behaviour, Dr Martyn Gay, a consultant psychiatrist from Bristol, told the Headmasters Conference yesterday.

Addressing its annual meeting in Cambridge, he said he was worried by parents and other adults who tried to blur the gap between children and adults.

"In some schools you cannot see the difference between teachers and taught in dress, behaviour or anything else," he said.

"I am sure there are adolescents who are very embarrassed frequently by the behaviour of their parents. It is necessary to have a generation boundary between adolescents and adults."

Dr Gay, who works at the Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children, had five pieces of advice for adults in dealing with adolescents.

They must be firm; they must be consistent; they must be able to communicate with young people yet remain distanced from them; they must be sensitive to the aggressive feelings in themselves which adolescents brought out; and they should provide a stimulating environment in which adolescents could grow and change.

Dr Gay said later that the number of adolescent patients referred to him by schools was increasing. He thought that this was because of greater public awareness about the problems of young people.

They were referred for various reasons: because they could not work; they could not cope with people; they stole; or they suffered physical pain.

The big public schools represented by the Headmasters' Conference were able to expel pupils instead of referring them to a psychiatrist, he said. They might then end up at a secure unit such as Kingswood in Bristol, after murdering or raping someone.

The irony was that the fathers of such pathological individuals were often pathological themselves but were regarded as successful, he said.

"In society we see relatively pathological individuals as heads of large companies. They provide the children that you look after. We see them in society as acceptable. That sort of behaviour is seen as success", Dr Gay said.

Store sued for arrest

From Our Correspondent, York

Miss Doris White, aged 72, yesterday began a rare legal action against a department store that called her a thief.

She is suing W. P. Brown of York, which wrongly accused her of stealing a Christmas card and subjected her to a "humiliating" interrogation. She is alleging false imprisonment and wrongful arrest.

The hearing at York County Court is believed to be the first of its kind for more than 40 years to involve a jury in a civil law suit. Miss White, of Hampden Street York, is claiming £3,000 damages from the family firm.

Miss White said after her Christmas shopping in December, 1981, she was followed by a store manager who had told her that a customer saw her taking a card from the display and putting it into her shopping bag.

The police later discovered she had not bought or stolen anything from the store in Davygate, York.

The manager caught up with her in the office of a local newspaper. She told the jury that the man snatched her shopping bag.

Miss White was taken back to the store and made to sit in a cubicle in full view of shoppers for 20 minutes

The hearing continues today.

Spurned mistress describes killing

A woman sobbed yesterday as she described to a murder trial jury at the Central Criminal Court how she killed her aging millionaire lover with a champagne bottle after he taunted her about her sexuality and said he was rejecting her for a younger mistress.

Mrs Pamela Megginson, aged 61, is accused of murdering Mr Alec Hubbers, aged 79, a furniture company director, with whom she lived at his home in The Bishops Avenue, Hampstead, London.

She discovered that Mr Hubbers had a new, younger mistress, Madame Nicole Arnaud from Monaco, and had arranged to sell Madame Arnaud his flat at Cap Ferrat in the South of France. Last October, Mr Hubbers took Mrs Meggison back to Cap Ferrat where he told her that he was in love with Madame Arnaud. "He said he wanted her to take my place, and wanted to get rid of me."

"He said I wasn't as good in bed as she was. It was all horrible. She was beautiful and lovely to him, and I wasn't, any more."

Despite his taunts they went to bed together at the flat on October 14 and began "to get more friendly", and indulge in sex. "But then, he started pushing me away, and hitting me. He turned on his side and said he didn't want to be bothered with me again. I picked up a champagne bottle from the drinks bar by the bed and I hit him over the head. I went mad, and I was crazy. I lost all self control.

"I realized he must be dead after I stopped trembling. I was so frantic and frenzied that I can't remember a thing.

The trial continues.

Scots defy terrors of high-tech

Techno-fear is twice as prevalent in the South of England as in Scotland, and is more common among women than men. But it is treatable, according to the advertising agency Taylor Nelson and Associates.

For the uninitiated, techno-fear, or its milder form, techno-resistance, is defind as "difficulties in accepting and using high-technology products in the home".

According to the Taylor Nelson survey, on behalf of Rumblelows, the electrical shop chain, only 22 per cent of Scots feel that high technology has passed them by, while this figure rose to 35 per cent in the English North and Midlands, and 44 per cent in the South and West.

Although 74 per cent of respondents felt high-technology products were "a welcome addition to everday life", 34 per pent were "just not interested, and don't have any use for them". Those contradictory findings were interpreted by the experts as reflecting a general view that high-tech was a good thing, but insufficiently understood.

Women, whose favourite high-tech ideal was a robot ironing machine, suffered more from techno-fear than men, whose ideal was a video-phone. Dr Liz Nelson, who introduced the survey at a London press conference yesterday, said that could be because women were more ready to admit their weakness.

Suggested treatment for techno-fear ranged from clearer instructions and easier layout of controls to more helpful shop staff and a willingness to allow customers to browse and test products.

China export

The *BBC Microcomputer*, which is to be launched early next month in the United States, could soon be on sale in China, if tests about to be conducted by potential buyers prove successful (our Electronics Correspondent writes).

The attack on the Chinese market, in which Sir Clive Sinclair is also interested, is to be led by Wong Electronics, a Hongkong company which has just been awarded a $45m contract to manufacture BBC Microcomputers for the US market.

Boys' invention solves problem for blind

By Kenneth Gosling

A new machine to help the blind and partially sighted to read and write has been invented by three pupils at Sevenoaks School in Kent, using a system of symbols devised in 1847. It could be in production next year and *the three young inventors hope it* will cost no more than an ordinary typewriter.

Yesterday Chris Berry, aged 16, and Neil Darracott, and Jon Harlow, both 17, were in London to receive a £500 award for having solved a problem that has defeated their elders for well over a century: how to adapt Dr William Moon's system of embossed writing, using an alphabet of only nine characters, so that virtually anyone, blind or sighted, can write it.

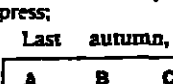
Up to now, the only way to write in Moon, which is considerably simpler than Braille, has been to use a special embossing press;

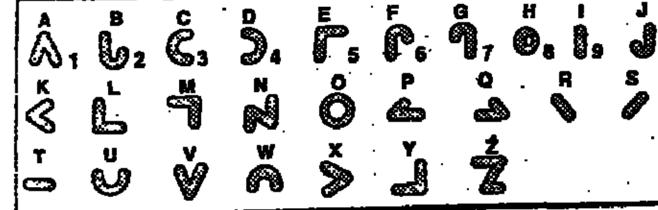
Last autumn, Mr Cedric Garland, technical officer of the Royal National Institute for the blind, asked Mr Gerd Sommerhoff, director of the Centre of Creative Technology at Sevenoaks School, to tackle the problem.

The three boys, working under his supervision, produced five machines. Neil Darracott said: "All of them worked at one stage or another, but we finally developed the Moonwriter, which is a cross between a pen and a typewriter."

The Patients' Aid Association put up the £500 prize money for the David Scott Blackhall award given annually in memory of the BBC Radio 4 *In Touch* programme's former presenter, for the best invention to help the blind.

The prototype, which is smaller than a portable typewriter, will *now* undergo three month's field trials at the Centre for the Education of the Visually Handicapped in Birmingham.





The Moon alphabet – nine symbols in different orientations representing the letters and numbers.

Fugitive's bail backers lose £90,000

Four people were ordered yesterday to forfeit a total of £90,000 in bail they put up for an American, facing pornography smuggling charges, who fled from London to New York last month.

The Recorder of London, Sir James Miskin, QC, sitting at the Central Criminal Court, said he would *not* order the four sureties to forfeit all the £150,000 they had put up, because they had not had been negligent. The American, Scott Dorman, aged 33, described as a book distributor, had behaved abominably, he said.

Mr Dorman's fiancée, Rosemary Unsworth, a *Times* Business News journalist, is to forfeit £15,000, as is Andrew Eagle, a television producer. Miss Unsworth's father, a dentist, and Victoria Morris, an advertising agent, must each pay £30,000.

Businessmen give B-Cal top airline award

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Caledonian has displaced British Airways as the British businessman's favourite airline – despite BA's publicity campaign to the contrary – according to a survey among readers of the magazine *Executive Travel*. Swissair came third.

For domestic flights, British Midland, the "friendly independent" which is challenging BA's Shuttle routes was voted best, followed by British Caledonian and British Airways.

The state airline came top in the transatlantic category for the second successive year however.

The airlines preferred by readers of *Executive Travel*, who make a combined total of 500,000 trips a year are as follows (last year's winners in brackets):

World's best airline: 1 B-Cal (BA), 2 BA (Swissair), 3 Swissair (Lufthansa).

Best transatlantic: 1 BA (BA), 2 TWA (TWA), 3 B-Cal (PanAm).

Best to Europe: 1 Swissair (Lufthansa), 2 BA (Swissair), 3 Lufthansa (BA).

Best to Far East: 1 Cathay Pacific (Cathay Pacific), 2 Singapore (Singapore), 3 Thai (Thai).

Best to Middle East: 1 Gulf (Gulf), 2 BA (Swissair), 3 Swissair (Cathay).

Best to Africa: 1 B-Cal (B-Cal), 2 South African Airways (Swissair), 3 BA (SAA).

Best to Caribbean, Central and S America: 1 B-Cal, 2 Varig, 3 BA.

Best to Pacific: 1 Air New Zealand, 2 Quantas, 3 UTA.

Best US domestic: 1 American Airlines (American), 2 Delta (Delta), 3 United (United).



Mrs Patel with (from left) Sanjesh, Diptesh and Jayesh yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Expelled sons reunited with mother

By Nicholas Timmins

Three Indian boys, expelled from Britain four years ago amid publicity, were finally reunited with their mother at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday.

Jayesh, aged 20, Sanjesh aged 17, and Diptesh Patel, aged 14, have been granted the right to settle in the United Kingdom with their mother, Mrs Manjula Patel, aged 43, who is divorced, after a four-year battle against the immigration procedures that has cost her several thousand pounds.

Mrs Patel, of Gillingham, Kent, who works in a food factory, said: "I am so happy that my children are back home. For the past four years the boys have lived in terrible conditions in India in a dirty place with six or seven people in one room. The Home Office should have recognized in the first place that I was telling the truth. They could have given me my children very easily a long time ago."

Mrs Patel, who is now a British citizen, first came to Britain in 1975. She was granted the right to stay permanently in 1978. She maintained that her marriage had broken down years before and that her husband, described by the Immigration Appeal Tribunal as a wastrel, took no responsibility for the children who were living with their grandparents.

In 1979 she brought the three children to England without entry clearance because the elderly grandparents could not look after them properly and asked that they be allowed to stay.

Despite a campaign to allow them to stay that was supported by Dr Donald Coggan, who was then Archbishop of Canterbury, the Home Office insisted that they return to India to apply for entry in the normal way.

When they did so, clearance was refused in November, 1979. An appeal was rejected last year. But in July this year a tribunal agreed that the children should be admitted.

The tribunal nevertheless called Mrs Patel "a shameless liar" because of discrepancies over when her marriage broke down and her knowledge of her husband's whereabouts. But it concluded that the basis of her claim, that she was solely responsible for the children, was valid.

Mr Praful Patel, of the Committee on United Kingdom Citizenship who comes from the same village in Gujarat, western India as Mrs Patel, said: "The Home Office could have shown a lot more understanding, compassion and humanity four years ago. The children have lost four of their formative years and the family has had much unnecessary suffering."

At Heathrow the children, smartly dressed but speaking little English, said they hoped to be able to study in England, with Diptesh, the youngest child going to school.

● The Greater London Council yesterday joined the campaign to allow several hundred Cypriot refugees to remain in Britain. The refugees, who came after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, are under threat of deportation.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, said: "These refugees have settled here and earned their living here. Their children have gone to school here and in many cases have been born here. This is their home, not Cyprus."

Mugabe supporters chant anti-British songs and call for whites to go

Harare (AFP) – Supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, marched through the streets of Harare yesterday, denouncing Britain and calling for whites to leave Zimbabwe. The demonstration followed Mugabe's attack on the Thatcher Government at the weekend.

About 1,000 members of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), carrying anti-British placards, massed in front of the building housing the British High Commission and chanted: "Let them (whites) go". Most of Zimbabwe's 140,000 whites are of British extraction.

A small group of demonstrators climbed the stairs to the sixth floor where the British Mission is located, singing anti-Thatcher songs. Officials from the High Commission held what a High Commission spokesman called a "brief, informal" meeting with the deputation.

The demonstrators left the building and the crowd moved off peacefully after about 15 minutes. But youths on the fringes of the crowd threatened white reporters, saying: "British go home."

An angry Mr Mugabe told a press conference on Sunday, on his return from a tour to Ireland, the United States and Canada, that Zimbabwe's relations with the former colonial power had been harmed by British insistence that seven white Air Force officers detained on charges of sabotaging aircraft be freed. Four of the seven are dual British-Zimbabwean citizens. Three have been freed and deported, but four remain in jail here.

Accusing Britain of "intimidation and manipulation", Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe could do without British aid and added that if Mrs Thatcheer wanted whites of British extraction back, she had only to say so "and we will facilitate their repatriation.

The Prime Minister's statement was a notable departure from the policy of reconciliation with the white minority which he has followed since Zimbabwe gained independence under black rule in 1980 after a seven-year guerrilla war

The demonstrators, the bulk of them members of the Zanu Women's League clad in traditional shifts and headscarves bearing Mr Mugabe's picture, formed up outside a party office and marched through Harare's main shopping streets as white and black office workers hung out of windows to watch.

They carried signs proclaiming: "British passport holders go home"; "Thatcher, we want our aeroplanes back, swine"; "No reconciliation with imperialism"; "Stop pensions to former rebels" and; "Nationalize all settler farms now".

At his press conference, Mr Mugabe had suggested that if Britain persisted with what he called interference, his Government might default on its pledges to pay pensions for civil servants and military men who served under the Rhodesian regime and to pay for all white farmland taken over to resettle black peasants.

Dinner at Maxim's for China's high society

From David Bonavia
Peking

Peking's high society gathered last night at the new branch of the famous Maxim's Restaurant of Paris, for a dinner hosted by its owner, M Pierre Cardin, the fashion designer.

Foreign ambassadors arrived in their chauffeur-driven limousines to eat a doubtlessly exquisite dinner. Chinese spectators – who at an average worker's wage of 50 to 60 yuan (£16 to £20) a month the cost of a dinner at Maxim's would feed for months – gathered to watch the glittering procession of some 350 diplomats and other dignitaries.

The foreign press corps was treated to a modest but tasty dinner of fricassé de fruits de mer, filet de boef, with gratiné dauphinoise and a raspberry sorbet. They drank Pouilly Fuissé 81, Chateau Taillan 79, and Maxim's own champagne.

For the previous week wives of correspondents had schemed and intrigued to get invitations to the dinner which was originally meant only for their gastronomic spouses. One or two succeeded. The Chinese staff, though trained at only four days' notice, put up a creditable performance.

The guests included M Cardin's licensees, including a lady from Hungary, where he has just set up a boutique. He already has a rather sparsely patronized shop at the Temple of Heaven in Pekin.

Having sent out invitation cards, specifying *tenue de ville* for the dinner, M Cardin later put the word around that those who had *le smoking* (dinner jacket) should wear it – to the chagrin of those who had dutifully turned out in lounge suits as instructed.

The inauguration has also been marked by fashion shows, M Cardin has been heard to remark many times: "Oh, que j'aime la chine!" ("How I love China").

● Fashion show: Eighteen Chinese fashion models had earlier presented a complete range of ritzy ready-to-wear outfits designed in Paris by M Cardin but made in China entirely from local fabrics (Reuter reports).

This unprecedented event took place at the Palace of Minorities in Peking, better known for its folk-dance evenings, in front of foreign buyers from 22 countries and Mrs Chen Muhua, China's Foreign Trade Minister.

To the accompaniment of disco music, tall, leggy girls stalked down the catwalk in fur jackets, tapered black pants, mid-calf boots and French berets, or pirouetted in dresses of diaphanous silk.

Accountant stole £372,000

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

An accountant who earned only £5,000 a year lived a life of luxury on the £372,000 he stole from his employers who ran a chain of supermarkets.

Over a period of four years Alan Broadbent, aged 43, spent lavishly on cars, clothes, jewelry, fur coats and an extension to his detached home.

But at Manchester Crown Court yesterday Judge Booth jailed him for three and a half years.

"There can be no excuse for this," the judge told Broadbent, of Springfield Farm, Cockermill Lane, Royton, Lancashire.

Broadbent, who was not a qualified accountant, had admitted charges of forgery, false accounting and theft. He asked for 285 other offences to be considered while working for W. S. Wragg & Son (Grocers) Ltd.

Mr Stephen Meadowcroft, for the prosecution, said Broadbent was the firm's accountant for eight years.

Robots boost new Ford challenge

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Ford has spent £30m on robots and other automated machines in its British factories in an attempt to reduce the cost of producing the new Orion and Fiesta models to the level achieved by its continental plants. Both cars go on sale on Friday.

Production of the Orion, an enlarged version of the Escort but with a boot, which Ford hopes will recapture lost Cortina sales, began at Halewood last week. Since 1979 Ford has spent more than £250m on the Merseyside plant, usually accompanied by dire warnings about its future unless productivity improved dramatically.

Some progress has been made, but Halewood's Escorts still cost appreciably more to produce than those from Ford, Cologne. A large proportion of the latest investment went on 14 robot spot welders and electronically-controlled mechanical handling systems which the Escort will share with the Orion.

Mr Ted Rayment, Halewood operations manager, said yesterday: "By the end of 1983 we shall have 102 robots at Halewood, making our plant one of the most modern of its type in Europe."

Investment for the 1984 Fiesta has been concentrated largely at Dagenham, where new body panels called for changes in tooling.

Like all car makers nowadays Ford will not release new car prices until the last minute, to prevent competitors changing their own prices. Orion and Fiesta prices will be announced on Friday the launch day.

Ford also announced yesterday a £100,000 programme to help disabled people who want to drive. A specially-designed mobile electronic unit housed in a lorry will travel the country enabling them to determine the strength and coordination of each limb and selecting the most appropriate modified car controls.

Those interested should apply to the Mobility Centre, Banstead Place, Banstead, Surrey.

BBC chief dismisses cable fear

By Kenneth Gosling

Fears that the advent of cable television will diminish the importance of balance in the BBC's journalism were rejected last night by Mr Stuart Young in his first public speech as chairman of the BBC.

Mr Young said: "In my opinion it will do exactly the reverse. It will make the need for the public service broadcaster stronger than ever".

Mr Young, who was addressing delegates to the Institute of Journalists' annual conference in Blackpool, also attacked people who believed that mere appearances on the BBC indicated possession of the corporation's seal of approval.

"Thus if we report a terrorist act we are accused of giving succour to the terrorists and of endorsing their aims. What our critics never seem to ask themselves is this – what sort of country would United Kingdom be if such things happened and were not reported?"

A fury abroad

The Gore Vidal phenomenon

From Peter Nichols, Ravello

It takes a sort of courage on the part of a gentle little Italian town to honour first Richard Wagner and now Gore Vidal, who this week received the honorary citizenship of Ravello.

The American author lives much of the year here and it is in this soft, exquisite luxuriant background of the Amalfi peninsula that he has written some of his most pitiless attacks on modern society. A part of his last book *Duluth* was written here.

So far he has spared Italy. "I can just see," Italo Calvino, the Italian writer, said at the Ravello ceremony, "the furies of his mauling imagination hurl themselves on the public and private image of Italian society like the women police in *Duluth* throwing themselves into the hunt for unfortunate illegal Mexican aliens and obliging them to perform salacious strip teases in pages of cruelty and richness of invention which can take their place in the tradition of black humour from Swift to today."

One might add that Mr Vidal would certainly have had some barbs ready sharpened if instead of Ravello some British city had thought of honouring him. At the moment the "furies of his mauling imagination" rise easily to express indignation at the way British critics have dealt with him and his latest books.

"This is all part," he says scornfully, "of Britain's drift away from the centre of things. It's nothing any more. It belongs nowhere. Going there is like going to Oslo."

As for the critics, he feels that *The Times Literary Supplement* review of *Duluth* was a prepared attack on him and irrelevant as a comment on his book. "When the editor then had the nerve to ask me to review a book for them I said before putting down the telephone 'I would be obliged if you would never phone me again'."

Ravello is certainly nothing like Oslo, But that cannot altogether explain the immunity Italy enjoys from Vidal's scorn. Like anyone else he was deeply impressed with the beauty of Ravello from his first visit in 1948 when he and Tennessee Williams arrived in a Jeep – "not on a donkey like Wagner".

There is no reason why one should not see in the choice he made to live in Ravello a softer and gentler side of Vidal which is less obvious than the cutting edge more evident in him. Signor Calvino in his impressive analysis of the Vidal phenomenon spoke of the new way of living abroad which Mr Vidal has devised. He knows Italy well but its real importance for him is that is allows him a sufficient distance to see more clearly the problems of the United States which are his real passion.

Mr Vidal's example, however, might be infectious. Signor Calvino talked of Mr Vidal's attacks on the United States at a time when American society was sure of itself and of its own state of health. And that marked the difference between American society and a fragile Italy. No Italian has ever satirized Italian society so radically. Yet only when such a writer had appeared here could Italy be sure of having become a great power.



Gore Vidal: "Britain is nothing any more. It belongs nowhere. Going there is like going to Oslo . . ."

Soviet sub intrusion confirmed

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm

The Swedish Navy yesterday disclosed more evidence to support its allegations that the Soviet Union had continually violated Swedish waters since 1981 when a Russian Whisky-class submarine ran aground off the south-coast naval base of Karlskrona.

Admiral Bror Stefenson, the Defence Chief of Staff, said that naval experts who had examined the vessel during its enforced stay in Swedish waters had identified imprints left on the sea bed outside the east-coast naval base off Musko last year as coming from another Whisky-class submarine.

He said that film taken from the sea bed in the Stockholm archipelago a month later, had shown similar imprints.

None of this information was made public in April when Sweden blamed the Soviet Union for the Musko incident. The decision to release the evidence now reflects a deepening rift in the Swedish Government over the submarine incidents.

The Defence Ministry is anxious to combat what it see as a campaign by the Foreign Ministry to play down the Soviet incursions.

Zhao reiterates hope to visit America

Peking (Reuter, AP) Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premire, yesterday confirmed his intention of visiting the United States and reiterated the invitation for President Reagan to visit China.

Speaking before meeting the US Defence Secretary, Mr Casper Weinberger, Mr Zhao said: "There has been a trend for the better in Sino-US relations recently and I think this is something we welcome."

He said an exchange of visits would be made next spring, but further discussions were needed to set the date, including discussions with Mr Weinberger.

His statement was further confirmation of signs of a limited thaw in Sing-US relations in the past three months after a period of extreme tension over American arms sales to Taiwan.

Mr Zhao made it clear that serious differences remained, however. "I take it that you all know very clearly that the main obstacle in developing Sino-US relations is the question of Taiwan", he emphasized.

"Only when the question of Taiwan is solved will there be also a development of Sino-US relations."

China considers tha continuing US arms sales to Taiwan are a flagrant breach of its sovereignty over the nationalist island.

Refering to Mr Weinberger's offer to consider sales of defensive weapons to Peking, Mr Zhao said China would rely on its own efforts to modernize its huge but outdated military machine.

"It is inconceivable for a big nation like China to bring about the moderization of its national defence by buying military equipment from foreign countries", he said.

However, when asked if he would buy any US weapons, he said: "If the US side is willing to sell military equipment to China – if we have the need and the ability to buy the military equipment from the US, I would not exclude such a possibility".

Yesterday Mr Weinberger visited a peasant infantry division which grows cabbages on the target range and drills in guerrilla tactics.

He was taken to the No3 division of the Peking garrison for half an hour to watch hand-to-hand combat drills and target practice with rifles, mortars and machine-guns.

He ends his visit to Peking today after meeting Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, and flying to Xiah in the north-west

Town planning today: 3

Case against ministers as judge and jury

Some people no longer trust the planning system. In the last of three articles, HUGH CLAYTON, Environment Correspondent, outlines the suspicion that surrounds that system and explains its damaging effect.

The most damaging complaint about the planning system is that it fails to help those who need its protection most. That complaint has been made at three of the largest and most complicated planning inquiries held in Britain this year.

Opponents of the proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station on the Suffolk coast protested bitterly at the beginning of the year. They said that their slender resources could never match those available to the Central Electricity Generating Board, which wanted to build the station.

They felt that the system was loaded against them from the start, however fair and open the inquiry hearings might be as a debate. They feared that the inquiry could never be a contest of equals.

They had to raise money to cover the cost of making a detailed technical case against the station. Their finance came from jumble sales and their own pockets, while their opponents in the board could draw from an apparently bottomless public chest.

Opponents of the third London airport at Stansted in Essex were similarly aggrieved. They had to scrape together from private funds the cost of fighting the airport plan. Their opponents in the British Airports Authority, again using public funds, were able to field a large team of lawyers not only to plead for Stansted, but also to oppose the alternative expansion of Heathrow.

The arguments were not simply about finding the costs of long attendance at planning inquiries. They were about the ability of individuals who feel threatened by development to have a fair chance of fending it off. Large projects put forward by public authorities can affect the lives of thousands of people.

Some of those affected suspect that they have no chance, and that public inquiries are a sham designed to disguise the fact that serious decision-making takes place away from the public eye. They fear that if somebody wants to build an airport or an oil terminal or an industrial estate or a motorway behind their homes, there is little that they can do about it.

Friends of the Earth has taken the suspicion a stage further in its opposition to the extension of the M40 for more than 40 miles from Oxford to the outskirts of Birmingham. It has boycotted the public inquiry into the motorway, claiming that the planning system offends against natural justice.

Ministers decide where they want to build a motorway. They then arrange for a public inquiry to be held before an independent inspector who makes a report in which he recommends whether the motorway should be built. The final decision rests entirely with the ministers who proposed the thing in the first place.

The Friends of the Earth organization has taken its case against the British planning system to the European Court of Human Rights. It has not yet received an answer.

The other side of the argument about planning, often voiced in angry mutters by frustrated ministers and civil servants, is that all the talk of injustice is simply a form of filibustering.

Some of the supporters of the M40 extension predicted when it was proposed that opponents would try to spin out the inquiry in the hope that wrangling about the project would last long enough for the present government, which favours the motorway, to be ousted by one which opposed it.

Those who are against radical change in the planning system say that it is already so heavily loaded with democratic checks and balances that it is difficult to bring into being any necessary development. The introduction of more checks and balances would make the system so unwieldy and long-winded as to be unworkable.

The planning system is thus surrounded by suspicions: that ministers ignore the rules, that farmers are left outside the rules, that public bodies use the rules to their own advantage and that objectors play the rules in order to delay a just decision against them. There is no clear path through the tangle of suspicions which surrounds the system.

The resentment which now surrounds the system is so intense that it cannot be dismissed as inevitable sour grapes and the bitterness of bad losers.

A special inquiry should investigate the possibility of public funding for objectors to match that available to the promoters of giant projects such as Sizewell and the third London airport. It should examine the inquiry system itself, to see if there is a need for a new type of examination of the wider implications of large developments.

The Stansted inquiry, the longest held in Britain, demonstrated fully the strain that such a giant investigation places on the framework of a local inquiry; the broad question of whether a new airport was needed had to be mixed with the narrow issue of its impact on the countryside near Stansted.

Lastly, such an inquiry into inquiries should address the role of ministers in the planning process. Does the present structure make them judges and jury in their own cases?

£10m aid on the way to Mauritius

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, leaves tonight for Mauritius to give the final word on a £10m aid package for the island's new coalition government.

His visit follows talks in London between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Anil Gayan, Mauritian Minister for External Affairs who passed through london at the weekend on his way to he UN General Assembly. Unemployment in Mauritius, where 70,000 are without work in a population of one million, is among the highest in the world, despite the export of skilled manpower to Zimbabwe, the Seychelles and the Gulf states.

More than a third of the budget has to be spent on servicing the foreign debt, which restricts attempts to create more jobs by public spending.

Overdependance on sugar exports which earn up to 85 per cent of the country's foreign exchange, is among the problems facing Mr Aneerood Jugnauth's centre-left government after last month's election.

In an interview with *The Times* Mr Gayan said that part of the reason for his London stopover was to look at a promotion scheme to expand tourism

Secret killings in Iran jails

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Fresh evidence that political prisoners are being secretly killed in Iranian jails is presented by Amnesty International today.

Extensive interviews with people who have been released confirm Amnesty's fears that the number executed since the 1979 revolution is far higher than the 5,000-plus admitted by the Tehran government.

They also corroborate previous reports that most of those killed were tortured first, and were not given a fair trial before being convicted by the courts.

Prisoners' tales refer to nightly executions at Evin jail in Tehran, with 497 being shot one night behind Block 3; the official announcement listed only 33.

One former inmate said: "If it is continuous firing then you know it could be only mock executions. But if you hear single shots at the end you know it is a real one. . . .Generally between 30 and 60 shots can be counted in a day, but there is no regular pattern."

Whipping was the most common form of torture, the whips consisting of woven leather, electric cables, hosepipes and flexible wooden strip bound with wire.

Reports from Block 4 at Evin describe uncooperative male prisoners being tied down and repeatedly thrashed across the testicles. Three of every ten men punished in this way are said to have died.

Two children aged 11, a girl at Isfahan and a boy from near Shiraz, are among those said to have been executed, along with a number of pregnant women.

In a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini, Amnesty has offered to send a delegation to Tehran to present is evidence to the authorities. But previous protests to Iran have not provoked any response.

● TEHRAN: The president of the International Committee of the Red Cross left Tehran for Geneva yesterday after talks on the treament of Iraqi prisoners of war and visit to towns damaged in the Gulf war (Reuter reports).

Mr Alexandre Hay had met President Ali Khamenie of Iran, Mr Ali Akbar Vellayati, the Foreign Minister, and his deputy, Mr Hossein Kazempour Ardebili, M Jean-Paul Fallet, the Red Cross chief delegate in Iran, said. He declined to give details of the talks.

Mr Hay had also visited Khorramshahr, much of which was bulldozed by Iraqi forces before being recaptured by Iran last year, and the towns of Abadan and Hoveizeh.

Jobs boost for Sagunto

From a Correspondent, Madrid

Señor Carlos Solchaga, the Minister of Industry, yesterday announced the creation of more than, 1,000 jobs in Sagunto, in the Valencia region, to compensate for the planned cutbacks at the state-owned integrated steel works, Altos Hornos del Mediterraneo.

According to officials the announcement is aimed at deflecting worker's attention away from the Government's industrial restructuring plans to phase out the Sagunto steelworks, to the prospect of alternative employment.

The new jobs are to be provided by the establishment of a small fertilizer plant, auxiliary car industry, and joint ventures between the State and a foreign company in food and textile industry.

Refugee exodus changing flow

Geneva (Reuter) – Vietnamese refugees leaving under the orderly-departure programme outnumbered last month for the first time the boat people arriving overseas.

The orderly-departure programme, agreed with the Vietnamese Government in 1981, accounted for more than 10,000 people in the first eight months of this year.

Lebanon's fragile ceasefire

Syria resolved to break Israel pact

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Elated by what it regards as the humiliation of President Amin Gemayel's American-supported government in Beirut, the Syrians are making no secret of their determination to work for the final destruction of the unofficial "peace" agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

Government controlled newspapers in Damascus are also referring to the Druze militias in Lebanon who have been fighting the Lebanese army as "patriotic forces" who have upset American plans for the region.

The papers have at the same time been publicizing Mr Denis Healey's suggestion that Britain should dissociate itself from the peacekeeping fore in Lebanon if the US becomes further involved in the conflict.

The Syrians are portraying themselves as the architects of the two-day-old ceasefire in Lebanon although their condemnation of President Gemayel has virtually disappeared now that pro-Syrian Lebanese politicians are to be included in the conference for national reconciliation in Lebanon.

The significance of this is clear: once Mr Gemayel's government represents pro-Syrian as well as pro-Phalangist views, the Syrians have no objection to his remaining president.

"The opposition leaders of the National Salvation Front have achieved a victory," a Syrian told *The Times* yesterday. "The majority in Lebanon have therefore won. This is a victory."

Nor do the authorities in Damascus have any intention of permitting the fruits of this victory to be lost if the ceasefire in Lebanon breaks down.

Scarcely 12 hours before the Lebanese Army claimed that Druze militias in the mountains above Beirut were being resupplied with artillery weapons, I saw 12 large Grad missile launchers being taken on Syrian army lorries through the central Lebanese town of Chtaura on the road to Bhamdoun and the Chouf mountains.

The Syrians are not haphazard in their political planning, and Western embassies in Damascus believe Syria's attempts to crush the last independent Palestinian guerrilla movement in Lebanon loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, should be seen in the light of the two-day-old ceasefire.

Heavy fighting was going on around the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli yesterday between pro- and anti-Arafat factions of the PLO while Syrian troops ordered the remaining Arafat loyalists out of Baalbek and Hermel.

Dissident Palestinians of Colonel Abu Moussa's PLO forces now control checkpoints on the mountain ridges east of Bcharre, effectively confining the Arafat men to the Tripoli area.

With almost all the Palestinian forces in Lebanon now under their control, the Syrians can apply further pressure on Mr Gemayel during the proposed reconciliation talks. If the Lebanese President wants the PLO to withdraw its men from Lebanon, then a price will have to be paid for this.

That price is not difficult to discover in Damascus. "Syria", the English-language *Syria Times* claimed yesterday, "will not give up her main goal to foil the Israeli-Lebanese accord since this accord is at the root of the current crisis in Lebanon. Syria ... will not bargain or make concessions, regardless of American sabre-rattling and military threats".

Curiously, the Syrian Foreign Ministry has expressed more anger at France's air strikes against Syrian artillery positions in Lebanon last week than at the US naval bombardment there.



Playtime: Two United States Marines enjoying a break from the fighting with a game of Monopoly as the ceasefire holds

Mr Waddington: Warning on unrestricted flow

Immigrant speed-up promised

Dhaka (Reuter) – Britain is stepping up immigration clearance for Bangladeshis who are waiting to join relatives there, Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

At the end of June, 11,591 entry applications were outstanding at the British High Commission in Dhaka, he told a press conference here. A total of 4,651 new applications were received in the first half of the year.

"This is the largest figure from any country in the world and larger than Pakistan and India put together", he said.

Applications arrived faster than they were cleared, but the present British immigration law had reduced the period of waiting substantially, he said. In 1982, 6,320 Bangladeshi wives and children were admitted to settle in Britain with their parents or husbands.

Under British law, only children and wives were considered as dependants of a person, the minister added.

Mr Waddington, who also reviewed immigration clearance in India and Pakistan before coming to Bangladesh, said that Britain was making steady progress in community welfare services.

He indicated that Bangladesh's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Abdul Mannan Siddiqui and the Foreign Minister, Mr Ataul Karim, had asked him to see that Bangladeshis with entry permits were not harrassed by immigration officials on their arrival

Warders cleared of murder

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Eight South African prison warders were yesterday cleared of the murder of three of their black prisoners last December, but six of them, four whites and two blacks, were found guilty on various charges of assault.

The eight men were accused of beating three convicts to death and seriously assaulting 34 others at the Barberton prison farm in the Eastern Transvaal on December 29, which Mr Justice Dirk Vermooten, in his summing-up, described as "An evil day".

During the six-week trial, the state counsel submitted evidence that the accused had repeatedly and savagely beaten their charges with heavy rubber truncheons while they were pushing wheelbarrows laden with gravel in a heat of 95°F.

In his opening remarks, the judge said that "for two hours the work site at the prison dam (on the farm) became a battlefield, leaving three corpses and a large number of injured convicts". The party of 44 convicts put to work at the dam on that day had been sent on "nothing more than a punishment expedition".

The judge found three of the white accused, Warrant Officer Gert Smit, aged 38, and warders Christiaan Horn, aged 19, and Jacques Stoltz, aged 18, guilty on 17 counts of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, and nine counts of common assault.

A fourth white warder, Burger van Dyk, aged 20, was convicted on four counts of assault with intent and three of common assault, and two black warders, William Kobyane, aged 47, and Jonas Madonsela, aged 32, were found guilty on a total of six counts of assault with intent.

Two other black warders were acquitted of all charges because of insufficient evidence.

The judge instructed the Attorney-General to investigate the role played by lieutenant J. H. Niemand, the acting head of the Barberton prison on December 29. Evidence was heard during the trial that lieutenant Niemand had ordered warders to "hit (three of the convicts) dead because they had sworn at an officer", and that on the morning of the killings he had been looking for "men who could swing batons".

Athens keeps ban on Beirut forces

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece hailed the Lebanon ceasefire yesterday but adhered to its decision to bar the use of Greek facilities for the transfer of troops or military equipment to that country.

After denying the United States clearance for 40 flights of Air Force transports carrying supplies for the United States peace force by way of Crete, the Greek Government said it had turned back on Monday a Beirut-bound supply ship of the US Sixth Fleet which sought permission to take ammunition from the American base stores at Suda Bay in Crete.

Italian soundings for permission to use Greek airports to airlift supplies for the Italian force in Lebanon, also elicited a negative response from the Greeks who insisted that the ban, designed to keep Greece out of the Lebanese conflict, was applicable to all countries.

Opposition newspapers, however, claimed that the Socialist Government's neutrality was one-sided since it had permitted a stopover of four Czechoslovak military training aircraft with combat capability being delivered to Syria.

Colonel Roberts taken to hospital

Lieutenant-Colonel David Roberts, who was relieved of command of Britain's peace-keeping force in Lebanon and flown to Cyprus suffering from exhaustion, has been admitted to the Cambridge Military Hospital in Aldershot, it was disclosed yesterday.

The newspaper *Vradyni* defied an official denial here and insisted that two pairs of two Syrian Air Force Mirage fighters had stopped at Greek airports in recent days for refuelling on their way from France to Damascus.

EEC plays down Greek rift at UN

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Greece last night provided the United Nations General Assembly with the EEC view of the world as Community members sought to play down the seriousness of the Greek Government's frequent insistence on deviating from the common EEC foreign policy line.

Strenuous denials were being made over reports that Greece's attitudes on a number of issues, including the Soviet destruction of the Korean airliner, were making it difficult to draft a common text. Meetings among the EEC political directions were said to have gone smoothly.

It was widely believed that the Community did not want to give the impression of being a divided body, particularly away from Brussels and in the midst of the rest of the international community. It was thought that the EEC needed to provide a show of unity if its traditional role as bridgebuilder in conflicts was to be effective.

The gathering of leaders in New York was providing the opportunity for various bilateral discussions, some intended simply to review issues and some to develop common strategies. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, met his Spanish counterpart, Señor Fernando Morán, on Monday. The discussions focused on Gibraltar.

A British spokesman described the talks as useful and said that both ministers were looking forward to further meetings. Spanish sources said that the two ministers agreed to appoint technical committees to report on various aspects of the problem. The composition of the committees along with their terms of reference would be decided later on.

Heads of state and government were last night expected to convene a closed-door session under the chairmanship of Mrs Indria Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, to review the prospects for peace, disarmament, economic development and the need for strengthening the United Nations.

President Mitterrand of France, and President Mubarak of Egypt were among 28 leaders to attend the mini-summit

There were hopes that the session would lead to a lessening of international tension, but the two leaders that could be most influential in this endeavour, President Reagan and President Andropov, were absent.

In the assembly, Señor Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua said that only after accords were reached offering security to the problems in Central America could discussion turn to the problem of arms supplies and foreign advisers.

Ex-Rumasa head called a rebel

From a Correspondent
Madrid

Señor José Maria Ruiz Mateos, the President of Rumasa, Spain's biggest private holding company that was nationalized in February was declared by the Madrid criminal court to be in a state of "*legal rebellion*".

He had failed to obey summonses to appear in court on four occasions. The ruling enables the Government to request Señor Ruiz Matoes's extradition.

There is no extradition treaty between Spain and Britain, only a reciprocal extradition arrangement. This implies that Britain would also have to request the extradition of a British citizen from Spain.

S Africans can survive oil boycott

George, South Africa (Reuter) – South Africa could withstand and survive a total boycott on oil supplies, according to Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister.

Listing his Government's achievements to a congress of the Cape National Party, Mr Botha said on Monday night that South Africa had harnessed its energy resources to the extent that it could withstand a total boycott. He gave no details.

South Africa has pioneered the production of oil from coal at its Sasol plants and meets a sizable proportion of its oil needs from this source, according to oil analysts.

The Republic is also known to be able to buy oil on the world market despite an embargo by nearly all the exporting countries over its policy of apartheid.

Blanco leader fasts in jail

Montevideo (Reuter) Señor Eladio Fernández Menéndez, a leading Uruguayan politician, arrested and held incommunicado in connexion with a day of protest against the military Government, has gone on hunger strike, according to his relatives.

A leader of the Blanco Party, he began his fast when he was arrested on Friday while carrying leaflets advertising Sunday's national day of protest against the 10-year-old military regime.

Kim protest

Seoul (AFP) – A group of 24 South Korean opposition politicians, led by Mr Kim Young-Sam, have launched a democracy campaign with the primary objective of obtaining a constitutional amendment allowing South Koreans to directly and freely elect the country's president.

£300m grant

Delhi (AP) – Britain will provide India with the equivalent of £300m to develop mining activities under an agreement signed yesterday. Half the grant will be used to import goods and services from Britain, and half to finance local costs.

Kaunda appeal

Lusaka (AFP) – President Kaunda has deployed Zambian troops along the border with Zaire and appealed to President Mobuto to help fight armed robberies and killings in Zambia, which he blamed on Zairean soldiers.

103 saints

Rome (Reuter) – One hundred Korean Roman Catholics, a Korean bishop and two French missionaries to Korea, all martyred in the nineteenth century, are to be canonized as saints.

Nuclear alert

Madrid (AFP) – By the end of the century the amount of nuclear waste worldwide will have increased tenfold to 200,000 tonnes, according to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Floods kill 114

Dhaka (AP) – Two weeks of floods in Bangladesh have claimed 114 lives and affected more than three million people, officials said.

Afrikaner politics

Broederbond's battle forced into limelight

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

The recent turmoil in the Afrikaner Broederbond and the forced resignation of its chairman, Professor Carl Boshoff, has thrust this curious, perhaps unique, and secretive organization into the limelight which it normally strives to shun.

Opinions vary about the importance of the Broederbond (Afrikaans for "brotherhood" or "league of brothers"), some holding that it has been a fading force ever since the Afrikaners secured political control of South Africa through the victory of Dr D. F. Malan's National Party (NP) in 1948.

The Brotherhood's heyday was probably in the 1930s and 1940s when it played a crucial role in shaping and uniting the forces of Afrikaner nationalism at a time of often deep and bitter divisions, for example over South Africa's participation in the Second World War. Many Afrikaners openly sympathized with Hitler's Germany.

Yet, while part of its *raison d'être* was removed in 1948, the Broederbond continued to serve successive National Party prime ministers as a most valuable propaganda instrument. The question is whether, in its present state of disarray, it can go on performing this function as effectively.

Although Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, seems to have won the allegiance of the organization's leadership for his modest constitutional reforms, which would permit a very limited sharing of power with mixed-blood Coloureds and Indians (but not with black Africans), there is clear evidence of wide disaffection among its rank and file.

Many Broederbond members, like their ousted chairman, undoubtedly support the breakaway extreme right-wing Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht, which is adamantly opposed to the reforms. Dr Treurnicht, a former Cabinet minister and Dutch Reformed Church preacher, is also an ex-chairman of the Broederbond.

The Broederbond was founded in Johannesburg in 1918 as a cultural organization by a handful of Afrikaners who feared that the identity of the *Volk* was threatened by British cultural and economic dominance. The Anglo-Boer war was still a fresh memory and many Afrikaners were dispirited and confused.

It became progressively more political and nationalist and adopted a code of secrecy in the 1920s. Its confidentiality was badly shaken in the 1970s when the organization was the target of a number of exposés in the English-language press based on documents leaked by disenchanted members. It is still considered bad form, however, to ask an Afrikaner if he is a member.

Membership is by invitation, and is open only to male Afrikaners of the Dutch Reformed Church faith. Afrikaners are those who speak Afrikaans, a form of Dutch, as their mother tongue. They constitute about 60 per cent of the white population.

The Broederbond is reckoned to have about 12,000 members. The farming community, the Church, the teaching profession and the civil service are particularly well represented. All prime ministers since 1948 and most National Party MPs have been members.

Until as recently as 1974 the induction ritual required aspirant members to thrust a dagger into a "corpse" wrapped in a winding-sheet embroidered in blood-red letters with the word *verraad* (treason), while the "priest" conducting the ceremony intoned: "He who betrays the Bond will be destroyed by the Bond. The Bond never forgets. Its vengeance is swift and sure."

Doors firmly closed on arms deal

The empty seat: An angry Soviet UN delegation leaves the seat intended for Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, unoccupied.

Russia condemns Reagan's 'blatant lies'

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Mr Andrei Gromyko may not have been in the United Nations General Assembly to hear President Reagan urge Russia to "walk through the door" to an arms agreement on Monday, but Tass yesterday indicated the way in which the Soviet Foreign Minister would have declined the invitation.

It said the fact that the door was closed was the fault of the United States, and Mr Reagan had made a speech full of "gross distortions, demagoguery, misinformation and blatant lies".

Tass also attacked Mrs Margaret Thatcher, accusing her of pathological anti-communism and saying she had put the blame for the Geneva impasse "at the wrong door".

All in all, there was a lot of talk about doors in Moscow yesterday and very little hope that they might open on to a bright future of arms agreements and East-West concord.

Tass said Mr Reagan had tried "to prove what cannot be proved, that his Administration's policy of whipping up tension and increasing preparations for war meets the lofty aims and principles of the United Nations Charter".

It said the American President had regretted the rise in tensions in regional "arenas of confrontation between the great powers", when in fact it was Washington itself which had "stoked the fires" of conflict from Lebanon to El Salvador.

Referring to Mr Reagan's thesis that some non-aligned nations were in fact client states of the Soviet Union, Tass said it had clearly annoyed America that non-aligned states were pursuing policies not to Washington's liking.

Tass did not discuss in detail Mr Reagan's new proposals at the Geneva talks on mediam range missiles, which have already been dismissed by the Kremlin as nothing new. It said the President had used his address to slander the Soviet Union by trying to blame Moscow for "the provocation involving a South Korean plane". His speech was an attempt to camouflage the "aggressive imperialist essence" of American foreign policy.

Mr Gromyko, who should have attended the General Assembly session but withdrew when restrictions were placed on his Aeroflot flight to New York, spent the day receiving Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister. Soviet television showed shots of Mr Gromyko trying – not very successfully – to look as if he would rather be talking to Mr Chnoupek than taking centre stage at the United Nations.

President Andropov's contribution was an oblique one, as has been his style lately, and took the form of a message to the Afro-Asian Writers Association conference in Tashkent. He said the world situation was "extremely complicated and difficult" due to imperialism's preparations for was and the United States' "big stick" policy in Asia, Africa and Latin America. "There is now no greater task than the curbing of this senseless arms race," he said.

In an attack on Mrs Thatcher's television interview, Tass said the Prime Minister was so blinded by anti-communism that she could not see it was Nato and not Russia which had launched the arms race. She had repeated "hackneyed" reasons for not including the British and French deterrents in the talks, and had been unable to refrain from "gross anti-Soviet insinuations" when discussing the airliner tragedy.

"Mrs Thatcher urges the Soviet Union to apologize", Tass commented, "but her appeal has gone to the wrong address. It should have gone to the organizers of this provocation in Washington."

Diplomats said that Mr Reagan's concessions on the arms talks fell a long way short of Moscow's position. Mr Reagan said that if Russia agreed to missile reduction on a global basis, and included Soviet rockets in Asia, the United States would not necessarily match all Soviet missiles stationed in Europe. But Moscow has refused consistently to include its Asian missiles in the talks, and demands that no new missiles at all should be deployed by Nato in Europe.

Mr Reagan's point that Pershing 2 missiles would be reduced as part of an agreement, as well as the slower cruise missile, is some comfort to Moscow, but not enough to allay Soviet fears of the Pershing's short flying time and target accuracy.

As for the suggestion that bombers should be counted as well as missile warheads, the Soviet Union does not agree with the United States over which nuclear-capable aircraft should be included.

Leading article, page 13

Americans deny finding Korean jet black box

Tokyo (AP) – US naval vessels have located the flight data and voice recorders from the downed South Korean airliner, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) said yesterday. American officials immediately denied it.

The NHK report, quoting government sources, came after a statement by the chief government spokesman and activity in northern Japan that set off a wave of speculation that the Americans would soon recover the recorders.

Japan's Kyodo news service carried a similar report, quoting Foreign Ministry sources.

The report was denied by Lieutenant Gary Shrout, spokesman for the US Navy in Japan. "As of this afternoon we have not found the black box. I'm not waffling on that one." The Foreign Ministry said they had no knowledge of the reports.

Policeman dies in Sind pre-poll riot

Islamabad (Reuter) – Tension mounted in Sind Province yesterday as three people died, a bomb exploded and police rounded up opposition leaders before tomorrow's controversial local elections, opposition sources said.

The sources said that three died and 13 were injured when a crowd of opposition supporters exchanged gunfire with police who were trying to inspect a polling station at Khanpur, northern Sind.

Police sources confirmed that one policeman was killed while visiting the station. The opposition has called for a boycott of the polls because political parties are banned from contesting them.

A bomb rocked a goverment building in Shikarpur, seven miles from Khanpur, the sources added. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

The opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), which has kept up anti-government unrest in central Sind since August 14, said that the military government has rounded up more than 350 people to keep them from disrupting the elections.

Police searched more than 50 houses on Monday night in the provincial capital of Karachi, the MRD acting secretary general, Mr Iqbal Haider reported.

He said that there could be many more arrests in central Sind, where violent protests have resulted in the polls being delayed for three days in the worst-hit districts.

Falklands lobby launched by junta

From Zoriana Pysariwsky
New York

Argentina is urging Britain's allies to persuade it to discontinue its "Fortress Falklands" policy, and has initiated its campaign in the UN General Assembly this year to attain coveted European support for negotiations over the sovereignty of the islands.

Señor Juan Aguirre Lanari, the Argentine Foreign Minister, said on Monday that the West should dissociate itself from Britain's "dangerous adventure". He cited the decision by Britain to establish what he called a strategic airbase in the Falklands as an escalation of its military expansionist policy in the South Atlantic.

It was clear, he said, that the base would be designed to allow Britain to extend its global strategic interests, and he gave warning of the dangers of transforming the South Atlantic into a new source of conflict between East and West.

He also accused Britain of thwarting all attempts at peacemaking, including its refusal to accept the mandate of the Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to renew negotiations between the two sides. Argentina is expected with its Latin allies to table a motion calling for the resumption of negotiations when the assembly debates the issue later this year.

There is little doubt that Argentina will win a resounding majority in the assembly for its stand, but it was clear from Señor Aguirre's remarks that European support is the most prized. Last year a majority of the European Community abstained in the vote on negotiations while the United States sided with Argentina.

In a right of reply, Mr Nicholas Barrington, Britain's representative, said that the many and varied accusations made by Argentina were without foundation. He said that Argentina had attempted to airbrush out the fact that it had broken off from the negotiating process with the deliberate and unprovoked invasion of the islands last year.

Señor Aguirre discounted Britain's contention that Agentina's failure to declare a formal end of hostilities was the source of continued tension. He said his country's attitude was in full conformity with the provisions of the UN Charter relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

He noted that the fourteen and a half months that had elapsed since the cessation of fighting was confirmation of Argentina's good will and its compliance with international law.

Terror in Corsica

French crack down on nationalists

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Less than a week after the outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the murder of the second most senior civil servant in northern Corsica, the Government has decided to crack down on the Federation of Nationalist Councils. The political wing of the Corsican terrorist movement.

Announcing the decision to outlaw the federation after yesterday's Cabinet meeting, M Max Gallo, the Government spokesman, said that numerous and close links had been established between the two organizations. The federation has been in the forefront of the nationalist campaign accusing the Government of responsibility for the alleged murder of M Guy Orsoni. The nationalist militant, who disappeared three months ago and whose body has never been found.

In a statement to the press last Wednesday, the front said that it had "executed" M Pierre-Jean Massimi, secretary-general of the Regional Council for North Corsica, and M Félix Rosso, a restaurant owner, for their part in the alleged murder of M Orsoni.

In particular, they accused M Massimi of having been given 1m francs (£80,000) by M Joseph Franceschi, the Minister of Public Security, in order to pay for hired hands to kill M Orsoni. The handing over of the money is alleged to have taken place on June 18, the day after M Orsoni's disappearance, when M Franceschi was indeed seen on the island.

The Government has clearly begun to worry about the effects of these allegations on public opinion. On Sunday, after a meeting with local Corsican councillors in Paris, M Gaston Defferre, Minister of the Interior, put out a statement "solemnly denying" such "absurd" rumours. "Can you really see a minister wandering round with a bag or suitcase (full of money)," he asked.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has also denounced the front's attempts to whip up public opinion against a government minister.

The federation has organized several demonstrations on the island in support of the front's claims, and last Friday, Mme Pascale Verdi, editor of the nationalist newspaper *U Ribombu*, was charged with "spreading false information" about Government involvement in M Orsoni's disappearance.

A week earlier, M Jean-Louis Eyssartel, head of the local radio station, Radio Corse, was also charged with spreading false information after he had broadcast a report of a press conference last spring at which the nationalists claimed that two of their militants had been tortured by the police.

M Franceschi: Accused by Corsican terrorists.

A spokesman for the Federation of Nationalist Councils denied that the Government had proof of "any organic relations" between it and "some clandestine movement".

Heavy turnover of MPs in Kenya election

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

First results in Kenya's general election yesterday showed the expected heavy turnover of former MPs, with several ministers and assistant ministers losing their seats.

In many areas the poll was small – sometimes less than 25 per cent of the electorate – indicating that a high proportion of the 7.2 million registered voters either stayed at home or were barred from voting because of mistakes in the electoral rolls.

The only white candidate, Mr Philip Leakey, was reported to have scored a narrow victory over his main rival, the veteran politician Mr Achieng Oneko, in the first count in the Langata constituency, a Nairobi suburb. But Mr Oneko objected to the count, and lengthy discussion followed as to whether a full recount should be undertaken.

Several hours later it was officially announced that Mr Leakey had retained his seat with a majority of more than 2,000 votes. After the announcement supporters of some of his opponents jostled white reporters.

Hongkong finance official hurries home from IMF

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong

As Hongkong's Financial Secretary, Sir John Bremridge, hurried back five days early from the IMF-World Bank conference in Washington, the Hongkong dollar welcomed him with a substantial recovery.

In confident mood, Sir John said that his presence in Hongkong "could be more important than sipping cocktails in Washington".

He emphasized that the withholding tax on Hongkong dollar deposits would not be abolished and gave warning that "those people selling Hongkong dollars at this juncture are going to get their fingers badly burnt".

Meanwhile, Hongkong's Consumer Council has urged shoppers to stop panic buying, which would only aggravate profiteering.

The Consumer Council has received complaints of increases of up to 50 per cent in sale prices for many market commodities. Australian rice – the most widely consumed in Hongkong – has been virtually sold out.

The Government has also had to withdraw three lots of Crown land from sale by public auction because not a single buyer was interested in the normal opening prices.

On the political front, Mr John Walden, former, Director of Home Affairs, blamed both the British and Chinese Governments for the collapse of the Hongkong dollar.

He said that the British and Chinese were treating Hongkong's five million people as "mute pawns" and did not care what damage they did to local living standards.

"There is increasing certainty that colonial authoritarian government will be replaced by Communist authoritarian government, without any assurances that civic rights will be protected", he said.

However, there has been widespread satisfaction over the promotion of the retiring British Ambassador in Peking, Sir Peter Cradock, to two high-level posts in the Foreign Office, with continuing responsibility for the negotiations over the future of Hongkong.

"I only wish that on the Chinese side they had someone who is equally knowledgable and who enjoys the same degree of cooperation among the Chinese leaders", said a Hongkong commentator, Mr T. L. Tsin.



Sir Percy Cradock: New appointment praised.

An influential local group, the Hongkong Christian Industrial Committee, has appealed directly to Chinese and British authorities to prevent the collapse of the dollar and has warned Hongkong against "committing collective suicide".

Nicaragua protests to Honduras over raid

Managua (Reuter, AP) – Nicaragua has sent an official protest to Honduras, its northern neighbour, after rebels attacked the northern town of Ocotal on Monday.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communiqué said the note demanded that such attacks, which also included raids on a customs post and on a village just south of the border, must stop immediately. It did not say whether Nicaragua was contemplating retaliatory measures.

Rebels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), based in southern Honduras, said their cross-border raids entered a new phase with the assault on Ocotal, provincial capital of Nueva Segovia. Travellers reported that the FDN had blown up a bridge on the outskirts of the town of 40,000 people.

An FDN rebel commander told Reuters in Honduras that the attack on Ocotal was the most ambitious of their raids yet, involving 2,000 men in separate but coordinated forces.

Identified only as Commander Visage, he said it marked a shift to urban from rural warfare in the FDN's eight-month campaign to overthrow Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista Government.

The Foreign Ministry said the attack on the border customs post at El Espino was backed by a Honduran artillery column which fired 120mm mortar rounds at the station while guerrillas advanced on foot firing automatic rifles and grenades. No casualty figures were immediately available in the fighting that continued into Monday night, the statement said.

"These new acts of aggression are enough in themselves to cast doubt on the supposed will for peace of the Honduran Government," the Ministry said. The attack showed "once again the alliance between the Somocista mercenaries and the Honduran Army, to the extent of organizing and excuting attacks in perfect coordination in the light of day."

East Berlin concession to children

Berlin (AP) – East Germany announced yesterday it has dropped currency exchange requirements for children visiting from the West and has eased rules on family reunification.

The West German Government called the East Berlin action inadequate. This summer Bonn approved a DM1bn loan to East Germany to encourage easing of restrictions.

West Gernamy has repeatedly demanded abolishment of the currency exchange law, saying it discourages Westerners from visiting East Germany. Visits have fallen sharply since East Berlin in 1980 doubled to DM25 the daily amount of Western currency that adult visitors must exchange. Children, aged between six and 14, had to exchange DM7.5 a day.

Aquino panel to resume

Manila (AFP) – The presidential panel investigating the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the murdered Philippine opposition leader, decided at a closed meeting to resume proceedings on October 10 with or without a Supreme Court ruling on an opposition challenge to its legality.

The commission will invite Filipino or foreigners who claimed to have witnessed Mr Aquino's killing at Manila airport on August 21 to testify before the commission, whose five members were appointed by President Marcos.

Queen's debut

Mbabane (Reuter) – The new Swazi Queen Regent Ntombi has received envoys of Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia in her first public engagement since her disputed appointment last month.

Korean scandal

Seoul (Reuter) – Prosecutors said they were questioning several officials of a South Korean bank in connexion with a £100m swindle. The Choheung Bank said it had dismissed 11 of its officials.

Matterhorn toll

Zermatt (Reuter) – The number of people killed this year while climbing Switzerland's most famous peak, the Matterhorn, rose to a record 18 yesterday. A 36-year-old American was the latest victim.

Viper brood

Madrid (AFP) – A horned gaboon viper has given birth to 70 offspring at the zoo here, about double the normal number for the species. Weighing in at little more than 2 oz each the snake brood was reported to be doing well.

The Nuclear Weapons "Freeze" Advertising Campaign

- The claim is made that nuclear "deterrence" has preserved peace for more than 30 years. But the process of providing weapons to maintain deterrence - the nuclear arms race - has resulted in stockpiled weaponry equal to a million Hiroshima bombs.
- It is at least equally plausible to suggest that peace has been preserved in spite of deterrence and the nuclear arms race.
- The nuclear arsenals cannot be used for any rational purpose. Their use would be catastrophic and suicidal. Yet "deterrence" is based upon the assumption that in some circumstances they *will* be used.
- Opponents of a nuclear-weapons "freeze" assert that it would perpetuate Soviet superiority. But the Soviets do not have nuclear superiority. They have more megatonnage; the West has more warheads and more accurate missiles. But at the levels of nuclear "overkill" that have existed for many years, "superiority" is strategically meaningless.
  A freeze should not perpetuate present levels of weaponry: it should be a preliminary to drastic reductions.
- While the purpose of nuclear deterrence is to prevent intentional war, the weapons it requires create the risk of catastrophe by accident or miscalculation.
- Weapons now proposed appear to be intended to give "first-strike" capability. Whether this is attainable or not, the adversary will fear it. Such weapons are destabilising, and increase the risk of catastrophe. Their development results not from any military necessity but from the momentum of the arms race and the commitment and investment of its institutions. No realistic strategy can accommodate these weapons. Their deployment by either side would be prevented by freezing now.
- The East-West confrontation requires a political solution. The nuclear arms race prevents this.
- Traditional negotiations have failed to stop the nuclear arms race. A "freeze" offers a practical way of stopping the race without loss of security – indeed with improved security for both sides.

"FREEZE" NUCLEAR WEAPONS NOW

"To improve national and international security, the United States and the Soviet Union should stop the nuclear arms race. Specifically, they should adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. This is an essential, verifiable first step towards lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing the nuclear arsenals". – From the United States *Freeze* proposal, the *"Call to halt the nuclear arms race"*

The proposal for a nuclear-weapons "freeze" has attracted enormous support in the United States: it has been advocated by Soviet leaders past and present: it is endorsed by the United Nations. In 1982 more than 30% of the U.S. electorate had the opportunity to vote on the "freeze" proposal: 60% of the voters endorsed the "freeze".

The "freeze" offers a practical way of stopping the nuclear arms race. It provides a way round the difficulties which obstruct traditional negotiations for limiting or reducing nuclear armaments. It offers an opportunity for the nuclear powers to come to terms with the fact that their interests are best served by preparing, not for mutual annihilation, but for common security.

The nuclear arsenals are vastly out of proportion to any conflict of interest between West and East. Could any such conflict be sufficiently serious to require preparation for mutual annihilation? The need for the power blocs of East and West to co-exist without war is a problem requiring a political solution. The nuclear arms race is an abortive search for a technical solution. It has only two foreseeable endings: either in catastrophe, or by being superseded by a political solution. But it is self-perpetuating, and it works against a political solution. Far from providing any remedy for international problems, it increases them. Demand for political action to end it must come from public opinion.

Olof Palme, now Prime Minister of Sweden, wrote in June 1982: "It is of paramount importance to replace the doctrine of mutual deterrence. Our alternative is common security. There can be no hope of victory in a nuclear war. . . . International security must rest on a commitment to joint survival rather than on a threat of mutual destruction". (1)

The foundations for a political solution are already in place, in the understanding on both sides that in nuclear conflict there could be no winners, and that the interests of both sides are best served by the development of common interests and interdependent relationships. On both sides there is decreasing confidence in policies which have failed to produce security, but have produced stockpiled nuclear destructive power 1,000,000 times that of the Hiroshima bomb.

The economic and psychological costs of the nuclear arms race are intolerable. In the West there is a special responsibility for insisting that the race be stopped, since not only was it started by the West, but – as shown in the chart, – the West has consistently remained in the lead in numbers of weapons and in technological innovation. Where the West has led, the USSR has followed. Nuclear "deterrence" produces the threat against which it is supposed to protect.

"A Freeze has the inestimable virtues of simplicity and practicality. Its benefits to humanity are readily apparent to ordinary human beings . . . There would be no mistaking the moral implications of an agreement to stop the nuclear arms race now, and an intense national and international campaign for ratification could be mounted effectively. To a world increasingly apprehensive over the awesome dangers and technical complexities of the arms race, a Freeze offers the symbol and the substance of hope . . ." – Senator Edward Kennedy (Democrat) and Senator Mark Hatfield (Republican).

While total numbers are only one index of strength, all criteria indicate that the potential of East and West for destroying each other are approximately equal. Claims that this is not so arise from artificial categorisations of weapons systems: because each side has specialised in different directions, comparisons within categories sometimes reveal discrepancies. Overall there is approximate parity of weaponry between West and East

"Freeze" now

The basis for the nuclear weapons freeze must be the present state of affairs. Neither side should try to make it conditional upon reduction of weapons deployed by the other side, since this must make a freeze as unattainable as agreement in traditional negotiations.

Opponents of the freeze assert that it would "confirm Soviet nuclear superiority". In fact, as the US Department of Defense has stated, the US and USSR are "roughly equal in strategic nuclear power" (2): and as Defense Secretary Weinberger has said, the US has "an immense edge in technology" (3). At the levels of "overkill" that have existed for many years, "nuclear superiority" is meaningless. (British governments have made this point when claiming effectiveness for the "independent deterrent" against Soviet forces fifty times larger). Opponents also claim that "verification" would be difficult. In fact this would be easier than with partial arms control.

Arms-control negotiations have generally been so protracted that before they have been concluded, a new generation of weapons, to which the negotiations were irrelevant, has been developed. A "freeze" is essential if this is to be prevented.

Nuclear weapons policies — the real dispute

The real dispute over nuclear weapons policies is not between "unilateral" and "multilateral" disarmers. It is between those who want more weapons and those who do not.

The claim that additional weapons on one side will lead to negotiated reductions on both sides is contrary to repeated experience that it leads only to more weapons on the other side.

The freeze offers a way of stopping the hitherto-unstoppable nuclear arms race, on which all who want this (whether "unilateralists" or "multilateralists") should be able to agree.

Problems with "mutual nuclear deterrence"

Claims are frequently made that nuclear deterrence has kept the peace for more than 30 years, that it is a stable system providing an acceptable basis for peace and security, and that it is capable of continuing to do so indefinitely.

Whether the absence of war in Europe and between the Western and Eastern blocs is a consequence of nuclear deterrence is open to argument but not to proof. Clearly the absence of war between the countries of western Europe which were adversaries in 1914-18 and 1939-45 has resulted from such factors as the realisation that common interests outweigh conflicting interests, and, basically, that peace is preferable to war. Such realisations have also contributed to avoidance of war between East and West.

Holocaust by "accident"

Clearly neither of the superpowers has the capability to launch a disarming first strike against the other. To this extent, mutual nuclear deterrence may be supposed to be effective in preventing intentional nuclear war. But the weapons created for "deterrence" themselves create the risk of holocaust by accident or misadventure, or by unintended escalation in some international crisis. Elaborate systems are required to prevent this – but neither the human nor the technical elements in such systems can be infallible. While the weapons remain, risks will remain. The aim should be to reduce, and not to increase, the risk.

But new missiles are now planned, for which is claimed such accuracy that they will provide the capability for a pre-emptive first strike against the adversary's missiles, leaving his cities as hostages; he would thereby be prevented from striking back, and be forced to surrender. For technical and operational reasons this proposition is probably fallacious. But if such missiles are deployed, and if their owners believe in the proposition, both sides must fear that the opponent may attempt such a strike.

A "freeze" now would prevent the deployment of such destabilising new missiles. It would remove the destabilising "dynamic" effects of the nuclear arms race, while preserving such "static" effectiveness as the nuclear arsenals exert, and by which stability may be maintained while new relationships are developed. Such "static" deterrence could be maintained with greatly reduced arsenals.

Paradoxes of nuclear deterrence

Nuclear deterrence is full of paradoxes. It requires both sides, supposedly in order to prevent nuclear holocaust, to prepare to produce the holocaust. Deterrence *must* be based upon the assumption that in some circumstances the deterrent weapons *will* be used. For deterrence to be assumed to work, it must be assumed that the adversary can be relied upon to act *rationally* – to be rationally deterred by the threat. But, as Field Marshal Lord Carver, a former Chief of the British Defence Staff, has noted, in nuclear terms "to pose an unacceptable risk to the enemy automatically poses the same risk to oneself". (4). The threat to use nuclear weapons against a nuclear-armed adversary is essentially suicidal, and irrational. How much confidence can there be that at a time of crisis an adversary faced with an irrational threat will act rationally? (This problem is illustrated by the NATO policy of readiness to make first use of nuclear weapons. The message of a nuclear "warning shot" must be that "We are ready to set off the holocaust, so we hope you are not as mad as we are").

In military theory, military action should serve a political purpose. Nuclear conflict between West and East could serve no political purpose, since there could be no winner. Professor Lawrence Freedman points out (5) that nuclear "strategy", as a basis for peace and security, is the antithesis of strategy: its supposed effectiveness depends not upon any controllable use, but upon the dangers of its uncontrollability. The strategy cannot sensibly be backed up by the use of the weaponry upon which it is based, since such use could not lead to success, but only to catastrophe.

The Institutions of the Nuclear Arms Race

Lord Zuckerman, a former Chief Scientific Adviser to British Prime Ministers and to the Ministry of Defence, has shown how this paradox-ridden situation has come about. He quotes (6), the warning of President Eisenhower, in 1961, of the "danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite", and of the "acquisition of unwarranted influence by the military-industrial complex". "The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist". (7).

Lord Zuckerman (6, 8) describes how the nuclear arms race "feeds itself": even though "the continued growth of the nuclear arsenals does not increase but decreases security", it continues because "the men in the weapons laboratories have succeeded in creating a world with an irrational foundation, on which a new set of political realities has had to be built". The evolution of nuclear weaponry has not been in the service of coherent defence policies: policies have been shaped by the weapons.

The institutions of the nuclear arms race – concerned with invention, development, manufacture, marketing and deployment of nuclear weapons – have gained dominance over the politicians. Considerations of defence and security are subordinated to those institutions' need for continuity; and in response to that need, and to the climate of fear and suspicion which the nuclear arms race produces, governments adopt policies which are politically and militarily nonsensical.

The demand for a nuclear weapons "freeze" is a demand for the reassertion of proper political control over policy.

Fantasies

As Lord Carver shows (4), in nuclear policy, strategic reasoning has been replaced by pretence and bluff. Bluff may be useful when, if the bluff is called, there is a practicable alternative way out. If the nuclear bluff fails, there is only catastrophe. Inability to admit this fact – and all that it implies about the futility of the nuclear arms race – leads to fantasising. When this extends to the acceptance by national leaders of such fantasies as "winnable" nuclear war, there is no room for complacency.

The result of the failure of strategic reasoning is disarray at every level. Politically, the Western Alliance, which nuclear policy was supposed to strengthen, is increasingly divided. Materially, there is production of weapons systems that are strategically unnecessary, technically unreliable, even inoperable. Doctrinally, there is chaos, as attempts are made to accommodate new weapons and to incorporate them into the unending vain search for "credibility".

An extreme example of this state of affairs is the MX missile programme: strategically superfluous, because the Soviet first strike capability it is supposed to counter does not exist, its frantic search for a mode of deployment produces increasingly ludicrous proposals.

For the deployment of ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs) in western Europe, a number of rationales have been produced. The popular view is that the cruise missiles and Pershing IIs are NATO's response to the USSR's SS-20s. This view is dismissed by the British Ministry of Defence: while the SS-20s were *"not entirely irrelevant"*, *"the essential rationale for the modernisation programme [cruise and Pershing II] is that without a demonstrable NATO capability to strike substrategic targets well inside the Soviet Union (on a limited scale and with greater accuracy than possible with submarine launched ballistic missiles), the Soviet Union might conclude it could risk escalating a conflict to a point where NATO had no credible response to widespread nuclear strikes against European targets, and that such strikes could be launched from an effective sanctuary of Soviet territory. The essence of flexible response is that NATO should possess a spectrum of deterrent options from conventional forces to the strategic level; unless the ageing F111s and Vulcans are augmented by the proposed GLCM/Pershing II force a gap could develop in this range of options."* (9).

This fantasising about the doctrine of "flexible response" conceals the fact that the GLCM is, like MX, a missile in search of a role and sales. Lord Zuckerman comments (8) that the proposed deployment of cruise missiles in Europe is an "important current illustration of the way men in the research and development laboratories pre-empt strategic decisions – and therefore add rigidity to political discussion. . . . The political reaction in certain NATO countries to the suggested deployment of these weapons on their territory was clearly not anticipated".

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The "Soviet threat"

The usual justification for the amassing of the nuclear arsenals of the West is the "Soviet threat".

This "threat" should be considered in two parts. One is the threat of the USSR's nuclear weapons targeted upon the West, reciprocally with the West's weapons targeted upon the USSR. This threat of mutual destruction is real. The other part is the supposed threat of Soviet invasion.

The fears engendered by the nuclear arms race have nourished, in both West and East, distorted perceptions of the intentions and the strength of the other side.

In the West, two very different views of the USSR are widely held. One is that the USSR is so weak economically that a little extra strain, imposed by striving to match new Western initiatives in the nuclear arms race, will bring economic collapse. This belief is influential among those who advocate continuation and escalation of the arms race. The other view is that the USSR is immensely strong and is poised for world domination.

A recent report of the American Central Intelligence Agency to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress (10) examines the first of these views, and finds it false. But this still leaves the USSR far from having the strength for attempting world domination, or even for less ambitious adventures such as taking over western Europe. The economist C. Gordon Tether has pointed out that the further question needs examination: what conceivable motivation could the USSR have for an attack upon the West (or vice versa)? (11). As Professor Michael Howard has recently remarked, it is clear that the leaders and people of the USSR have no inclination to become involved "even in a conventional war, let alone in one in which they would suffer all the horrific consequences of nuclear destruction" (12).

Nuclear weapons "freeze" – implications for Britain

For Britain a nuclear "freeze" would mean cancellation, or at least indefinite postponement, of basing of US cruise missiles, and cancellation of Trident.

The targeting capacity of the proposed British Trident Force is 14 times that of the present Polaris force – an increase for which there is no rational military justification.

In the US, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign is working for a one-year delay in the deployment of new US missiles in Europe. Delay or cancellation would not harm British or European security, but deployment could be expected to cause disruptions in Europe and NATO and to provoke the USSR to increase its armaments.

Trident is supposed to maintain the British "independent nuclear deterrent" into the next century. It has to be seen in the context of the history of the British "deterrent". The decision in 1946 to acquire atomic weapons was the first act of atomic proliferation by a minor power. As Lord Zuckerman says: "This highly secret decision was taken without any critical evaluation of the military advantages this step might confer, or of the repercussions of nuclear weaponry on foreign policy". (6). Absence of discussion allowed concealment of the fact that the basic reason for the decision was *folie de grandeur*: the supposition that the decline of Britain's international significance would in some way be reversed by possession of atomic bombs.

After the USSR developed atomic weapons, an additional motive for Britain to maintain its "deterrent" emerged: disbelief in the US "nuclear umbrella". The public was supposed to believe that this was providing protection against Soviet aggression, but to British governments, as to US Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara (and to General de Gaulle) it seemed inconceivable that the US would commit nuclear suicide to "save" W.Europe – whose destruction would thereby also be ensured. This problem has profound implications for the nuclear-armed NATO, discussion of which is overdue.

The deterrent effect of weaponry must depend upon the possibility of its use, and at no time has it been possible to identify any circumstance in which the British "independent nuclear deterrent" could be used against the supposed potential enemy, the USSR, with advantage to Britain.

As Lord Carver (4) has shown, the history of the British "independent nuclear deterrent" is one of costly futility. The moral case against the British "bomb" may not convince the advocates of nuclear deterrence; but the rational case against it, that it is entirely lacking in utility and military value, is unanswerable.

Stopping the nuclear arms race should not be a party-political issue. In the United States, the "freeze" is supported by Republicans and Democrats. People of any political persuasion who want the nuclear arms race to be ended by political agreement before it ends in catastrophe should support the "freeze".

The illusions surrounding the "independent nuclear deterrent" and the nuclear-armed NATO should not be allowed to stand in the way of the opportunity for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race that is offered by a nuclear-weapons "freeze".

This advertisement has been paid for by the sponsors named below. Sponsored advertising is a method - with much potentiality - by which people can publicly express their demand for an end to the nuclear arms race. A large proportion of the public is already in favour of a freeze, so conversion of more people is less important than mobilisation of those who are already convinced, into making effective demands for political action.

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SPECTRUM

Hot on the heels of the Whimsical Fifties and the Swinging Sixties came the baying, destructive anarchy of punk. In his concluding article on postwar style, **Bevis Hillier** looks back at the growth of young disenchantment in the Cynical Seventies – and sees within its conspicuous acts of violent bad taste the seeds of hope

Will they cry for Johnny Rotten?

By the end of the 1970s, nostalgia was catching up with its own tail. Events were being recycled as nostalgia almost as soon as they happened. In January 1980, the enterprising Preston Polytechnic Library held a show called The Seventies. The catalogue began with an alphabetical list of people and things the organizers associated with the decade. They included Adidas bags, Princess Anne, Amin, boat people, Bay City Rollers, colour television, digital watches, fast food, gay lib, high-tech, hang-gliding, Patty Hearst, jogging, Muppets, platform shoes, Angela Rippon, Johnny Rotten, skateboards, streakers, skinheads, Watergate and women's lib.

Decades come in pairs: the hard-faced, political 1930s succeeded the frothy, escapist '20s; the good-time, whimsical '50s clambered back to affluence after the austere '40s. The 1970s, too, had a character contrapuntal to that of the '60s. If the 1960s were swinging, optimistic, full of innovation, the '70s brought disenchantment, stagnation, a negative feeling, finally the baying, destructive anarchy of punk.

If one is looking for an aliterative sobriquet for the 1970s, "the cynical '70s" probably comes closest to the truth. The drop-outs were running out of cash. The Beatles were disillusioned with their sly old Maharishi. The drug culture may have expanded some minds but it had also reduced some lifespans, including those of the pop idols Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and Brian Jones. The silver sheen had worn off the Chelsea Drug Store, and it was hideously repainted. The editor of *OZ* was arrested. Lenny Bruce committed suicide. Andy Warhol was shot. The establishment was twitching the reins of society again and calling its strays to heel.

David Frost, a leader of 1960s satirists, had become a pouchy interviewer. The ex-satirist exchanged sycophantic chat with the ex-Shah of Iran and with ex-President Nixon. Jane Fonda began accepting her Oscars again. Dudley Moore, another '60s satirist, was assumed into Hollywood. Even Mick Jagger was becoming respectable. There were few people still capable of being shocked. Novel means of shock had been mostly exhausted by the end of the 70s – by *Flesh, Trash, Heat, Last Exit to Brooklyn, Sebastiane, Oh! Calcutta, Portnoy's Complaint* and *Deep Throat*. The Underground had become a flyover.

The move away from urban culture, begun in the late 1960s, continued. Richard Adam's *Watership Down* (1972), an epic about bunny rabbits, and *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* (1977) were both, to the surprise of the many publishers who had rejected them, runaway bestsellers. In the catalogue to the exhibition Homespun to High Speed held at Sheffield Art Galleries in 1979, Fiona MacCarthy wrote: "The new idealism [of the 1970s], like the old idealism of the Arts and Crafts movement of the 1880s onwards, was an anti-urban movement. . . . Vernacular idyllic was a style which made a great impact on progressives of this period, in their solar-heated houses. . . . Bread crocks by Richard Batterham, a rag rug by John Hinchliffe, a bowl by Richard Raffan, a box by Lucy Goffin."

But other progressives were more attracted by high-tech – the use of industrial furniture in the home, such as metal factory shelves and tubular steel bunk beds (Habitat offered one), of which the architectural equivalent was the new Pompidou Centre in Paris, whose mechanical innards seemed to have been grafted on to its outside. High-tech belonged to the same ethos as Concorde, the high-speed train, micro-chips, television video games and shiny plastic clothes.

But something else entered 1970s design which was neither rural nor high-tech, but a calculated insult to both: *kitsch*, deliberate bad taste. Gilo Dorfles's book *Kitsch* (1969) appeared in English in 1970 in what Hugh Honour described in a review as "an only too suitably bad translation". Jacques Sternberg's *Kitsch* was published by Academy Editions, London, in 1972. Biba, which opened in the old Kensington store Derry & Toms in 1973, contained a "Kitch" (sic) room, which sold frilled plastic boxes, ashtrays like miniature loos and urinating cupids who performed when you warmed a glass bulb.

It is possible that the new popularity of *kitsch* represented boredom with the po-faced worthiness of modern movement design which had managed to survive all the novelties and freaks of the 1960s and was still being sold by firms such as Habitat and Heal's: scrubbed pinewood cots, glass-topped coffee tables on square legs, leather cushions in tubular steel frames. The embracing of *kitsch* was a snook-cocking at the design establishment. It prepared the way for a clearing of the decks.

Revolutions are seldom achieved without violence; and though in the case of design this does not usually mean blood-letting, some kind of definitive assault on established values had to precede the regeneration of design and the decorative arts. That assault came from punk, the most original and influential stylistic development of the '70s. Here for the first time was a popular movement which was too hot for commerce to handle. EMI gave the Sex Pistols, headed by Johnny Rotten, a contract – but were forced to cancel it, with a big payoff for the Pistols, because of the damage to its corporate identity by the Sex Pistols' outrageous behaviour on and off stage. This was a tiger not for taming. The stage punks swore and spat and puked. The street punks mortified their flesh with safety-pins, wore extraordinary uniforms hobbled with straps and slashed with zip-pockets; and shaved and dyed their hair into Mohican styles.

Punk combined violence and *kitsch*. The intelligentsia of the young generation had already had their baptism of brutality in the Paris May revolution of 1968, which had precipitated its own superb art form, the silkscreened and lithographed posters by which, as Jean Cassou wrote, the walls of Paris were "magnificently profaned". Now it was the turn of the non-university youth.

In 1979 the punk rock star Sid Vicious died from an overdose of heroin in Greenwich Village, New York, while out on $50,000 bail after being accused of murdering his American girlfriend Nancy Spungen in October 1978. A film glorifying him was made; and the front page of *The Sun* of February 3, 1979, headlining his death, is still being printed on tee-shirts four years later.

If the psychedelic style of the 1960s was an adaptation of Art Nouveau, the basis of punk is to be found in the 1950s – in the hard rock style, in the spatterings of Jackson Pollock, in the leopardskin patterns of starlets' coats and Lady Docker's car seats and in the elliptical frames of Holiday Inn signs.

The *Evening Standard* on August 19, 1977 used the funeral of Elvis Presley as a chance to rail against punk: "Presley's death like his life is inevitably attended by much that is ersatz and professionally staged – an extravaganza of *kitsch* of every variety. But there is no mistaking the real shock, bereavement and desolation on thousands of those faces pressed against the gates of his house and queuing for the memorial service. Will they cry like that for Johnny Rotten?"

Probably not; but perhaps there was something to be said for punk beyond the punks' own suggestion of a justified revenge on a society that had given them some short shrift. In the contribution I was asked to write for the Preston Polytechnic Seventies exhibition catalogue, I tried to say what that "something" was: "Many regard punk as an evil phenomenon, something which threatens the fragile basis of our civilization ... means that old ladies get beaten up on tube trains, who can dissent from this view? But in the decorative arts, I cannot help regarding it as something fresh and hopeful. Before a new order comes into being, the old one must be destroyed, and punk is nothing if not destructive. I grew up in decades, and in a section of society (the middle-middle-class) where conformity reigned. When I walk along the King's Road, Chelsea, today and see that young people have had the sheer courage to turn themselves into walking works or art with pink and green hair and extraordinary trousers hobbled at the legs by staps; with weird tattoos on their hope for the arts. Good art can only begin with an act of bad taste – a shocking breach with the conformist past."

Adapted from The Style of the Century 1900-1980 *by Bevis Hillier, published on October 20 by the Herbert Press, price £12.50.*



Top: the cover of the first LP by the rock group Roxy Music flaunted a return to glamour and fantasy, its luscious image shot through with an irony soon to become all-pervasive.

Left: his death in New York while on bail for murder made Sid Vicious into a punk icon. Above right: the magazine *i-D* represents punk at its most sophisticated.

moreover... Miles Kington

It's a pop-up world

THE POP-UP WORLD OF JONATHAN MILLER

Just how does this phenomenon we call Jonathan Miller work?

Come to that, how do pop-up books work?

Why is it that, when we open a pop-up book, Jonathan Miller's fingers come writhing out at us, labelled "Jonathan Miller's fingers"?

How do we know that they aren't seaweed or a new kind of tea time biscuit?

And why are we asking all these questions?

The technology of pop-up books goes back into the depth of history. The Romans had books. They also had statues, some of them looking remarkably like Jonathan Miller. Their problem was how to combine the two, so that a wealthy Roman villa owner, living perhaps in Gaul but with a numbered account in Helvetia, could open a new coffee table volume and have the living features of Jonathan Miller, or just that year's Roman Emperor, spring out at him.

The Roman Empire never solved this problem and went bankrupt in the attempt in about AD600. At about the same time a small Saxon community in what we now call Germany was packing its bags prior to moving to Britain for a primitive time-sharing experiment and labelling all the inhabitants so that they should not be mislaid on arrival. Their problem: what to label the miller.

"I know!" said someone. "Let's call him Miller!"

Now, 1,300 years later, everyone in our society can own their own surname except the very rich indeed, who can only afford titles, and technology has come so far that you can open an ordinary-looking book and find Jonathan Miller's nose popping out at you.

Why have we got noses?

What would happen if we breathed in all the time and never breathed out?

Why isn't there a Sir Peter Hall pop-up?

The secret, perhaps, lies in Jonathan Miller's Diaries.

"Jan 19. I have been asked to produce another 49 operas for television. God, how I hate television. I will do just these 49 operas and then go back to life as an ordinary GP, with just one hand-held camera and a sound recordist. Who knows – perhaps one day Peter Hall will come in complaining of a runny nose?

"Jan 20. Why have we got a nose? I mean, why not twpo noses? To sniff instereo would be to give us directional location of the thing we were sniffing. On the other hand, a double nose would be very difficult to do in a pop-up book.

"*Jan 21.* My hands have received a very lucrative TV offer. They have been asked to demonstrate the history of theatre today. On the other hand, the rest of me will not be involved at all. God, how I hate television. try to do better tomorrow."

In 1973 the building that we now call Peter Hall was opened on the South Bank, and Jonathan Miller resigned the next day. He immediately set to work on his great opus, a pop-up history of the world with special reference to the spleen.

The part of the appendix was played by Derek Jacobi and the part of the sexy shoulders by Helen Mirren: Jonathan Miller's ears were played by himself, and even *The Lancet* was moved to comment that Shakespeare himself would have approved.

Shakespear's diaries, however, tell a different story.

"Jan 19. A fair commission to compose 49 playes for ye Globe. God, how I hate ye drama! And yet Godde knowes I need the money. Only these 49 pieces, then, and perchance thereafter may I retire to practise medicine.

"Jan 20. There cometh one to propose a mad planne, namely, that I do set downe a poppe-up history of the body. Well, so I may. *And yet it may still prove naught but* a jape by Peter Hall, whom I do mistrust full heartily.

"Jan 21. This morn have I churned out three tragi-comedies. The morrow I must do full better. Rain, fogge and pestilence."

Now, 380 years later, Jonathan Miller will be telling you in *The Times* next week how to make your own pop-up books, produce your own Shakespeare plays, and get those nasty stains off your doublet and hose. The week after that he will be going back to work as a male nurse. Don't forget – only in *The Times*, the Pop-up World of Jonathan Miller!

Pop goes a decade

● **Pop art**

Pop was the first "gallery" art form in which America led the world. It might have been named by an English critic, Lawrence Alloway, and pioneered by an English artist, Richard Hamilton, but America was where the raw materials of inspiration lay. Michelangelo found his in the sculpture of ancient Italy. In the early 1960s the pop artists found theirs in the junk culture of modern America. The true pop artists revelled in the commercial products they depicted – or they depicted traditional subjects in a commercial way.

In 1970 Motif Editions, London, issued a series of four posters by Michael English called "the Rubbish Prints". One was of a crumpled V-8 juice can; the others showed a ketchup bottle, a Coke bottle top, and a squeezed tube of SR toothpaste. Here, then, was a message of a mess-age. The rubbish that did not get into architect-designed litter bins had its own intrinsic qualities. Pop had no ideals. It did not moralize.

The genesis of Cubism took place well before the First World War; but Cubism was not domesticated, was not absorbed into the decorative arts, until the 1920s. Similarly, pop art, which had its great age in the 1960s, only became part of the vocabulary of design in the late 1960s. By the 1970s it was a major force in the decorative arts. It popularized the idea of "multiples" – not only the repetition of a single image many times in a single work, but also in posters which democratized the artist's original concept. And it affected furniture design, such as Rupert Oliver's spanner seat and nut table at the 1971 International Engineering Exhibition, moulded from high-density polyurethane foam; or the American "spreadmobile" which gave a boy's bed the appearance of a sports car.



The V8 juice can: one of "The Rubbish Prints"

● **Cybernetics**

The exhibition Cybernetic Serendipity, organized by Jasia Reichardt at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, London, in 1968, showed some of the possibilities of a relationship between art and computers. Could they become more sophisticated than endearingly humanoid robots in a space movie? The 1968 ICA show suggested the possibility of computer-aided design. The graphic display terminal was a



"powerful and compact information processor, tailored to communicate with the designer in the medium he best understands – visual images."

There was some direct spin-offs of the exhibition in art, notably a limited set of lithographs issued by Motif Editions, of images made by computers. People began to talk about computer graphics as though this was the way ahead for art. the Korean artist Nam June Paik boldly asserted that "the cathode ray will one day replace canvas".

● **Nostalgia**

The Art Nouveau revival was virtually over by 1970; but the Art Deco revival was moving into top gear. In 1971 a big Deco exhibition was staged at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minnesota. Films such as *Bonnie and Clyde* (1967), the shamelessly nostalgic *The Boyfriend* (1971) starring Twiggy, *The Sting* (1973), *Murder on the Orient Express* (1974), *The Great Gatsby* and *Julia* (1977) also promulgated the style. Roy Lichtenstein made sculptures which were witty pastiches of 1930s cinema design. Art Deco prints were used on women's clothes and double-breasted suits became fashionable for men again. In 1970, some London buildings of the 1914-39 period were at last given statutory protection, including four Underground stations.

By 1975 the decorative arts of the 1940s and 50s were being revived. A further fillip to 1950s revivalism was given in 1976 by a Victoria and Albert Museum exhibition celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Festival of Britain. and the Royal Jubilee year, 1977, was also an encouragment to look back at the 50s. The stage and screen versions of *Grease* and the film *That'll Be the Day*, with Ringo Starr and David Essex, conveyed the pop attractions of the period to the generation born after 1955. The death of Elvis Presley in 1977 brought another surge of 50s nostalgia. The big auction rooms now accepted as saleable such "antiques" as jukeboxes and early electric watches.

Malcolm Brown

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 161)

ACROSS
1 Quasi stellar radio source (6)
4 Political revolt (6)
7 Restless desire (4)
8 Train passageway (8)
9 Riding breeches (8)
12 Loft ball (3)
15 Harass (6)
16 Lots (6)
17 Hive insect (3)
19 In these times (8)
24 Pharisee's opponent (8)
25 Culminating point (4)
26 Superficial layer (6)
27 Young cat (6)

DOWN
1 Witty saying (4)
2 Religious recluse (9)
3 Restate points (5)
4 Peeler (5)
5 Taunt (4)
6 Australian hen (5)
10 Shelter (5)
11 Firmly substantial (5)
12 Beach sail boat (4,5)
13 Spooled toy (2,2)
14 Crusty sore (4)
18 Fill with pride (5)
20 Pound note (5)
21 Oversmart man (5)
22 Brim (4)
23 Not fat (4)

SOLUTION TO No 160
ACROSS: 1 Senora 5 Nape 8 Pedal 9 Entitle 11 Serenade 13 Guam 15 Spadework 18 Doxy 19. Farflung 22 Staring 23 Not on 24 Okra 25 Stools
DOWN: 2 Elder 3 Oil 4 Aberdeen Angus 5 NATO 6 Potluck 7 Spasm 10 Elms 12 Neat 14 Wolf 15 Six pack 16 Odds 17 Agony 20 Until 21 Diva 23 NCO

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Behind the zany public world of John Cleese lay a man engulfed by depression. In a new book, he tells how he is learning to laugh again

How a Python shed his tortured skin

John Cleese once said that Python humour was informed with goodwill and enjoyment of life. Ten years ago there was little joyful about his own life. Behind the screen antics and high jinks lay confusion about his marriage, tension and depression. He also suffered recurring bouts of low grade flu, though three check-ups gave him a clean bill of health. Perhaps the causes were psychosomatic, suggested his GP.

It was the first step towards what Cleese calls "The Wonderful World of Shrinks" and three and a half years of group therapy under Dr Robin Skynner and his wife Prue. Cleese describes the experience as the most interesting of his adult life and in 1981, three years after leaving the group, he suggested writing a book on the experience and the ideas, attitudes and methods of modern group and family therapy. Skynner agreed and tomorrow sees the publication of their joint book, *Families and How to Survive Them.*

Written in dialogue form, it deals with problems of marriage, babies, toddlers, children and family relationships as well as authority and teenagers. It is non-technical – a popular presentation, as Skynner puts it. "Families" refers to both men's experiences, though Cleese doesn't wallow in the autobiographical. He wanted to share the half dozen chinks of light he glimpsed over the three and a half years, and indeed he himself appears in a very new light.

Not the strutting, pig-headed Fawlty or any of the professional bigots he plays. Here he's an aggressive student, wrestling gentle wisdom from his tuto. He damands answers and forces Slynner to make himself clear, as the doctor recalls: "I couldn't get away with any jargon. He wouldn't let up and I began to realize that I didn't know what I was talking about and had to go back to first principles".

Cleese was an eminently suitable co-author: people could identify with him in the dialogues and not be afraid of the emotions they found mentioned, which corresponded with their own. Also they would be less likely to instinctively shrink away fron shrinks if his name was on the cover. "Once you're known," says Cleese, "in one branch, writing books like this is possible, like the Frank Bough Book Philosophy".

His wit defuses the pain of some of the revelations in the text – where one goes wrong with children or partners. He rags the long-suffering doctor, calling him Fount of All Wisdom, Pundit and oracular. He also puts the brake on any obscurities. "Hang on a moment, I'm super-saturated!" he cries at one point. They worked two years, taping conversations, then editing and distilling till it was quite clear. During the first year Cleese spent two days a week with Skynner in the doctor's kitchen slogging away at it. The second year he was making *Private on Parade* and *The Meaning of Life*, which put the onus on Skynner.

Before therapy, which he entered into "taking a deep breath and jumping in", Cleese had suffered from manic running around. "I had a lot of tension and was subconsciously keeping myself busy to avoid confronting certain emotions. I cut myself off from my emotions and also from people. With therapy the rate of change was very slow. I began by thinking what a tough bastard Skynner was. But it worked and was effective.

"I felt emotions changing, followed by a few days feeling dreamy after heavy sessions. My brain was sort of rewiring and I needed a notice up saying 'Closed till Tuesday for alterations.' Before, everything went through my brain like the Indian saying: 'the mind chatters like a drunken monkey'. I had to ask myself whether I was depressed – I couldn't just *feel* it."

Cleese flatly refuses to say what caused the depressions – only that it went back to his childhood. Indeed the book itself shows how childhood experience affects behaviour in the rest of our life, and, Skynner added, how we can change it if we want to.

How did it change his views? "I had deeply engrained attitudes about how couples should be together and have a kind of mutual dependence. This was very much brought into question and then, after a long period of time, I began to see that relationships work better if you can be very independent of each other."



John Cleese: "I cut myself off from my emotions and also from people". Before therapy, he suffered from manic running around.

The realization did not save his marriage to Connie Booth – he stresses that that hadn't been the object of going into therapy in the first place – but other revelations on the nature of paranoia and putting blame for all mistakes on others helped avoid recriminations and bitterness after the break-up. Now their relationship is "very friendly and cooperative" as far as their 12-year-old daughter, Cynthia, is concerned.

Therapy also quite changed his attitude to fatherhood. "The improvement in our relationship was dramatic once I drew the lines. I became much more relaxed about being firm and now I have very very few disciplinary problems with Cynthia. But before, I thought being firm was wrong." Now Cleese realizes that his father was [illegible] lenient with him – he was an only child, his father an insurance salesman – and allowed his ego to grow without any boundaries.

Cleese sees a parallel with the Labour Party, which he used to support before he saw them as chickening out and molly-coddling their supporters and the unions for fear of losing their support. The firm fatherly hand was woefully [illegible]

Through therapy he now realizes [illegible] that he was neither very normal nor [illegible] nor self-sufficient [illegible] more rivalrous than he [illegible] and also [illegible] all [illegible]

Paul Nathanson [illegible]

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

Like Sutton Place, but without a pay-phone

A-l-a-s-p-o-o-r-B-u-z-z-b-y-l-k-n-e-w
Tip Tap tip
Al-aspoo-rbuz-zbyl-kne-w
Hamlet

I have never thought of myself as having much in common with Paul Getty – apart from sometimes feeling incredibly old – but I am beginning to sympathize with him for having installed a pay-phone at Sutton Place. As we all know, he was taken for a ride by foreign house guests dialling the world, and I have come to the conclusion, after five years' research, that there are more similarities than differences between foreign house guests and one's own children. Both have an alien lingo, accentric manners and expensive tastes.

As I write, there are clicks and pings coming from the bell-box in the hall, which usually means my son is placing a call. I don't mind him playing with the 'phone – I have always regarded it as state property; what haunts me is that if typing monkeys can come up with *Hamlet*, my son's teeming little fingers will have no difficulty in raising someone in Novosibirsk.

In this street there is always someone ready to trump you about something. Just as Bobsy Marshall is caringer than thou, and Parvis Maitland, my horrible lawyer friend, is cleverer than thou and thou put together, so retired rock star from number 51 always has a story that seems taller than thine by a [illegible]. Judging by his records, however, [illegible] incapable of invention, and [illegible] yarns must be believed [illegible]

The chairman's manner is shot through with a disturbingly Stalinist rigour; I suspect his vanity has not recovered from the token pensioners' putsch last week, whereby party funds are now to go the the NSPCC instead of CND. Frankly, I dread this confounded party as I have [illegible] nothing since chemistry O' [illegible] shall fail now as I did then [illegible] I get involved, and will [illegible]?

My son tells me he has spent the [illegible] *to the woman who* [illegible] *I have no idea* [illegible] *and while I* [illegible] *it is high* [illegible] *"Please* [illegible] *In* [illegible]

Bump into Riff Cliché and his daughter. She is wearing a sort of Telecom Girl of the Year smile; as well she might, since she has spent a large part of the morning on the line to Jo'burg – presumably more for pleasure than business. The really frightful thing about all this is that her father [illegible] her excesses. [illegible] arrivistes wear their [illegible] motors or absurd [illegible] this one is cultivating an expensive daughter. Quite grotesque, I suppose [illegible] own up to a [illegible] *nouveau riche*sse, but [illegible] don't mind the *nouveau* [illegible] the *richesse* that [illegible] jealous. I expect [illegible] bill would fund [illegible] year. If I were [illegible] would show him [illegible] Street Radical [illegible] would fly, I might [illegible]

Revealed today [illegible] *woman who* [illegible] *son tells me* [illegible]

Tomorrow

The Times Profile [illegible] and journalist [illegible] his medieval [illegible]

Keeping pen pals at arm's length

FIRST PERSON

Helen Mason

As one who daily prayed "Please God, let her oversleep", while awaiting with dread the punctual morning appearance of a sullen Spanish au pair, I am realistic about my vocation to welcome non-English speaking strangers into my family. My attitude could be summed up pretty accurately by Poe's raven – nevermore. Clearly, it did not immediately occur to me that an exchange visit was inevitable when my daughter acquired a French pen-friend. Had it done so, I would have burnt the writing paper, hidden the dictionary and denied the stamp money.

The truth was made evident in the first cross-channel reply. "Thank goodness", wrote the French girl with simplicity and almost her only idiomatic English sentence, "I have found a pen-friend in time". What she meant was, in time to arrange a summer exchange.

Commonsense made it easy to veto the instant departure of my daughter for France to stay with an unknown family, as guest of a girl about whom she knew nothing except her name, her height and her taste in pop records. Common politeness, however, inhibited me from barring my unpainted, ill-fitting door, on equally good grounds, to the eager Chantal.

Seriously alarmed, I invited advice from more experienced friends.

Just as, 10 years ago, everyone of my age had an au pair anecdote (and first prize to Deirdre of Glasgow whose Scandinavian went into unexpected labour at a children's party), everyone now has a foreign exchange story.

I heard about Pilar who wept for three weeks, Max who introduced strange cigarettes, Inge who telephoned home every evening and Julio, who severely beat up his 15-year-old pen-friend whom he loathed on sight.

One of my friends still shudders at the memory of a poised sophisticate with six suitcases of couture clothes who, when whisked to the restrained pleasures of a cottage in Lavenham, sulked for two weeks on a chaise longue. She had the added irritation of seeing her own rosy-cheeked daughter, who normally spent summer bicycling like a Betjeman heroine in Suffolk lanes, languishing in sympathy.

To complete my apprehension Chanal sent her photograph, pouting and posing, a knowing beauty with a halo of frizz. It seemed wise to write, by return, and ask what she expected of the visit. Catching up with Chantal was difficult as she flung herself glamorously up and down the coast of France, traced by us on a school atlas, in a series of *vacances*.

Her postcard, when it finally arrived two days before she did, was reassuring. She wished to visit the places of culture, the galleries of art of which she was strongly fond, the Museum British of which she hears and she hoped to take a walk on the Thames which she learned from her English teacher was possible.

In fact Chantal was very good all round, delighted when I finally had the confidence to invite her to help instead of treating her like a guest, a charming 16-year-old flattened by her inability to communicate.

Her telephone conversations with her parents showed her transformed. Such animation, such giggles, such *joie*! With us she was decorous, occasionally issuing carefully composed and rehearsed little sentences, but more often silent.

She was not the only young person suffering culture shock. Our entire family was marshalled into sight-seeing tours, guided walks, visits to the Tate Gallery, the National Gallery and more museums than my youngest child knew the nation possessed.

We were startled by mid-week delights such as *gratin dauphinoise* and *poulet en croûte* because, as I rightly guessed, she had been warned to expect awful food. I snapped around Thursday and made shepherds pie.

Chantal's English, since we have just taken over a derelict Victorian barn was expanded by words like "dust", "builders" and "plumbing", and she will remain to the end of her life convinced the English are obsessed with scaffolding. She saw it everywhere from Big Ben to Hampstead, and even on the set of Macbeth.

By the time we kissed Chantal at the airport, I found myself agreeing with a schoolteacher experienced in the field. "Exchange visits," she said firmly, "are a cruelty inflicted by the middle classes on their children for their own good". Progress in the foreign language may prove elusive too. Today I received Chantal's thank-you letter. It was written in French.

Preserved memories

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Plums were no great treat to those of us who grew up in London's surburban fringes. Every other garden had its Victoria plum tree and though there must have been lean years I cannot remember any.

Mealy pears and grub-infested apples were abundant too in the season of wasps and mellow fruitfulness. I have no childhood memory of quinces, but fresh, crisp walnuts from an enormous tree at the school gates were some compensation at the opening of the academic year.

My silkworms only once tasted mulberry leaves liberated from a jealously guarded tree in the park. But a fearsome peak-capped "parkie" saw me picking them and it was weeks before I dared show my guilty face again on his territory. The silkworms did not do very well on lettuce and I still have not tasted mulberries.

Interestingly, old-fashioned preserves can be made with these autumnal fruits – "real" marmalade, and plum gumbo, a delicious jam flavoured with orange and studded with nuts. The quince, *marmelo* in Portuguese, is the fruit after which the preserve marmalade is named, and an old recipe for it makes delightful reading.

"To make Marmalade of Quinces. Take Quince Liquor, and to every Pint of Liquor put a Pound of fine Sugar; then take your Quinces, pare and slice them, and put in as many as the liquor will cover; boil them to a Jelly, when they will turn red; during which keep the Skillet close covered; and then put them into Glasses." (From *Adam's Luxury and Eve's Cookery*, anonymous, 1744.)

A more detailed recipe, published ten years earlier, needs no modernization.

"To make a Preserve of Quinces, white in Jelly. From Mr Byecors at Augsburgh.

Make a Syrup of Golden-Pippins, or Golden-Rennets; and to make that, pare your Apples, and core them, but never use two sorts together, for one will be soft before the other is half done. Always take this for a Rule in Apples, Onions, and Turnips; they should all be of one kind, and all from the same Place, or else you will be disappointed. Boil your Apples with their weight in Sugar, and as much Water as will mix with it: boil this to a Jelly, and in the mean time, pare your Quinces, and cut them in Quarters, taking them clear off the Core; then boil them, first in fair Water, till they are a little tender, and then put them into the boiling Syrup, and keep them gently boiling half an Hour, or what one might more properly call stewing. If the Quinces are not then clear, boil them again, the next Day, in the same Liquor; and when the Quinces are as clear as they can be, which is never very much like other Fruits, but we should rather say tender, put them into Gallypots, or Glasses, and pour the Syrup, or Jelly, over them, to keep; and as soon as they are cold, then put papers over them." (From *The Country Housewife and Lady's Director* by Richard Bradley, 1734.)

For a quince jelly without the addition of pieces of fruit, cover chopped quinces with water and boil until very tender. Strain the juice through a jelly bag and add 450g (1lb) sugar to every 600ml (1 pint) of juice. Heat until the sugar has dissolved completely, then boil for a set. To test whether the jelly will set, drop a small spoonful on to a cold plate. When it stiffens and forms a skin it is almost immediately ready for potting. Pour into hot, spotlessly clean jars and allow the jelly to cool completely before covering the pots.

Serve quince preserves like these with roast game or pork, or use them as jams. Plum gumbo may also be served as a sweet relish with cold meats and it is very good stirred into freshly made yogurt.

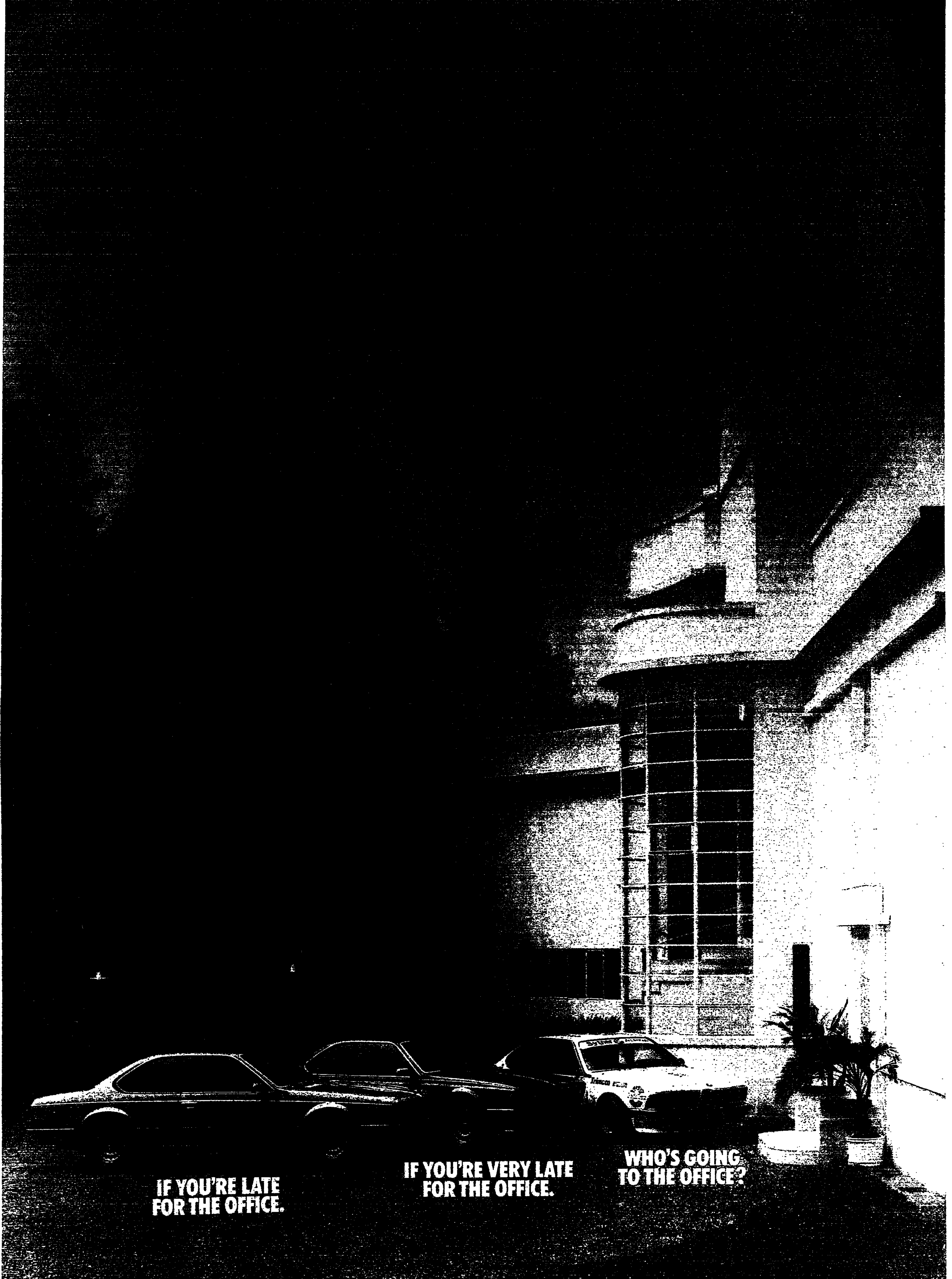
Plum gumbo
[illegible]

2 oranges
1 lemon
1.8 kg (4 lb) plums
1.35 kg (3 lb) light brown sugar
225 g (8 oz) muscatel raisins, seeded and chopped
110 g (4 oz) blanched, chopped nuts – pistachios, almonds or walnuts

Finely grate the zest from the oranges and lemon and squeeze the juice. Put the zest, juice, plums, sugar, and the chopped raisins in a preserving pan or heavy-based pot. Heat slowly then simmer the fruit until it is very soft and the stones part company easily with the flesh. Press the pulp through a coarse sieve to extract the stones and skins, and return it to the pan. Return the mixture to simmering point, stir in the nuts, and continue to cook it very gently until it is really thick.

Spoon the plum gumbo into spotlessly clean jars which have been heated for 10 minutes in a very cool oven (120°C/250°F, gas mark ½). Seal the jars with jam pot covers while they are very hot or leave them until completely cold.

هكذا من الأهل



Admittedly the BMWs for the road will never be quite as fast as a BMW for the track.

Which is not to say they're exactly slow. The 628CSi on the left, for example, is capable of 131 mph – aided by the same engine that brought victory to a BMW driver in last year's European Touring Car Championships.

Should you want something livelier still, consider the 635CSi in the middle.

It reaches 60 mph in 6.9 seconds, and will cruise on effortlessly up to 142 mph.

If you happen to own a racetrack you might prefer the racing version. For those that don't the 635CSi offers a minor compensation: a surprisingly frugal 24.7 mpg overall.

And how much do you pay for this rare combination of performance, economy and (let's be honest) sheer unashamed luxury?

£18,710 for the 628CSi. A cool £23,995 for the 635CSi. And sorry, but for those looking to buy the complete set, the racing car is not for sale.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Growing pains

When the "Plant a Tree in '73" campaign was launched in an attempt to repair the ravages of Dutch elm disease, cynical nursery-men and landscape architects went around humming a subversive little rhyme: "Plant a tree in '73, plant some more in '74: how many alive in '75?" The answer in '83 is half at best, and a third at worst, of the 100 million trees planted annually, according to Cedric Lisney of the Landscape Institute.

At £1 a tree, the investment is staggering, as is the loss. Many have succumbed to drought says Lisney, especially during the three very hot summers since Plant a Tree started. Trees in towns and cities tend to fare better because the local authorities look after them to some extent; the classic failures are "the well-meaning amenity bodies who go out to the country on a Saturday morning, pop them in with a silver spade, and then walk away".

Recent Forestry Commission figures suggest that as many as 10 per cent of all plants, in any case, are already desiccated and effectively doomed when they arrive on site. "What we are talking about in tree terms", says Lisney sagely, "is stress".

Boney's bouquet

An anonymous Swiss hopes to sell a half-bottle of South African wine for more than £500 at Sotheby's today. It is a Groot Constantia of 1795, bought in a sale of items from the cellars of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick about 10 years ago. Napoleon is said to have got through a dozen bottles of the stuff a month in exile. The Great Constantia used to grace the tables of the first Georgian households in this country; according to *Times* wine writer Jane MacQuitty it is still "glorious" even at that advanced age, treacly in colour with "an amazingly strong grapey Muscat ..."

CBS has just announced a whole ... recording of a Schubert ... 42 bars of music, not all ... scored. "Despite its brevity, the music evokes a strangely haunting atmosphere", CBS insists.

Running buffet

The story of the Sharrow Bay Hotel at Penrith in Cumbria seems to be rather fascinating", says the English Tourist Board. "From the raw ingredients of a bicycle, assorted kitchen cutlery and a red setter called Peggy, Francis Coulson has built up a superb standard of cuisine." Sounds yummy.

BARRY FANTONI



"Neville was so excited he almost woke up."

Where's the Rub?

The next issue of the *Spectator* is to carry a note on its letters page differentiating between Michael Rubenstein, whose letter in this week's issue deplores the "continuing failure" of all concerned in the *Literary Review's* publication of that article by Roald Dahl "to recognize their lapse in judgment, still less show remorse about the offence it has caused", and Michael Rubinstein, legal adviser to the *Literary Review*. Both Rub . . . you-know-whos are genuine; the note was requested by Rubinstein-with-an-i, and Alexander Chancellor, the editor, acceded. "The ramifications of this thing seem to be absolutely endless", sighs Chancellor wearily. What spirit of mischief might have prompted Rubenstein-with-an-e to write the letter is a matter for speculation.

Unthink tank

The peace-loving London Borough of Lewisham plans to dismantle a tank-shaped climbing frame in a playground in Folkestone Gardens, New Cross, in the hope that local juveniles will study war no more if they are given a more conventional structure to clamber upon. Counter-revolutionary Tories are muttering that it would cost less to convert the thing to a bulldozer shape, and in any case there is at least one Conservative borough prepared to buy the tank as it is.



The Duke of Edinburgh has written to Noboru Hamada, president of the Japan Marine Machinery Development Association, requesting a briefing on Japanese techniques for cutting fuel costs by reintroducing the use of sail in modern shipping. Computer-assisted sails are already boosting the knots-per-gallon averages of coastal ore-carriers and tankers in the Far East. The Palace was not amused by my suggestion that the royal yacht Britannia might be on the verge of sprouting such sails: Prince Philip's letter arises only from "a general interest" in such matters, it maintains.

PHS

So easy to stop the Labour levy

by Michael Ivens

Public expressions of guilt by trade union officials are rare. It is no coincidence that they occur tomorrow, just as the TUC is to meet Mr Norman Tebbit to discuss the political levy. Trade union officials are almost excessively prepared to confess that they have been mishandling the levy.

Since 1947, union members in England, Scotland and Wales have had to opt out rather than opt in to a paying political levy to the Labour Party. Now Mr Tebbit is considering changing the law and he is examining acting against employers who deduct the political levy from unionists' pay packets. Trade union leaders are preparing a fresh approach to Mr Tebbit. "We have sinned in the past" will be the gambit. "We have not always been as efficient as we should in showing workers that they have a right to opt out. Give us a chance and we will improve. But don't legislate."

The present position of trade unionists on the political levy can be summed up by a survey carried out by National Opinion Polls for Aims of Industry. It showed that approximately 40 per cent of non-Labour voters pay the Labour levy – through ignorance, fear and apathy. Another 25 per cent don't know whether or not they pay it. A mere 24 per cent prefer the opting-out system.

Some trade unions, of course, are better than others in making it easy for their members to opt out. Mr Clive Jenkins' ASTMS allows 70 per cent to opt out – and deserves credit for it. But how do we account for the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers getting 100 per cent of contributors to the political fund in 1979?

Or in 1981 the TGWU achieving 98 per cent, the NUR 97 per cent and Aslef 94 per cent? As Labour got less than half of the trade union vote, it hardly comes from political conviction!

There is a strong case, then, for changing from opting out to indicating positively your support for Labour by opting in. But Mr Tebbit would be mistaken if he thought that by changing the law in this way, he would stop the situation whereby non-Labour trade unionists find themselves being used as part of a block vote to elect Labour leaders and to create Labour policies.

These days many employers collect the union dues under so-called "sweatheart" agreements with unions. Very often the union will ask the employer to collect the political levy as well.

"But how do we know which employees have opted out?", will be the personnel officer's question. "Just collect the lot", is the common reply. And if the personnel man asks how the non-Labour supporters are to get their money back, the reply is often: "Just send them along to us."

How all this works in practice can be seen from the case of the brave Mr Jack Cleminson who year in, year out, asked the Post Office and Engineering Union for the political levy which the Post Office had knocked off his wages. Mr Cleminson also handed opting out forms to his colleagues – and was threatened that he would lose his job by trade union representatives. Finally, after 12 years, Mr Cleminson took his case to the certification officer.

That gentleman produced a curious ruling. The union, he said, had to pay yearly in advance for the money deducted by the Post Office from Mr Cleminson's wages. Not surprisingly the ruling was overturned on appeal.

Trade unions and guilty employers sometimes argue that in these days of the computer, it is too expensive or difficult to take into account political levy exceptions. The opposite is the case. Computers are magnificently flexible and employers make all kinds of exceptions in pay, pensions, invoices, special rates and commissions.

Many company chairmen are ignorant of the fact that many of their employees are being forced to pay the levy – even though they have opted out. They look rather pink when they discover it.

The solution is simple. The law should make it illegal for employers to deduct the levy if trade unionists have stated they do not want to pay it. And Mr Tebbit should deal with the loophole in the 1913 Act which allows the levy to be collected from everyone if discrimination presents severe difficulties. That clause is used as an excuse by employers and trade unions and should be deleted.

The author is director of Aims of Industry.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Here's health, the French way

Eighteen months ago I had to go into hospital for a minor operation. First I was inspected by a consultant who discussed the nature of my responsibilities at the Treasury and then handed me over to two young housemen. One examined me; the other took notes. Eventually the consultant returned, listened gravely, and confirmed that the operation was required.

I went into hospital – as an NHS patient, I hastily add – for three days. The treatment was excellent, and entirely successful. My room was swept and garnished about half a dozen times a day; and at any time of the day, there seemed to be a squad of half a dozen nurses sitting around with nothing very obvious to do.

So I find it difficult to swallow the reports of the desecration being perpetrated on the NHS by flint-hearted Norman Fowler.

Certainly cuts such as the closure of 20 per cent of the beds of the Department of Paediatrics at Guy's should be avoided, but such issues skirt the problem of over-manning in the Health Service. Between 1979 and 1982, the DHSS recently told us, the number of doctors and dentists on its payroll rose by more than 2,000, or 6 per cent. The number of nurses and midwives rose by 40,000, almost 11 per cent. "Administrative and clerical staff" increased by almost 6,000 and "professional and technical" by 7,000 – all of 12 per cent.

In total, the NHS payroll grew by 55,000. Yet hospital waiting lists have not noticeably shortened, nor has there been any noticeable increase in the number of patients treated. Is it really the case that 8,000 out of a total of 800,000 – just one for every extra seven recruited between 1979 and 1982 – cannot be found who are surplus to requirements?

It is true that an aging population and a longer life expectancy make extra demands on the NHS. It is also true that more people are needed, from GPs to cleaners, to provide the same level of service as the hours of work have shrunk. But to accuse a government which has doubled cash expenditure on health care and consciously increased the proportion of the nation's product going to the NHS of a "conspiracy" to force people to use private medicine is to debase the English language.

On the other hand, I can see nothing remotely improper about the contemplation and discussion of long-term changes in the way we pay for health. If the NHS ever was "the envy of the world" – which I doubt – it certainly isn't now. We should not be inhibited from learning from the experience of our neighbours.

I have never been convinced by the arguments of those who would have us follow the US example and rely on private medical insurance with a safety-net. The evidence of the capacity of the medical and legal professions to rip off such a system is really too impressive to be dismissed. Only last week an American acquaintance who could not remotely be accused of enthusiasm for "socialized medicine" told me of a friend who had received a $500,000 bill for the treatment of his wife, who had just died of cancer. Allow a multiple of five for poetic exaggeration and the cost would still be indefensible.

But the American system is not the only alternative. In France, health care is financed from compulsory insurance and topped up from taxes, much as it is in Britain. But with a crucial difference.

Instead of the service being either free at point of use, or subject to charges (for prescriptions, dental care, etc) unrelated to costs, as it is on this side of the Channel, the user is billed and has to pay and subsequently reclaims.

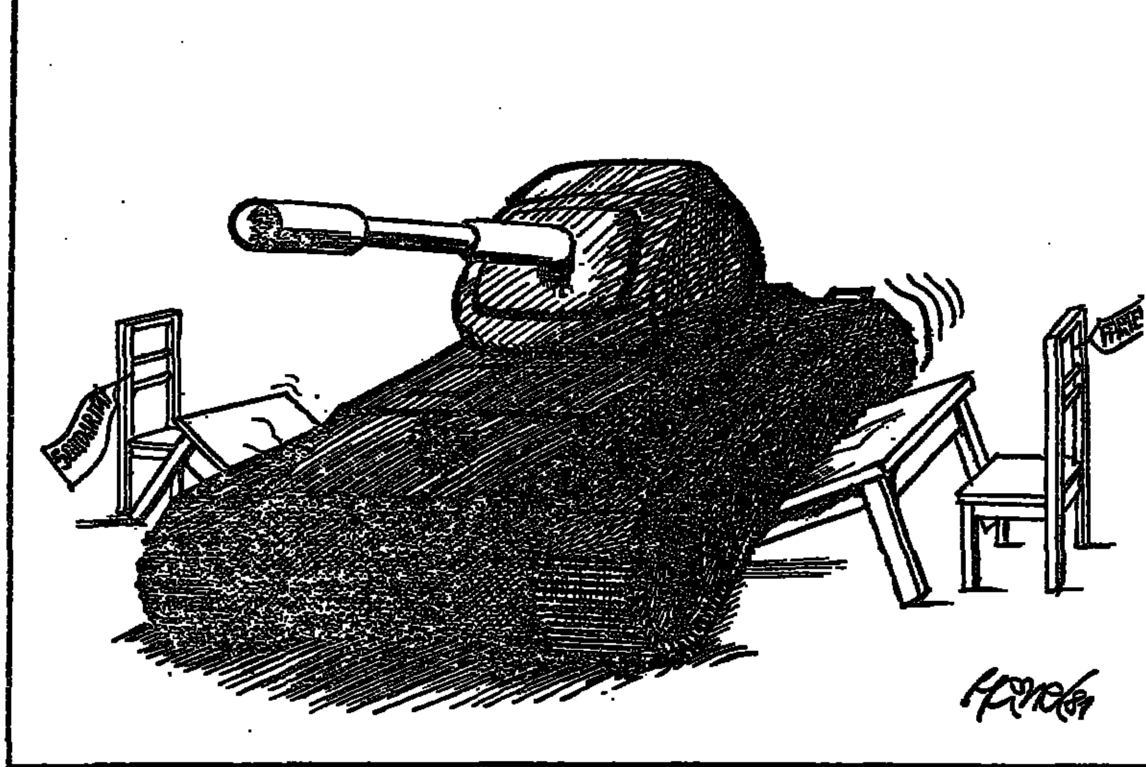
There are plenty of pitfalls: administrative costs are higher, since the sheep who can be expected to meet the initial charge until they can reclaim it have to be sorted from the goats who cannot. But the introduction of a comprehensive cash nexus induces both a consciousness of cost and a propensity to shop around for best value – something which is almost wholly absent from our system.

At any rate, we should not be browbeaten into assuming that all the NHS needs is more cash. Still less should we treat pressures for marginal economies in manpower as evidence of a betrayal of commitments to the NHS.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

Two months after martial law's end, **Roger Boyes** assesses the army's new role

Poland's army: still no political retreat



Dialogue ended

reproduced from the *Kölner Stadtanzeiger*

Warsaw

In the gloom and muggy warmth of a Warsaw underpass, near the flower-sellers and the wizened women offering strings of garlic, an accordion-wielding ex-soldier plays day in, day out an old partisan lament: "The willows weep, the girl friend cries, her eyes wet with tears when she sees the hard, hard fate of the soldier." The zloty notes accumulate in his old cloth cap, for the popular sentiment is strong. Even after 19 months of less-than-pleasant martial law, soldiers are an object of respect.

Very soon, probably in a matter of weeks, General Jaruzelski, the country's leader, is expected to resign as Minister of Defence, a post he has held for 15 years, thus yielding his direct control of an institution that evokes simple patriotic emotions but complex political thoughts. The declaration of martial law in December 1981, the creation of a ruling military council, the soldiers on the streets, the armoured personnel carriers, these seemed at the time like the trappings of a *coup d'état*, a seizure of power. In fact, it rapidly emerged that the army was being used as a mechanism of change from one discredited governing team to another that had at least the authority to carry out its decisions.

Thousands of party *apparatchiks* were dislodged. The role of the army was to control the pace of change so that it would not seem threatening, to ensure that the direction of those changes did not undermine the Communist Party even further and to lend authority – without physically participating – to the efforts of the internal security forces in stamping out the Solidarity opposition. For the army to have achieved these umpopular tasks without forfeiting popularity showed great political skill.

But now two months have gone by since the lifting of martial law and it is becoming clear that the army is not just an instrument of transition. It has fulfilled its national task, but not its party political one. Although General Jaruzelski declared that the army would now withdraw to the "second line", senior officers are well entrenched in the party and the state administrations.

This raises some important questions about the significance of armies in communist societies. when does an army's professional commitment to national security become a commitment to national "salvation"? When is it legitimate for an army to intervene politically – and when should this intervention end? Does the army have a responsibility to reform or to preserve the status quo?

In the Soviet Union, where the authority of the party and its institution goes unquestioned (the questioners ar in jail), the support of the army is needed to carry off a change in leadership, but its own political involvement is limited; rather, it is a lobby whose loyalty has to be bought. But in countries where the authority of the party has been eroded and the machinery of change has grown rusty – in Ceausescu's Romania for example – the army may have a key role to play.

In Poland, the army has always had a national mission. It is the guardian of the frontiers and it serves, when it is functioning correctly, as a school for patriotism. On army intiative, monuments have been erected to pre-war, pre-communist generals; the military four-cornered hat, the traditional headwear of Polish armies, has been reintroduced for ceremonial occasions. These are the symbols which bind army with nation.

But the army also has a mission to the Communist Party. This creates a dilemma for thinking generals: what if the Party is not serving the nation effectively? Should the army stand idly by? Martial law showed that the generals are willing to gamble much to reconcile their two personae. The army is not something separate from the Communist Party. Most officers above the rank of captain are Party members. The head of military training, General Tadeusz Tupczapski, recently remarked: "Every soldier should be a Marxist – and now every soldier should be an economic and social activist- . . . former commissars should maintain permanent contact at offices or factories where they have worked".

This then is the new military role in Poland: the soldier is a political activist, for only the army can boast the monolithic party structure that should (in the ideal Marxist world) be the case throughout Polish political society. That means that the army believes that its job is to regenerate socialism in Poland by restoring effective government.

Sitting at their desks, unflurried by the ending of martial law, three generals hold down crucial ministerial posts – the Interior Ministry (Czeslaw Kiszczak), Local Administration (Wlodzimierz Oliwa) and Mining (Czeslaw Piotrowski). Several generals are also deputy ministers, including the deputy minister of education. The head of the anti-corruption unit is General Tadeusz Hupalowski. Army officers serve as provincial governors in three Baltic ports (including Gdansk). In Silesia (Katowice), in central Poland (in four towns), as mayor of Warsaw, as first party secretary of Poznan, as chairmen of local people's councils in several cities.

And, perhaps even most important, army officers control two of the most decisive sections of the Communist Party central committee – the personnel department and international relations. About 15 per cent of the party administration is believed to be run by officers.

None of this means that the army has ousted the party; rather, one of the most active and trustworthy parts of the party has taken up a stronger leadership role. Army participation in the Party may not make communism more popular but it should make it more effective.

The problems are large, but they lurk, like icebergs, scarcely visible on the surface. First, the army by politicizing itself is risking not only an ultimate loss of prestige but also the reproduction of party factionalism that plagues the party at large. It is only natural that the general running the administration of a central Polish town will disagree with the general who is running Gdansk when it comes to the allocation of scarce funds. It is only natural that, confronted with political realities, some officers will become enamoured of reform while others will be convinced of its hopelessness. These differences are not fatal, but they will undermine the political homogeneity that allowed the army to declare martial law in the first place.

Second, the church is resisting the idea that the army should become a kind of Marxist finishing school and has instructed priests to strengthen their links with conscripts. Finally, the pull of the Polish Army's other mission – to defend the country against outside attack – will become stronger, especially if the West stations new missiles in Europe.

The emphasis on defence may well lead to a redefinition of the army's political role. The officers involved in running the country at the moment are mainly from a political background – invariably Soviet-trained at staff college level – and are not really needed back at the barracks. But if the Warsaw Pact is to make credible its threat to reply to new US missiles with appropriate military measures, then it must demonstrate that its warlords are not entirely desk-bound.

James Curran

Puppet state and a Westminster MP

Sir Peter Emery, MP for Honiton, who was knighted for distinguished political services last year, has pursued a career not entirely free of controversy. He was in effect rapped over the knuckles by the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee in 1980 for being a director of a company that made an excessive profit from managing the publicly funded Underwater Training Centre in Scotland. But Sir Peter Emery vehemently denies the allegation that his company made too much money out of the taxpayer (even after the committee reinvestigated the matter at his request and again found against him).

There is nothing particularly unusual in MPs having business interests and nothing particularly unusual about work in public relations. Many MPs relate, promote, advertise and oil wheels. But Sir Peter Emery's latest form of political entrepeneurship requires examination. His company, Shenley Trust Services, is acting as a public relations agency for Bophuthatswana, a so-called independent black state in South Africa. Sir Peter has himself been introducing people from Bophuthatswana to influential politicians and diplomats. Bophuthatswana House, the country's official residence which opened with a great fanfare last year in Holland Park, is owned by a company with a registered address at Sir Peter Emery's Sackville Street offices.

At first sight, Bophuthatswana would seem a laudable as well as a profitable cause to promote. Its record on human rights, unlike that of the other Bantustans, is good. Its government was democratically elected, albeit on a registered franchise of about 270,000 in a country that is officially the homeland of 2,700,000 people. Its 102-seat national assembly has only a minority of seats reserved for nominated chiefs.

But Bophuthatswana, like the other Bantustans, is the means by which the South African government legitimates white dominion. The African majority is denied political, property and full residential rights on the grounds that it belongs to Bantustans, even though many have never set foot in them. By this simple legal fiction, blacks accounting for 73 per cent of the population are excluded from ownership of 86 per cent of the land in South Africa, incorporating virtually all parts of the country which have mineral resources, good farming land or expensive economic activity. Black Africans are also denied the right to vote in elections for the South African government or even to belong to a political party which has white members, since their political aspirations should be confined officially to their black "homelands".

Yet the Bantustans are transparently bogus even as would-be independent states. Bophuthatswana, for instance, is not even a single territorial enclave within South Africa, but consists of seven parcels of land, separated in some cases by hundreds of miles. Its government is financially and militarily dependent on Pretoria, and 55 per cent of its labour force works in what are officially white areas.

Like other homelands, Bophuthatswana is an impoverished reservation, providing cheap labour for white-controlled industry and a dumping ground for the very young, aged and sick who are not wanted in "white" South Africa. Its very existence, with that of the other Bantustans, constitutes a covert form of social control. About four million black workers, with migrant status in South Africa, are under constant threat of being forcibly repatriated to their "homelands" if they tangle with the authorities or with employers.

The Bantustans are also a crucial part of the South African government's future programme for gaining international acceptance. The intention is to create 10 independent black states which will eventually enter into a confederation with "white" South Africa in what Prime Minister P. W. Botha calls "an association of free states". Racist segregation in one society that appears offensive to the outside world will, it is hoped, seem more palatable in the form of a pluralist development of separate nations. And by enlisting black élite in running the Bantustans, the South African government hopes to ensure that resistance to white dominion will develop in the form of a struggle between blacks.

Yet a solid block of Tory party opinion implacably opposes apartheid

But the development of pseudo-independent Bantustans represents only a face-lift to a system of exploitation based on racist eugenic theories. Most of the resources of a mineral-rich country will continue to be appropriated by a white minority through the ruse of making the majority aliens in their own land. This is why Britain, the EEC, and the entire civilized world have refused to recognize any of the four Bantustans so far declared to be independent states.

But if South Africa is to achieve a diplomatic breakthrough in the future, Britain is the one country in which the process could begin. Britain has the most right wing government in the EEC in terms of its international policy. Bophuthatswana, led by a decent "Uncle Tom" figure, Chief Mangope, is the best run and most creditable of the Bantustans. And Sir Peter Emery, identified with the liberal centre of the Conservative Party, is a good choice for lubricating a change of policy.

Nevertheless, there is a solid block of opinion in the Conservative Party which is implacably opposed to apartheid in South Africa. This, one hopes, will be sufficient to stop in its tracks South Africa's latest diplomatic initiative and discourage Sir Peter from promoting it.

The author is editor of New Socialist.

Conner, alone with America's sunken pride

Newport, Rhode Island

Around here it is rather as if Everest had been bought by a Japanese camera company. The belated public sportsmanship being exhibited by the slick, socially exclusive New York Yacht Club, as it handed over for the first time in 132 years the coveted America's Cup to ecstatic Australians at a Bellevue Avenue mansion, was in severe contrast to its private, even resentful, anguish.

When Australia II, with its remarkable fin-keel by an untutored designer, Ben Lexcen, came from a minute behind over the final two legs of the seventh and decisive race to win by 41 seconds, the men in peaked caps, blue blazers and white slacks lining the deck of the black-hulled committee boat Black Night knew they were watching the most treasured bauble in the sporting world vanish before their eyes. Their *raison d'être* had vanished.

As Alan Bond's wildly rejoicing crew sailed past, the Black Knight gun which had signalled the finish of the race then fired a four-salvo salute while the members doffed their hats and bowed in acknowledgement to a beautiful, innovative boat and the crew which so nearly failed her. Their fists were no doubt clenched at losing a lead of three races to one, never mind that unbelievable switch on the fifth leg, when Dennis Conner's 57-second advantage evaporated in a mistaken downwind course.

When Conner, the 1980 champion in Freedom against Bond's third boat, Australia I, achieved that 3-1 lead, the crackling shortwave radios out on Rhode Island Sound picked up the talk between NYYC Commodores Robert Stone and Bob McCullough, and their helmsman.

"You sailed a terrific race," said the men from the club

"Thank you, sir," replied Conner stiffly that day: Conner the unbeatable, who was in a seemingly impregnable position against the boat he *knew* was faster, but whose crew could not collectively match his vast professional experience. Yet on Monday night, when what the NYCC members had believed to be impossible had actually happened, it was Conner who had to shoulder the burden of America's loss.

As Australia II came late into harbour against the faint remains of a crimson evening sky, the night was a blur of fireworks and rockets and blinking helicopters. The dockside groaning under the weight of thousands of spectators whom Newport may never see again. Television lights flooded the quay, the US syndicate boats Liberty and Freedom formed a guard of honour, for Australia II.

There on her towing launch, Black Swan, was the red-jacketed Conner, with a fixed, empty good loser's smile gazing up at the myriad of frenzied Australian faces. How different it had been a few hours before as the tanned Conner, looking like Al Jolson with his sun-creamed white lips, had confidently jockeyed his burgundy-coloured boat in the pre-start manoeuvres.

Now it was Conner, unaccompanied by any member of the NYYC, who walked alone through the car park, through the milling streets of hard-luck cries to the Armoury, where he faced the press, knowing he had blown a winning position.

"I'd like to stay for an hour of questions", he said when paying tribute to Australia II. But when a mass of camera, television and press men is witnessing a man with tears swelling his eyes as he says the United States has no cause to be ashamed of their performance, they do not press him with questions. They just let him put on his straw hat, accept a thin cheer, and disappear back into the bedlam outside.

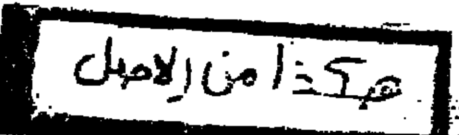
The NYYC might have supported the man who surrendered its heritage, but seemingly did not have the guts. It was left to syndicate chairman Ed du Moulin to appear later and say Conner was still the best helmsman. But the truth was he just did not have the best boat, and after months of relentless pressure, the man who never allowed a mistake had made a monumental one.

Back in New York, where the club was formed in 1844, and settled into its present mansion in 1901, those members not in Newport had been listening to a radio commentary in the bar with its red leather chairs and portraits of boats and skippers of long ago. The club has no television: it is that kind of club. No one knows what they thought as Liberty's lead disappeared by the start of the final leg.

Richard Thursby, a NYYC member, has said: "There won't be more than a couple of days' mourning before we start thinking about how to win the damned thing back." But now it is free to any club and syndicate in the US, never mind the rest of the world, to bid independently. The exclusiveness which the NYYC enjoyed for so long finally turned against it. Never was a US 12-metre permitted to compete against a foreign boat outside the America's Cup; so they never knew, for example, what all the six foreign challengers learnt: that Australia II's tall, slim rudder was also part of her tacking ability, and they copied it.

When Conner finally got into the water against Lexcen's Lightning, as it is known, he was raw to the exceptional qualities which Victory '83 and the others had long since discovered. Ultimately, by the narrowest but for all that colossal margin, the man who gave every command on his boat, made the singular error which neutralized the earlier ones by Bertrand. It was the right result.

David Miller





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THE REAGAN OFFER

Should President Reagan be rude to the Russians if he is genuinely seeking an agreement on arms control? In his address to the United Nations General Assembly on Monday he made important concessions in an effort to break the stalemate at the Geneva talks on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), but also questioned Soviet good faith and criticized the record of the USSR in international affairs. The initial response from Moscow does not augur well for progress at Geneva; Tass counterattacked by accusing Mr Reagan of using "gross distortions of generally known facts, demagoguery, disinformation, and blatant lies."

Yet the balance of his speech was about right. The proposals on arms control were revealed to Soviet negotiators at Geneva the previous week, rather than first announced on a public occasion for maximum propaganda advantage, as had been President Andropov's practice. The criticisms of the USSR were relatively muted, and were certainly just. Unlike the Soviet leader, President Reagan has to take account of public opinion in the Nato democracies, and explain why it is so difficult to achieve arms limitations clearly of benefit to the whole world.

President Reagan has made three proposals which go some way to meeting Soviet demands at the INF talks. First, the US would not seek to match in western Europe the total number of warheads deployed by the USSR *in its European and Asian* territories, but would maintain equal numbers on a global basis, thus achieving a balance at a level lower than the numbers of land-based weapons of intermediate range now possessed by the USSR.

This would mean that Moscow would reduce the warheads targeted on western Europe while fewer US weapons would be required when deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles begins in December.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, has the opportunity during his visit to China to explain the thinking behind the new proposals to his hosts who, faced with 108 of the triple warhead SS20 missiles across their northern border, clearly prefer the destruction of the Soviet weapons envisaged in President Reagan's initial "zero option". For China and Japan, an arms limitation which leaves these Soviet weapons on site in Asia cannot be satisfactory, and since they are highly mobile and could be redeployed to threaten Western Europe, it is certainly vital that Washington retains the right to deploy "elsewhere" the missiles within the global balance not deployed in Europe.

The second concession – agreeing to include medium range bomber forces – will greatly complicate the work of the INF negotiators, but has long been demanded by Moscow which claims that when aircraft are included a balance already exists without the cruise and Pershing II missiles. This is based on a distortion of the figures, however, which brings in British and French deterrents *and even includes aircraft* stationed in the USA with shorter range than Soviet bombers excluded from Moscow's calculations. Counting all medium range weapons and aircraft, the Warsaw Pact forces actually have four times the Nato figures.

The third proposal should certainly be welcomed by Moscow, since it allows for the reduction of Pershing II numbers to preserve the one-to-five ratio with cruise missiles should an agreement to lower the overall balance be *achieved. The faster* Pershings are regarded by USSR as the greater threat, taking only eight minutes from their West German bases to reach targets in the USSR.

There is enough evidence of flexibility and compromise in these proposals to encourage a more constructive Soviet stance at Geneva. But President Reagan correctly emphasized the necessity of effective verification and pointed out the need for the USSR to improve its very suspect record in observing the international agreememts already negotiated such as the Helsinki Final Act, the Convention on Biological Weapons, and earlier arms limitation treaties. He was not being rude to the Russians in saying that the tragedy of the Korean airliner showed how different is the Kremlin's attitude to truth and international cooperation. This is an unfortunate fact of life which the western public must bear in mind when demanding progress at Geneva. President Reagan's proposals, together with the imminent deployment of cruise and Pershing II miss*iles, place the onus firmly on the* Soviet leaders to show a similar willingness to reach agreement.

NOT YET A RESIGNING MATTER

The twenty-one republican prisoners still at large from the break-out at the Maze prison on Sunday will not, even if they remain at liberty, have the same operational value for the Provisional IRA as they had before they were arrested, convicted and imprisoned. That value, denominated in murders and explosions, was very high in the case of some of them. But they are now marked down by the police forces of both parts of Ireland. If they show themselves they risk recapture. They are too hot a property for most missions. Their escape may not do much directly to reinforce the IRA's ability to sustain the commission of crimes that it calls war.

However that may be, there is no mistaking the political significance of the escape. It was one of those deeds of daring that are the very stuff of the Irish republican tradition of armed resistance. The Provos triumphantly cry "Colditz", and they must be allowed the comparison. It is the perfect propaganda antidote to the procession of informers that have shaken the organization's morale. It is deeply disheartening to the security forces in Northern Ireland, especially the units which laboured to bring these men to justice in the first place. It does not leave unscathed those who carry political responsibility in the province.

From the point of view of authority the misadventure is so gross and notorious as to bring up the question of political resignation, the demand for which has been heard both in Ulster and in Britain. The stable door is locked, and the necessary inquiry into how it came to be opened has been set in motion at the appropriate level. A "sub judice" interlude supervenes. Is that enough to be going on with?

Political resignations, the kind in which the victim jumps and is not just pushed, can serve a useful purpose. Sometimes, as in the case of Lord Carrington and his colleagues at the Foreign Office, the purpose is ritual expiation; to make amends for the government's collective fault; to draw a line of some sort under the past in order to enable the government better to tackle the urgency of the present. Sometimes, as in the case of Sir Thomas Dugdale and Crichel Down, the purpose is more personal: resignation is the signal that the minister assumes responsibility for the misdeeds of his officials, even if they are of a kind for which personal supervision would not be expected of him; it is a signal that the ranks of politicians contain honourable men.

This is not the occasion for a Carrington type of resignation. The Government's general ability to manage the affairs of Northern Ireland is not seriously impaired by the incident (and if the Provos were handed the political scalp of a Secretary of State they would have even more to crow about). Moreover the setback occurs in the field of internal security, where there has been steady and marked improvement under the present administration in Northern Ireland. This is not the culmination of a record of failure, but a sudden and spectacular reverse in an area where things were going fairly well.

The time for a Dugdale type of resignation will come, if at all, when Sir James Hennessy has made his report. It may then be possible to see how far the disaster was due to the negligence or criminality of individuals, and how far to errors of policy or laxity in their execution. In measuring the obligations of political honour against those conclusion it will be fair to remember that we are not talking about Whitehall in conditions of external peace and civil harmony. The inveterate and bloodstained enemies of the state who are active in Northern Ireland have the power to inflict occasional spectacular *coups de main* in the face even of vigilance.

The name of Mr Nicholas Scott, the junior minister with responsibility for prisons, is the one to which a call for resignation is being pinned, not solely for reasons that have to do with security in Northern Ireland. If this were a resigning matter – and it is our view that it is *not, subject to the finding* of the inquiry – it would implicate the Secretary of State and not simply one of his parliamentary under-secretaries. The political administration at Stormont is compact. Security policy is at the heart of it, and the Maze is near the heart of security policy. Responsibility goes right to the top.

SAILING, SAILING

Much of the fascination of the America's Cup has derived from the stubborn brilliance with which the Americans defended it for 132 years. The desire to be the first to break the spell brought rich men, superb yachts and the world's best helmsmen to Newport time after time. One by one they lost, and each time they did so the fascination grew.

Now the Australians have won at last, after many attempts, and the spell is broken. Skilled sailors though they are, they won primarily on the drawing board and in the Dutch testing tank, for they had a markedly faster boat. The Americans, who probably had the edge as sailors, were outdesigned rather than out-sailed, and they nearly won the last race.

The Australians' secret lay not just in the mysterious winged keel but in the whole design around it which enabled them to make a light boat without loss of stability. Their victory is no less praiseworthy for that. The complex formula of the twelve-metre class challenges the designer as much as the helmsman. The Australians took up the challenge and simply did a better job than anyone else. They well deserve their victory; the Americans were somewhat ill-mannered to object as vociferously as they did. As for the British, sadness that their magnificent effort was not quite sufficient should not stifle praise for the Australians.

Of the Americans' behaviour it can perhaps be said in mitigation that as a nation they would not be where they are in the world today if they did not attach so much importance to winning. But this will make the loss even harder for them. In the way that symbolism sometimes becomes attached to matters of only marginal relevance, Americans may see the loss of the cup as further confirmation of their fears that they are losing their ability to hold the outer frontiers of technological innovation. Some may even see it as part of a wider loss of predominance.

Doubtless the Americans will fight back. They will fight on the computers and the drawing boards. They will fight in the testing tanks and finally on the water. But will other nations fight too? Will the magic hold? Obviously it will be somewhat reduced. No one can equal the Australians' feat unless the cup is held in Perth for another 132 years. Yet something will surely survive.

The America's Cup is rightly regarded as the Everest of yachting, a unique event in the rarified upper atmosphere of sailing. The boats are magnificent thoroughbreds of astonishing beauty, almost archetypal yachts, so finely constructed for one purpose that they are virtually useless for anything else unless extensively modified. The races themselves are strange, lonely elegant duels between two yachts only, far out to sea, as distant from the multiple skirmishing of most yacht racing as is a modern lightweight ascent of Everest from a crowded athletics meeting.

And the sport is very much in tune with the age. It involves modern technology, yet it produces no pollution and little noise (the spectator fleet is another matter, of course). It does no damage. It requires no mastery of nature but subtle and sensitive exploration of how to extract the most power from wind and water. The best helmsmen are those who can find and hold that thin line of balance along which the elements seem to join in driving the boat forward. The America's Cup will continue to represent one of the highest tests of their skill.

Obviously there are hundreds of socially more useful ways of spending money, but once apply utilitarian criteria to the pursuit of dreams and there is no stopping. Sailing is no more useless than football or ballet, and pound for pound it may well create as many jobs and as much happiness. So may the pursuit of the America's Cup continue, the magic survive, and the next round be friendlier.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Raising revenues of debtor countries

From Sir William Lithgow

Sir, Understanding the world banking crisis requires a little reflection. In 1974, after adjustment for inflation, the average cost of sovereign dollar borrowing was about –6½ per cent, by 1982 +13½ per cent, a crude difference of 20 per cent. Nine years ago surplus oil revenues were flooding the money markets of industrialised countries committed to paying their oil suppliers more, but unwilling to pay their voters less. By last year, however, the Opec countries had become net borrowers.

Today the United States, rather than raising adequate taxes, emulates the example of the countries which borrowed so heavily and many United States banks have been left extraordinarily exposed.

Viability of a country or a project could be achieved a few years ago, at the expense of widows, orphans and sheiks, through the mechanism of inflation alone, which increased dollar revenues at a greater rate than borrowing costs. With interest rates near historic record levels, it is today as unrealistic to suppose that the real revenues of debtor countries can be increased by up to 20 per cent without further investment in the middle of a world recession as to assume that oil producers' revenues could be recycled without risk nine years ago.

Sound money and sound economies cannot be achieved by arbitrary actions. It is little wonder that the United Kingdom has a deficit on trade in manufactures when this new phase of money madness is closing the markets of developing countries.

New initiatives are urgently required from this side of the Atlantic, from the United Kingdom as a banking and industrial nation. It is in the interests of all that we get our act together and overcome organisational problems that have left the world with too many idle hands and minds and too much poverty.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM LITHGOW,
P O Box 2,
Port Glasgow,
Renfrewshire.
September 26.

Rates reform

From the Chief Executive of Swale Borough Council

Sir, The Government invites views on its White Paper on rates, May I, from the inside, add to the admirable comments of your leading article of September 16 and hope to dispel a number of deeply seated misconceptions?

The White Paper starts from the mischievous and misleading premise that "the Government cannot ignore the deep and widespread sense of grievance felt by ratepayers". Having itself failed to reform the rating system the Government then orchestrated a campaign against those who have to operate the present outdated system with the intention of undermining public confidence in local government so as to pick it off like a ripe plum.

The Government claims credit for seeking "to reverse the growth in current expenditure" by "increasing the accountability of local authorities". Accountability is measured locally in votes and expenditure in "needs". Local government does not require a sermon on that. We provide vastly more information on our functions than does central government. It is they, not we, who so frequently shelter behind the phrase "not in the public interest". All Cabinet papers are secret; all ours are open. Open government? Accountability? I ask you!

The Government go on to claim they "were fully prepared to propose to Parliament the abolition of domestic rates if consultation had revealed broad-based support . . . ." Humbug! If we have to wait for a consensus on such an important matter we are entitled to ask, "Where has leadership gone?"

And what about industrial rates anyway? Local income tax would be an entirely viable alternative to rates, needing only a computer and a programme for its introduction. Doesn't the Government have any computers? We do.

The White Paper simply will not do. It is the Government's job democratically to reform the 200-year-old rating system. It is not their job autocratically to substitute their judgement for that of locally selected councillors.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY WHITE, Chief Executive,
Swale Borough Council,
Council Offices,
Central Avenue,
Sittingbourne,
Kent.
September 21.

Worker consultation

From the General Secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation.

Sir, I suppose it was a coincidence that, immediately preceding a report from 17 leading chairmen of European companies expressing justified concern about the gradual disintegration of the EEC (page 15, September 13), was a letter (page 13) from a British Conservative Euro MP arguing that what has happened to the EEC Vredeling directive over providing information to workers is a good thing.

To recall the arguments over the Vredeling directive, which was aimed at providing employees with increased information rights, would be tedious, but no one will deny that the combination of American and European multinational lobbying power, aided by right-wing Euro MPs such as Mr Spencer, has completely emasculated the original Vredeling proposal.

Now I happen to agree with the worries of Mr Pehr Gyllenhammar, the chairman of Volvo, about the future disintegration of the EEC and the need for urgent steps to reverse this process. But while the European institutions, under unremitting pressure from business interests, do all in their power to scupper initiatives aimed at social progress and ignore calls for action to combat unemployment and scorn efforts at making multinational companies operate under the same rules as national companies, who can blame the mass of West Europe's population, those in and out of work and their families, if they profess no interest in the future of the EEC?

The chairmen of ICI, Shell, Philips, Fiat and so on might ask themselves whether their idea of Europe is one which serves only the immediate profitability of their individual companies. If that is the case, and I fear on the evidence of their lobbying over Vredeling it is, then their noble words about European unity will always be confounded by their shortsighted actions.

Sincerely yours,
HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary,
International Metalworkers' Federation,
Route des Acacias 54 bis,
Case postale 563,
CH-1227 Geneva,
Switzerland.
September 16.

Action on abortion

From Dr James Owen Drife

Sir, Ms Nankivell rightly points out (September 21) that the 28-week upper limit on legal termination of pregnancy is out of date and should be reduced, but her suggested limit of 14 weeks is based on a misunderstanding of amniocentesis that may have misled your readers.

Amniocentesis (drawing fluid from the womb) is done around the sixteenth week of pregnancy and is impossible at 12 weeks because the womb is too small. It is carried out to diagnose congenital abnormality, and with spina bifida an answer can be obtained within days of the test. However, in Down's syndrome and other chromosome abnormalities analysis of the fluid takes about three weeks and termination cannot be carried out until the twentieth week of pregnancy, even if no technical or administrative delays occur. Faster methods of making these diagnoses are being examined, but are not yet reliable.

Nevertheless some reduction in the legal limit is possible and desirable, but when abortion was last discussed in Parliament the debate was inconclusive and the status quo was left intact. Doctors have therefore been left with the ethical decisions about late abortion, and it is rarely performed close to the limit set by Parliament.

Recently it has been suggested in your columns (September 20) that ethical decisions in medicine should be made not by doctors but by laymen. Ms Nankivell's letter and Parliament's indecision both indicate to me that this suggestion is impracticable.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES O. DRIFE,
University of Leicester,
School of Medicine,
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology,
Clinical Sciences Building,
Leicester Royal Infirmary,
PO Box 65,
Leicester.
September 23.

Age of the train

From Mr Alan Etherington

Sir, As one of the earlier "Euston people" and also as one of the present "Liverpool Street people" referred to by Paul Jennings in his recent article, "A case of *terminal ferrocundia*" (September 10), I feel I must respond to some of the points he made. I write not as a victim of *ferrocundia* (the state of being ashamed of any suggestion of rail travel) but as an exponent of *ferrogloria* (the state of being proud of such a suggestion).

The great horizontal girders on the apparent Tower of Babel to be seen today at Liverpool Street station are merely the means whereby major repairs are being carried out to the roof of the Western Train Shed, which is to be retained and restored to its original noble glory, with its unsurpassed height unbroken.

As to the new concourse, one will still enter it from various levels. There will be, as Paul Jennings hopes, "the mystery of glass and magical processions of people in space-filling counter-flow" and we shall certainly achieve at least some of the objectives in his final list.

However, we shall achieve nothing without his "damned offices", for it is only by thus realising the value of our land asset that the necessary funds for the new station will ever be forthcoming.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN ETHERINGTON (Project Manager, Liverpool Street Redevelopment),
British Railways Board,
50 Liverpool Street, EC2.
September 14.

Keeping quiet

From Mr Tom Chidley

Sir, At school our music master had a message which he would regularly bellow at his choir: "Don't cough, swallow".

Since the season of mists is all but upon us, as the British public remain as phlegmatic as ever, would it not be possible for the managers of our concert halls to have some notices drawn up?

Yours faithfully,
TOM CHIDLEY,
58 Adderley Road,
Harrow Weald,
Middlesex.
September 20.

Financing pensions in weak economy

From Mr Nigel Vinson and Mr Philip Chappell

Sir, Lord Byers (September 17) by implication criticises our proposals to give the option for personal and portable pensions – as the self-employed now have – to all.

We share his concern to protect what has been done for the welfare of pensioners, but it is indeed the very scale of the success of the measures for which Lord Byers was in part responsible that leads us to the present dilemma – the core issue of how to finance pensions in a weak economy with a growing demographic imbalance.

We do not suggest for one moment that existing pension *arrangements have come about for* anything but the best possible motives, and for some people these arrangements have proved highly satisfactory. However, for many more who, either optionally or through no fault of their own, have to change jobs the present arrangements are inequitable.

Our proposals did not start from trying to resolve the balance between leavers and stayers but rather because we perceived the lack of personal identification and involvement by the member in the wealth represented by the £120bn of pension fund assets. It happens to be a most timely and beneficial by-product of our proposals that they would, over a period, also solve the early leaver problem.

Unless we begin soon to make a progressive and gradual shift in the property rights to the capital represented by pension funds we shall finish, in as little as 20 years, with a society where virtually everything is owned by the institutions.

History shows that this is undesirable, and unnecessary, because the alternative of personalising that wealth must be so much better for the employee, the company and the nation at large.

We believe that nothing but benefit would come from people closely relating to the wealth represented by their pension funds and realising how much value they and the company are accumulating together. An annual declaration of the employee's position, as is already given by a number of leading companies, could do nothing, but good, if only to moderate the excessive expectations of pensioners.

If eventually the rights of early leavers are made equal to those of long stayers then, in logic, if all are treated the same it would not be difficult to optionally administer each pension fund as a unit trust. This would bring all the motiv*ational benefits of identification* with that wealth – individuals are more likely to understand the process of wealth-creation if they own it.

There is nothing mandatory about our proposals; we seek no U-turns but rather progressive voluntary changes within the pensions industry. We hope for minor regulatory alterations to enable ex-employees to transfer their preserved pensions into an approved personal scheme and, indeed, pension administrators should be grateful to get rid of the obligation to track down and pay snippets of monthly pension to ex-employees who left the company some 30 years before.

Overall, our proposals give the chance to be more fair to those who, in our increasingly labour mobile times, might wish to have the option – the freedom to choose – to take their pension with them, as the self-employed can. What is more, they encourage the dissemination of ownership, that essential condition for a free and responsible society.

Yours etc,
NIGEL VINSON,
PHILIP CHAPPELL,
Centre for Policy Studies,
8 Wilfred Street, SW1.
September 21.

Trees and the landscape

From Dame Sylvia Crowe

Sir, Recent correspondence in your columns is a welcome proof of the current widespread concern for our landscape. This exchange of views is doubly encouraging because real and lasting gain to our environment can only be assured if there is dialogue and mutual understanding between all those concerned with the use of our land.

Damage to the landscape is usually the result of the blinkered pursuit of one particular interest, be it industry, transport, housing, agriculture or forestry, and our country suffers today from many examples of this over-specialization. But Britain is also fortunate in having a rich legacy in both town and countryside where the prime land use has accommodated other values.

Most of the agricultural landscape, while efficiently fulfilling its prime role of food production, still gives pleasure to those who live in it and look at it, as well as providing the natural habitats without which the countryside would be lifeless. Similarly the majority of our forests combine timber production with conservation and are increasingly being managed to this end and to provide recreation. Reservoirs now not only supply our water, but are major wildfowl habitats and centres of recreation.

The wide advocacy of increased tree planting perhaps indicates that we are at last to reverse the centuries old deforestation of our land, but the most fruitful use of this renaissance requires careful thought, knowledge and imagination.

Large multi-purpose forests have *their place, especially on our more* degraded soils, but of even greater benefit to the land in general are the small woodlands and shelter belts in the countryside and, above all, the woodlands of our green belts and cities, giving untold pleasure to town dwellers and providing areas of great value in nature conservation.

Afforestation on derelict land is bringing new life and enjoyment to old industrial cities, such as Stoke-on-Trent, Warrington and now Liverpool. Let us hope that the plans for redeveloping London's Docklands will also take the opportunity to include, for the pleasure of Londoners, a new forest and water landscape.

Yours faithfully,
SYLVIA CROWE,
B/59 Ladbroke Grove, W11.

Church membership

From the Rev Brother Martin, SSF

Sir, Mr P. A. Barter states, in his letter of September 17, that he is bewildered about declining membership of the Church of England, for he had previously understood that new translations of the Bible and modern services would attract more people into attending church.

He is, in fact, expressing a popular misconception, and one which has been repudiated several times by Canon R. C. D. Jasper, who was chairman of the commission which put the proposals before the General Synod which ultimately resulted in the publication of the *Alternative Service Book*.

Members of that commission knew sufficient about human nature to realize that unwilling people would not be persuaded into commitment to Christ merely through linguistic and liturgical changes.

Nevertheless, many of those who are so committed benefit enormously from the insights and freshness of the new services, and their justification (or otherwise) should be argued along these lines.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN,
The Society of St Francis,
St Francis House,
15 Botolph Lane,
Cambridge.
September 19.

Yachting facilities

From Mr Anthony Short

Sir, Mr Blackburn (September 21) misses the point of Mr Collard's letter (September 15). There is a severe lack of good moorings in Britain. The south coast is attracting many Continental sailors who appreciate our landscape and lifestyle.

Sailing in French waters with their massive tides one soon finds safe anchorages and non-drying moorings even in the smallest fishing villages, such as Granville, Perros or Lezardrieux. They offer greater safety, more flexibility in choice of passage, and increased tourist trade for the area.

The south coast urgently requires safe anchorages and wet berthing at all times at Swanage, Ventnor or Shanklin, Lyme Regis or West Bay and Bognor and Rye. Surely if Bucklers Hard can provide a marina these towns can follow suit and give shelter and sustenance to sailors.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY SHORT,
Barley Mow,
Kirk Ireton,
Derbyshire.
September 23.

Accidents abroad

From Mr Colin Trigger

Sir, The Rev Dr Bray (September 21) is quite correct to emphasise the need for all holidaymakers to be adequately insured against accidents, medical expenses, etc. However, it is difficult to imagine ABTA members being able to promote the value of such insurance in stronger terms than at present.

Every major tour operator offers in his brochure an inclusive, comprehensive policy with limits thought to be more than adequate for all contingencies. In addition, every retail travel agent is trained to recommend insurance to the client and indeed is able to offer a very attractive policy created to ABTA's own specifications. I understand that the majority of holidaymakers booking package holidays through ABTA members take out comprehensive insurance of one kind or another.

Compulsory insurance is not a feasible solution, for not only do we British value the right to make certain decisions for ourselves rather than to be obligated, but it is quite conceivable that the Office of Fair Trading would object to such a practice anyway.

Whilst accidents to holidaymakers are always a matter for concern, it is reasonable to expect that individuals themselves will also take responsibility for their own safety and behaviour abroad. The responsibility for offering satisfactory insurance is, in my opinion, quite adequately discharged today by the tour operator and/or travel agent involved, but I accept that those making their own arrangements are less likely to end up with the protection they deserve.

Yours faithfully,
COLLIN TRIGGER, Chairman,
Tour Operators' Council,
Association of British Travel Agents,
55-57 Newman Street, W1.

Newspeak

From Miss Jean Crowcroft-Bull

Sir, I was somewhat surprised to read, under the headline, "A qik anser to lerning English without ters" (September 26) that this linguistic development is regarded as new.

I, and no doubt many other regular and sorely tried readers, was under the impression that this form of communication had been pioneered by the staff of *The Times* with the advent of high technology production methods.

I remain, Sir, your faithful but critical reader,
JEAN CROWCROFT-BULL,
Ling House,
Dominion Street, EC2.
September 26.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 27: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Hampshire today. Her Royal Highness travelled to Winchester and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Scott Bt)

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips subsequently visited Woolverston New Housing Scheme for the Elderly, opened the main building and toured the Scheme.

Her Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon on board the Solent Enterprise and afterwards opened Southampton Grain Silos Ltd new building and toured the silos.

This afternoon The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Magnet Enterprises, a training workshop for the young unemployed and, having been received by the Mayor of Southampton (Councillor Mrs E. Brown), toured the workshops and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 27: The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon visited St Christopher's School and opened the John Weston Smith building to commemorate the School's Centenary, Hampstead, London.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Gloucester were represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland at the Memorial Service for Mr Samuel Goodenough which was held in St George's, Hanover Square, London, today.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
September 27: The Duke of Kent, as Patron, this evening attended a Concert given by the London Philharmonic Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
September 27: Princess Alexandra this afternoon opened St Giles Hospice at Whittington, Staffordshire and attended a Thanksgiving Service in Lichfield Cathedral.

Afterwards, Her Royal Highness visited the Lichfield Cathedral School and was present at a Reception given by the School and St Giles Hospice.

Princess Alexandra travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Queen will open Newham Hospital, St Bartholomew's Church Centre and the Interpretative Centre, Passmore Edwards Museum at East Ham on December 14.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, will preside at its general assembly and bureau meetings in Amsterdam between December 4 and 9.

The Hon Mrs Spring gave birth to a daughter in London on Saturday.

A memorial service for Sir Dennis Stucley will be held at All Saints church, North Molton, at 2.30 today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr B. J. Dickens and Mrs L. A. Porter
The engagement is announced between Barnaby, younger son of Mr A. B. Dickens and Mrs A. P. McNeile, and Lucy, younger daughter of Sir Oliver and Lady Millar.

Mr M. A. C. Summerfield and Miss S. E. Bourchier
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Sir John and Lady Summerfield, of English Point, Grand Cayman, and Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Cecil Bourchier, OBE, of Wokingham, Berkshire, and Mrs Dorothy Bourchier, of 80 Moreland Court, Finchley Road, London, NW2.

Mr B. E. Farley and Miss M. W. H. de Blécourt
The engagement is announced between Bryan Farley, of Grayswood, Haslemere, Surrey, and Marquette de Blécourt, of the Hague, The Netherlands.

Mr J. R. Hall and Miss M. P. Wall
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Richard, son of Mr and Mrs John Hall, of Birkdale, Merseyside, and Marion Park, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Wall, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr D. H. Hume and Mrs C. R. McCay
The engagement is announced between David Hamilton, only son of Mrs M. J. Hume and the late C. Nöel Hume, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Penelope Jill, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. L. Benson, of Craven Arms, Shropshire.

Mr M. J. Leach and Miss J. M. Stansfeld
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs R. M. Leach, of Abbots Worthy, Hampshire, and Jessica, daughter of Dr and Mrs A. G. Stansfeld, of Wildhill, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. N. P. Crossley and Miss A. J. Doble
The engagement is announced between John Nicholas Piers, elder son Mr and Mrs Jonathan Crossley, of Broughton Grange, Cartmel, Cumbria, and Halifax, Yorkshire, and Alexandra Julia, daughter of Mrs Jill Doble, of Finsthwaite, Ulverston, Cumbria, and the late Mr Rupert Doble.

Marriages

Lord St Helens and Mrs E. R. Talbot-Smith
The marriage took place in London on September 22 between Lord St Helens and Mrs E. R. Talbot-Smith.

Mr J. Kinmont and Lady Sophia Pelham
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's church, Limber Magna, of Mr John Kinmont, son of Dr and Mrs Patrick Kinmont, of Ermine House, Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, and Lady Sophia Pelham, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Yarborough. The Rev Stephen Phillips officiated, assisted by the Rev John Massingberd-Mundy.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emma Janson-Smith, Fiona Jerman and Alexander Drysdale.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr A. N. Joy and Miss C. M. Okell
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 24, at St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, Holborn, between Mr Andrew Joy, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Joy, and Miss Caroline Okell, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Okell. The Rev Christopher Cunningham officiated, assisted by the Rev Graham Trasler.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sarah Okell, Elizabeth Ransley and Iona Joy. Dr Simon Moore was best man.

A reception was held at the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn.



Oceans launched: The latest in the Times family of atlases, *The Times Atlas of the Oceans*, in the hands of Mr Barry Winkleman, managing director of Times Books, at its launch yesterday in HQS Wellington on the Thames. He is flanked by Sir Edward Pickering (left), vice-chairman of Times Newspapers, and Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, chairman of the British Maritime League. (Photograph: John Voos).

Birthdays today

Miss Brigitte Bardot, 49; Sir Thomas Barnard, 90; the Duke of Buccleuch, 60; Lord Cockfield, 67; Miss J. M. Drew, 54; Mr H. Fraenkel, 86; Dame Phyllis Friend, 61; the Ven Frank Harvey, 53; Sir Trevor Hughes, 58; Mr Jeremy Isaacs, 51; Lord Layton, 71; the Earl of Listowel, 77; Miss Ellen Malcolm, 60; Mr Marcello Mastroianni, 59; Miss Helen Shapiro, 37; Mr Michael Somes, 66.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Justice Waite to be President of the Employment Appeal Tribunal in succession to Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson from November 11.
Mr Godfrey J. Evans to be County Court Registrar and District Registrar of the High Court in the Bridgend and Carmarthen group of courts from October 3, in succession to Mr Registrar J. V. Davies.
Mr Rober Porter, senior careers adviser at Leicester Polytechnic, to be chairman of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services.

Memorial service

Mrs J. Carter
A memorial service for Mrs John Carter (Ernestine Carter) was held in Eton College Chapel on Monday. The Rev Paul Bibby officiated. Mr Will Carter, brother-in-law, and Mr Henry Boyd-Carpenter gave the readings. Among those present were:
[illegible]

Latest wills

Mr Frederick Ernest Dyer, of Shirley, Southampton, retired local government officer, left estate valued at £70,582 net. He left all of his property to the Royal National Institute for the Blind, to provide educational facilities for young blind people.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Barnes, Mr John Robert, of West Bedlington, Northumberland £358,284
Chalmers, Dr Alexander, of Sittingbourne £279,967
Hayes, Marion Elizabeth, of Culcheth, Cheshire £737,540
Levisohn, Mr Julius, of Hendon, London £658,653
Lindsey, Mr Ronald Arthur, of Poole £310,007

Wentworth Milton Mount

Wentworth Milton Mount, Bournemouth, the independent boarding and day school for girls aged 11 to 18, which is an interdenominational Christian foundation linked to the United Reformed Church, announces scholarships for applicants aged 11-plus and 16-plus. Application forms with details of closing dates and further information from: the Headmistress, Wentworth Milton Mount, College Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH5 2DY (Tel: Bournemouth (0202) 423266).

Luncheons

Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and Lady Newman. The guests included:
Major-General J A C G Eyre, Dr and Mrs Paul Knapman, Mr Michael Marland, Deputy Assistant Commissioner and Mrs E Maybanks, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Michael Overbury, Mr and Mrs David Cobbold and Mr and Mrs David Witty.

St Christopher's School, Hampstead
The Duchess of Gloucester visited St Christopher's School, Hampstead, yesterday and was the guest of Mr J. Weston Smith, chairman of the board of governors, and the governors at a luncheon held to celebrate the centenary year of the school. Among those present were:
Dr and Mrs D Cohen, Mr and Mrs B Davenport, Miss Barbara Dean, Mr and Mrs E Fischgrund, Mr and Mrs J Tobin, Mrs J Weston Smith, Miss Jean Anderson, headmistress, and Mrs C Jenkins.

Painter-Stainers' Company
The Lord Mayor was present at a reception held at Painters' Hall yesterday before a luncheon given by the Master of the Painter-Stainers' Company, Mr K. D. Rubens, to launch an appeal for funds for the Painters' Company charity. Among those present were:
Lord Goodman, CH, Sir Hugh Casson, Sir Hubert Pitman, Sir Ralph Perring, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe and Sir Fred Pontin. The speakers were the Master, Lord Goodman and Sir Hugh Casson.

Dinner

Prison Service Chaplaincy
The Ven P. L. Ashford, Chaplain General of Prisons, presided at the biennial dinner of Prison Chaplains held at Keele University last night. Mr C. Train, Director-General of Prisons, and Mgr R. Atherton also spoke. The guests included:
The Bishops of Lichfield, Southampton and Shrewsbury; the Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Birmingham, the Rev J Stuart Rhodes and the Mayor and Mayoress of Stafford.

Service luncheon

RAF Binbrook
Air Vice-Marshal K. W. Hayr, Air Officer Commanding No 11 Group, was entertained at luncheon at RAF Binbrook yesterday on the occasion of his annual inspection of the station. Group Captain and Mrs R. L. Barcilon attended. Squadron Leader T. M. Holloway presided.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr J. Allan Stewart, Minister for Industry and Education, Scottish Office, was host at a reception held in Edinburgh Castle last night on the occasion of the meeting in Edinburgh of the thirteenth congress of the Association Internationale de Bibliophilie.

Lord Donnet of Balgay
Lord Donnet of Balgay was host to international interior designers, the Fletcher McNeece Partnership, at a reception at the House of Lords last night. The guests included:
Lord Seebohm, Sir Monty Finniston, Sir Kenneth and Lady Alexander, Mr Neal Prince, Mr Bruce Beckett, Mr and Mrs Manfred Toennes and Mr Gwilym James.

Meeting

Britain-Australia Society
The annual meeting of the Britain-Australia Society was held at Australia House yesterday. Viscount Slim, chairman, presided. A luncheon was held afterwards when Professor Geoffrey Bolton, head of the Australian Study Centre at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, gave a talk on "The Voice of Australia in Britain".

The night sky in October

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be at its greatest morning elongation (18°) on the 1st and will rise more than an hour and a half before the Sun, almost due east. In the following days the interval will shorten but the planet will brighten. Superior conjunction on the 30th.

Venus, as a morning star, will be at its greatest brilliancy on the 1st and will dominate the eastern sky; its phase an east-facing crescent and its magnitude 4.3. Near Regulus in Leo on the 7th. Moon somewhat to the north of it on the 3rd.

Mars is also in Leo and rises at about the same time as Venus, but east of it and much less bright. The two planets will be in conjunction on the 28th. Moon approaching Mars on the 3rd.

Jupiter is still nominally visible in the sunset glow. Young Moon near it on the 10th.

Saturn will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 31st and is unlikely to be seen this month, though it will be just south of the crescent Moon on the 7th.

Uranus is now lost in the sunset. Neptune will not be setting until about 20h, but being a faint object will be difficult to locate in the south-western sky.

The Moon: new, 6d11h; first quarter, 13d20h; full; 21d22h; third quarter, 29d04h.

Algol: approximate times of evening minima are 13d23h and 16d20h.

Summertime will end on the 23rd, when 2am BST will become 01h GMT.

It was mentioned some months ago that Jupiter was oscillating about the eastern boundary of Scorpius this year. The next Zodiacal constellation is Sagittarius, and Scorpius does have a common boundary with it. However, the constellation north of these two, Ophiuchus, has a south projecting tongue cutting into its neighbours and severing the paths of the planets; to get from the Sorpion into the Archer the planets must cross this tongue.

The earth, being nearer to the Sun than Jupiter, moves faster in its orbit and at intervals of about 13 months overtakes it, giving the slower planet an apparent backward or "retrograde" motion. In its normal west to east motion Jupiter passed into Ophiuchus about February 4-5, reversed on March 26th and recrossed the boundary about May 20-21. The next reversal (or "stationary point") was on July 29th, and on October 4th the planet will say farewell to Scorpius for another 12 years or so.

Prior to 1930 constellation boundaries were very vague and sinuous; on one of my old maps the ecliptic had three Sco-Oph crossings! From 1930 the boundaries have been lines parallel with those of right ascension and declination. They no longer coincide with the coordinates used to deliniate them, but their positions relative to the stars are permanent.

The constellations of the Zodiac are very ancient and Scorpius (in old books Scorpio) has its place in Greek mythology. Orion the Hunter was said to have died from the sting of a scorpion; in consequence the stars of Orion set when those of Scorpius rise. It is a bright constellation, but only half of it can be seen from the latitude of Britain. Its brightest star, Antares, was described in our June notes.

NORTH HORIZON
Fomalhaut
SOUTH HORIZON
WEST HORIZON

The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11 pm) at the beginning, 22h (10 pm) in the middle and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Pakistan and US in bridge lead

From a Bridge Correspondent Stockholm

After four rounds in the first stage of the Bermuda Bowl championship in Stockholm two teams have a clear lead in the race for two places in the semi-finals.

They are US 2, whose team includes two of the reigning world champions, Eric Rodwell and Jeff Meckstroth, and Pakistan, whose team of six took the silver medal in the previous Bermuda Bowl in 1981.

Both began with maximum points in the first two rounds, both scored 19 in the third round and they were separated only in the fourth round when US 2 scored a maximum of 25 against Indonesia while Pakistan scored only 14 against Brazil.

Round 1: Indonesia beat Central American-Carribean (CAC), 24-4; Pakistan beat Italy, 25-3.
Round 2: Pakistan beat Indonesia, 25-2; US 2 beat Brazil, 25-5; New Zealand beat CAC, 19-11; Italy beat Sweden, 19-11.
Round 3: Brazil beat New Zealand, 17-13; Italy beat Indonesia, 16-14; Pakistan beat Sweden, 19-11; US 2 beat CAC, 19-11.
Round 4: Sweden beat New Zealand, 18½-10; CAC beat Italy, 16-14; Brazil beat Pakistan, 16-14; US 2 beat Indonesia, 25-3.
Standing after round 4: US 2, 94; Pakistan, 83; Sweden, 58½; Italy, 52; Brazil, 50; New Zealand, 47; Indonesia, 43; CAC, 42.

Science report

Communication by 'mirror' in space

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Preachers in the southern states of the US could be the first users of a minute "mirror" hovering 100 miles above the surface of the Earth, providing a cheaper alternative to satellite telecommunications.

The innovation stems from research by scientists from the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in California, headed by Dr Julius Muray, physicist at the institute's engineering science laboratory.

The "mirror", weighing a few grams, is held in position by microwave radiation emitted from special units on the surface of the Earth. It is made of carbon fibres about a twentieth the diameter of a human hair which have been intertwined to give it the proper reflecting characteristics. The carbon has to be treated to prevent oxidation.

The SRI scientists compare the "mirror" in orbit to a ping-pong ball being supported on top of a water fountain.

The SRI team is assisted by Dr Paul Csonka, a professor from the physics faculty of the University of Oregon, who was instrumental in encouraging SRI to take up the project. The professor had been influenced by work done for the United States Department of Energy in recent years. It was then that Csonka realized the potential of the find, and in research conducted with Muray since 1982 further developments have supported his belief.

The SRI team has completed its own feasibility study and it is convinced that the project is commercially and technically viable. The project has already attracted sponsorship from Electronics, Missiles and Communications, of Pennsylvania. That company will be responsible for the commercial exploitation of the SRI breakthrough.

The preachers in the southern states of the US are among those who have inquired about the "mirror's" use. Such a device, if positioned in the centre of the United States, would be able to cover most of the country.

The "mirror" has also attracted inquiries from the Third World, where nations are devoid of reliable and cheap telecommunications. The device, if all promises are fulfilled, would be able to transmit effectively both television and telephony in a radius of about 800 miles around the mirror position.

A row of microwave emitters would be strategically placed on the surface of the Earth and the power focused on one point about 100 miles up, where the mirror is positioned. The fibre mesh, less than five metres in diameter, will use very little power – a fraction of that needed when transmitting by satellite.

The satellites now in use are in geostationary orbit, appearing not to move, about 22,300 miles above the surface of the Earth.

Dr Muray says about the mirror, which is supported by the photons of microwave radiation: "If this system could be manufactured cheaply it would be ideal for local communications, like cable television and telephony. It is a mirror in the strict sense. It reflects everything."

The structure can be moved from the ground by altering the positions of the microwave beam. The launching of the mirror could be by the space shuttle, but that would cost millions of dollars. Other options being explored are lifting the mirror by balloon to 30 kilometres and then propelling it by microwave into its orbit, or firing the unit into space, using a specially designed gun.

More than $10m will be required to get the project into space. By next summer it is hoped that the technique can be tested using a vacuum tube.

Source: Electronics Times.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR R. H. THOMAS

Contribution to German studies

Professor Richard Hinton Thomas, who died suddenly in Berlin on September 19 at the age of 71, was one of the most widely respected of British Germanists of the post-war period.

Dick Thomas, as he was known to friends and colleagues, was born on August 1, 1912, the son of an Anglican clergyman. He was educated at Marlborough and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Initially, he went into school teaching, first at King's College School, Wimbledon, and subsequently at King Edward's School, Edgbaston (Birmingham). During the Second World War he served in the Intelligence Corps and with the Control Commission in Germany.

In 1946 he joined the German Department of the University of Birmingham, to begin a highly productive period of work with the late Professor Roy Pascal. In 1969 Thomas, by now Professor of German and of an age at which many people tend to be thinking of coasting on to retirement, took upon himself the challenge of becoming Foundation Professor of German Studies at the University of Warwick and flung himself into the work with a vitality astounding even for him. Upon his retirement in 1979 he became Professor Emeritus.

Thomas's commitment to exegesis of German culture had led to his early, but still influential *Expressionism in German life, literature and theatre 1910-24* (1939, with R. H. Samuel). After the war he published more important books, including *Education and society in modern Germany, Thomas Mann: The mediation of art, Poetry and song in the German Baroque, The German novel and the affluent society* and *Literature in Upheaval*. Thomas kept working with great enthusiasm up to the end of his life and this coming autumn will see the publication of his final work, *Nietzsche in German politics and society 1890-1918*.

That the study of contemporary literature and intellectual history now has such an important place in German studies in Britain is due in no small measure to Thomas's lead. In undergraduate and post-graduate teaching, as in research, he was very much the pathfinder. Encouraged by Pascal, he was able to start to realize at Birmingham the pioneering views he had put forward in his inaugural lecture, "The commitment of German students," and to introduce innovations in the examination of students.

The scope offered him at Warwick enabled him to create a department based on his wider view of the subject and incorporating fully his ideas of examination by assessment, the success of which has been shown by a survey carried out by the Nuffield Foundation. Under his guidance the Department of German Studies at Warwick built up an outstanding library, and became an important research centre in modern German studies.

MR PAUL JACOBS

Paul Jacobs who died in New York on September 25 at the age of 53, was an American pianist and harpsichordist who was widely admired not only for his keyboard performances but also for a knowledge of music which informed all his interpretations with a scholarly quality. Jacobs was pianist and harpsichordist of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Born in New York on June 22, 1930, Jacobs attended the Juillard School and performed as a soloist with the Chamber Arts Society while still in his teens. After his official New York debut in 1951 he spent the next ten years in Europe where he worked and performed at the Domaine Musical in Paris and at the Dartington and Darmstadt summer schools, as well as working in Italy and Austria. In 1956 he gave the first complete cycle of Schoenberg's piano music in Paris.

Returning to the United States he taught at a number of American institutions and was appointed pianist of the New York Philharmonic in 1962.

Jacobs's favoured periods were the Baroque and the modern eras – the Romantic period did not much interest him – and his knowledge of Baroque keyboard technique was evidenced in his thoughtful approach on the keyboard, an approach which in its care for the music rather than the musician was the reverse of virtuoso.

This insistence on precision was also at work in his interpretations of modern composers such as Bartok and made him a particularly valuable contributor in ensemble and orchestral works. Aaron Copland was among his admirers and commended his performances for the breadth of musical culture which he brought to them.

TINO ROSSI

Tino Rossi, the French popular singer, died in Paris on September 26 at the age of 76.

Rossi, born in Ajaccio and often referred to in France as "the most famous Corsican since Napoleon", made his first recordings in Marseilles in 1933 but his popularity in France really began with his appearances at the Casino de Paris in the following year.

Thereafter his personal performances and records were to make him one of France's most popular entertainers in a career which lasted forty years. Most widely known of his recordings was, perhaps, "Petit Papa Noel" which has sold 30 million copies since he first sang it in 1946, but he was also well known for his renderings of songs such as "Santa Lucia", "Besame Mucho", "Deux Petits Chaussons", "Johnny Guitare" and "Mama", while a tour to the United States in 1938 kept his "Vieni, Vieni" at the top of American sales lists for 28 weeks.

Rossi also had a highly successful film career, making in all more than 25 pictures.

PROF DEREK de SOLLA PRICE

M. G. writes:

The Science Policy Foundation mourn at the sudden death at the age of 61 of Professor Derek de Solla Price, Avalon Professor of the History of Science at Yale University, a founder member of the Foundation. He gave the first annual Foundation Lecture in 1965 on The Scientific Foundations of Science Policy.

A British subject, resident in the United States since 1956, he took a PhD (London, external) in experimental physics, had a Commonwealth Fellowship for mathematical physics in Princeton, and then taught applied mathematics at the University of Malaya. Returning to Cambridge in 1950 as a graduate student in the history of science, he took a second PhD there, working on the history of scientific instruments and mediaeval astronomy.

In 1946, he first wrote on the exponential growth of science, and made a world reputation for his statistical investigations, expressed originally in two seminal books – *Science Since Babylon*, and *Little Science Big Science*. His use of the data available through the science citation index of the Institution of Scientific Information in Philadelphia, of which he was a consultant, led to the emergence of a new sort of statistical sociology of science, to the development of 'scientometrics', and to the recognition of 'the science of science' (the study of science itself using the methods of science) as 'a second-order subject of first-order importance.'

Law Report September 28 1983 Employment Appeal Tribunal

Effect of new regulations on business transfer

Premier Motors (Medway) Ltd. v Total Oil Great Britain Ltd. and Others.
Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Miss P. Smith and Mrs M. E. Sunderland.
Judgment delivered on September 23

When considering for the first time the effect of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations, 1981, on the sale of a business to a purchaser who had indicated that he was not going to employ all the staff, the Employment Appeal Tribunal drew attention to the fact that the Regulations, made to implement an EEC directive, ran contrary to the pre-existing law, ruling that on the transfer of a business the imployees of that business were transferred to the new owner.

The Appeal Tribunal allowed an appeal by Premier Motors (Medway) Ltd., from a decision of an Ashford industrial tribunal last January that the employees, Mr Allan Lowe and Miss Marion Dyer, were entitled to redundancy payments from Premier Motors rather than from Total Oil Grat Britain Ltd., which had bought the petrol filling station at which they were employed from Premier Motors in 1982.

Paragraph 3 (1) of the Regulations provides: "Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, these Regulations apply to a transfer from one person to another of an undertaking situated immediately before the transfer in the United Kingdom ... 5 (1) A relevant transfer shall not operate so as to terminate the contract of employment of any person employed by the transferor in the undertaking or part transferred but any such contract which would otherwise have been terminated by the transfer shall have effect after the transfer as if originally made between the person so employed and the transferee. (2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1) above, on the completion of a relevant transfer (a) all the transferor's rights, duties and liabilities under or in connexion with any such contract, shall be transferred by virtue of this Regulation to the transferee, and (b) anything done before the transfer is completed by or in relation to the transferor in respect of that contract or a person employed in that undertaking or part shall be deemed to have been done by or in relation to the transferee. (3) Any reference in paragraph (1) or (2) above to a person employed in an undertaking or part of one transferred by a relevant transfer is a reference to a person so employed immediately before the transfer ...". The words "relevant transfer" are defined as meaning "a transfer to which these Regulations apply".

Mr Daniel Worsley, for Premier Motors. Mr David Bean for Total Oil. The employees did not appear and were not represented.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the employees worked at a petrol filling station and were employed by Premier Motors (Medway) Ltd. The freehold in the petrol station was vested in another company in the group. In April, 1982, there was an agreement for the sale of the site to Total Oil Great Britain Ltd, which agreed to purchase the petrol and oil stocks. There was no assignment of the goodwill. Total had made it clear that it did not wish to retain the services of the employees.

The sale of the freefold was completed on June 1 1982. Total wished to keep the site open and trading as a going concern and being unable to find anyone to run the site immediately after the transfer of the property, it agreed that Premier would continue to run the site as licensees. Premier ran the business and continued employing the employees until the end of June, 1982.

After the end of June Premier ceased to run the business. There was no gap in trading: the conduct of the filling station was immediately taken over by an interim caretaker who never entered into contracts of employment with the employees.

The question raised was which one of Premier and Total was liable to pay the employees redundancy payments. The answer depended on the effect of the 1981 Regulations.

Under the old law if an employer, A, transferred his business to another, B, the employee's contract of employment with A came to an end. Unless B agreed to employ the employee, A was liable to pay a redundancy payment. If B did take on the employee, A was not liable to make a redundancy payment and the employee was treated as having continuity of employment. Therefore under the old law it would have been Premier which would have made the redundancy payments.

The new Regulations were made to implement EEC Council Directive No. 77/187. The general scheme of the Regulations was directly contrary to the pre-existing law. The general rule was that on the transfer of a business the employees were transferred with it.

Applying the Regulations to the present case, the questions which arose were: (1) whether the transactions amounted to a transfer of a trade or business or only a transfer of assets; (2) whether the transfer was a 'relevant transfer' and if so (3) whether Total of the interim caretaker was to be treated as the transferee. The industrial tribunal had held that if there was a transfer at all, it was the business as a going concern and not merely assets which were transferred. But the tribunal held that the transaction did not constitute a relevant transfer, and that Premier was liable to pay the redundancy payments.

The first consideration was whether there was a relevant transfer (and if so to whom) on the assumption that not only assets but the business itself was transferred to Total. Unless the case fell within Regulation 5 (1) the employees' contracts were not affected by the Regulations. In order to come within Regulation 5 (1) there had to be a relevant transfer and the employees had to have been employed by Premier immediately before the transfer.

The second requirement was clearly satisfied. As for the first requirement, if the case had been one in which Total was itself going to carry on the business there would have been a relevant transfer within the meaning of regulation 3 (1). In the ordinary case the effect of the Regulations was that if a business was transferred, the employees were automatically transferred with it irrespective of the wishes of the transferee or of the employees.

The employees' contractural and statutory rights became enforceable against the transferee, not the transferor. When, as in the present case, the transferee made it clear that it would not continue to employ the employees, it repudiated the continuing contract and constructively dismissed the employees. The employees were redundant and became entitled to a redundancy payment from the transferee. A transferee of a business who did not wish to take over the employees of that business would still be liable to the employees for othe redundancy.

To protect itself, the transferee had to agree with the transferor either that the transferor would dismiss the employee before the transfer or would idemnify the transferee against the redundancy payments and other employment liabilities.

The question was whether it made any difference that the transferee, Total, was not itself going to carry on the business but was immediately licensing to a third party the right to run the business.

It was impossible to treat such a case without running contary to the scheme of the Regulations, namely, the automatic transfer of employment. The wishes and needs of the transferee were irrelevant to the question whether the contract of employment was transferred. The correct analysis was that there was a moment in time at which Total was the owner of the business before it could have granted the licence to the interim caretaker.

The employees' contracts were therefore continued with Total for that short moment and were repudiated by Total, which made it clear that it was not going to employ them. When Total granted the licence, there was a second transfer of the business but as the employees were not employed by Total immediately before the second transfer, their contracts of employment were not transferred under Regulation 5 (i).

The industrial tribunal's finding that there was a transfer of the business and not only a transfer of the assets by Premier to Total was a finding of fact and would be upheld.

Accordingly there was a relevant transfer of an undertaking by Premier to Total within Regulation 5 (i); there was no relevant transfer to the interim caretaker and Total was liable to make the redundancy payments to the employees. The appeal would be allowed and leave to appeal granted.

Solicitors: Argles & Court, Chatham; Denton, Hall & Burgin.

Regional airports

Hopes fly high as the big boys pull out

by Arthur Reed





From the big city to the beach: Manchester Airport with its terminal and runway, and the more casual approach at Barra Beach Airport, in Scotland

Britain's regional airports, the traditional loss-makers of the domestic aviation business, look set for a better future as the pattern of air travel within the United Kingdom changes radically.

Two major trends are already having an impact. Deregulatory policies of this and the previous Conservative Governments have resulted in a new generation of small airlines springing up, prepared to operate commuter services to towns and cities where none existed before. These airlines are also filling the vacuum left by British Airways as it has withdrawn from unprofitable routes as part of its retrenchment programme.

Secondly, the two main London airports, Heathrow and Gatwick, continue to move steadily towards saturation, and as the commuter airlines find it increasingly difficult to obtain take-off and landing "slots", they are inevitably looking to the regions to speed their needs.

Stansted, promoted by both Government and the British Airports Authority as the third London airport, lies virtually empty as the decision of the planning inspector who conducted the 18-month inquiry into its future is awaited. The outcome is of vital interest to the regionals, for if a decision to develop it to take up to 15m passengers a year is made, their future growth could be stunted with such a large amount of additional capacity thrown onto the national market.

But if British Airways' hopes for a fifth terminal at Heathrow are realized, with some modest increase in capacity at Stansted, the scope for growth by the regional airports during the years to the end of the century should know no bounds.

Those who run the airports in the provinces are watching two other impending decisions closely. Government plans to "privatize" the British Airports Authority, possibly selling off its seven airports – three serving London, the remainder in Scotland – could also have a serious impact on their future growth.

The Civil Aviation Authority, which at present operates a number of smaller airports in the country, while providing air traffic control and other technical services at others, is also undergoing Government scrutiny. The result of this could conceivably be that the CAA will tend to concentrate in future on its main roles of licensing, providing national air traffic services, and overseeing safety and technical standards, so leaving other functions to be filled at the regional airports.

Conversations with regional airport managers, however many miles away from the capital their airports may be, inevitably turn to the subject of the London airports, whose superb technical facilities, and enviable range of air services to points throughout the world act as a magnet for passengers and freight from throughout the British Isles.

Regional managers see no reason why passengers living in, say, the north of England or southern Scotland should have to fly to Heathrow or Gatwick to pick up a service to the Far East, and there is a danger that without such services departing from regional centres, that such passengers will commute to a European centre, such as Amsterdam, Zurich, or Frankfurt, to board long-haul aircraft.

Aggresive selling is the answer

But the regions also accept that none of the big world airlines are going to begin operations from local airports unless they can be satisfied that the traffic is there, and that passengers and cargo-shippers will not be directed to airports from which it is inconvenient for them to fly.

The answer to this problem which has blighted the growth of the regional airports since the end to the Second World War may be more aggressive selling. Manchester International, with a new management team heavily oriented towards marketing, has been pursuing this path, and an indication of its success are regular jumbo flights of the Australian airline Qantas.

Run by two local authorities, Manchester International is the big success of the British regional airports scene, ploughing £5m profit back into the rates in the last financial year, but for many others the story is a far less happy one. According to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, only nine of the 23 local-authority run airports were in surplus in the financial year 1981-82.

Overall, the municipal airports returned a profit of £2.1m for the year, but the bulk of this was contributed by four airports, Manchester, Birmingham, East Midlands, and Luton. CIPFA's forecast for 1983-84 is for an improvement, with a total surplus of £3.8m, although it now appears that only eight of the airports will be in surplus, and with losses in the case of Liverpool, and a total surplus of nearly £3m. Apart from Sumburgh, all eight Scottish airports run largely as social services by the Civil Aviation Authority are loss-makers, and the authority, under direction from Government, is trying to sell them off to the private sector. It is a trend which has already begun in the West Country, with Plymouth airport now owned and operated by Brymon Airways, one of the commuter airlines which are opening up new air travel business for regional airports throughout the country.

One of the great problems which has always held back the development of airports in the British provinces has been local pride: airports are operated, often a large cost to the local ratepayers, in areas where none could be justified, and in many cases in the geographical shadow of another vying for the same passenger and freight markets.

Questions have also been raised as to the wisdom of allowing local authorities to operate what are highly-technical businesses with large budgets, especially since these airports have to compete for a share of the rates with sewage, cemeteries, and playing fields. But although the decisions on buying new radars, or teminal and runway extensions, may be slow in coming from council committee, and although airports compete with each other each year for Government approval of major schemes, there is no evidence to suggest that safety standards are compromised.

The Civil Aviation Authority keeps a tight watch on technical standards at every airport, whether it be Manchester International, or Barra, where landings are on the beach, and there are professional companies such as International Aeradio ready to provide under contract technical services, from running fire services to managing entire airports.

In the past, it had been suggested that there should be a central body controlling the development of regional airports on a national basis, and that the British Airports Authority should take on this role. It is a suggestion which never found favour with the BAA, as that body pursued its remit from Government to be profitable. Today, free enterprise policies are beginning to dominate both the airports and airline sectors of British aviation, and this should lead, in the long term, to a leaner industry, and a better deal for the public for which it caters.

The West

Take-off for the holiday tours

Mr Les Wilson has been the general manager of the Bristol airport for the last three crucial years in which a loss has been turned into a healthy profit. In spite of that success he believes there are too many UK provincial airports and fears that as competition intensifies some will go to the wall.

Ian Cran, director of the Cardiff-Wales airport does not agree. He believes that no large centre of population can be without its own airport and is convinced of the role of local authorities in providing them. He also says the modern air traveller, businessman or holidaymaker, now expects such a local service.

Both airports, together with Exeter, owe much to the increasing desire of air travellers to fly abroad without having to waste a day going to Gatwick or Heathrow. So, for them, the growth of inclusive tour holidays by operators using regional airports has been a major boon.

All three of those airports are in the hands of local authorities, but the story of Plymouth airport is also that of Bill Bryce, an airlines entrepreneur still pushing his business from strength to strength.

The Cardiff-Wales airport has been owned and operated since 1974 by the three county councils of Glamorgan – mid, south and west. It is officially designated as the regional airport of South Wales and the South West.

In 1981-82 the councils were each called to contribute about £400,000 to the airport, but the figure is declining and the airport recovers about 90 per cent of its revenue costs.

The charter tour business is the airport's bread and butter and 85 per cent of the 400,000 passengers using Cardiff this year were on tours. Even so, scheduled services are substantial (Dan Air is the major carrier). The airport is particularly pleased about its link with Schipol (Amsterdam) for world-wide connections and now also boasts a Toronto service.

Ian Cran said: "I am very confident about the future. People are fed up having to go through Gatwick or Heathrow. They want to fly from their local airport".

Bristol airport, operated by Bristol City Council, has turned a £122,000 loss in 1980-81 into a £200,000 profit in 1982-82. The annual turnover is about £6m.

Mr Wilson, the manager, is in no doubt that the charter tour business has been a major success. Two-thirds of last year's total of 303,000 passengers were "tour" customers; the remaining one-third on scheduled service, mainly domestic.

He believes the airport is vital for a major industrial and commercial centre such as Bristol in spite of exceptional road rail connections with London. Now he is planning keenly for the future.

"Our objective is to be the number one airport of the south west and we will be pressing the Government for regional status. That would help us to put up development plans, get planning permission and raise finance if we wanted to develop further," he said.

In the meantime the airport has announced a new scheduled service to Gatwick, starting in October. It makes Bristol the twenty-second British airport to link into Gatwick.

Exeter Airport Ltd., which has been running the operation at Exeter for Devon County Council, lost the contract when it came up for renewal and from next year British Airports International takes over.

About £3m has been spent on the airport in recent years; the runway lengthened and strengthened, a new radar system installed and passenger facilities improved. Although loan charges are high, it operates profitably and once again companies running inclusive tours on the continent are crucial to its business.

Air UK operates the important Exeter-Gatwick link and flights to the Channel Islands. Brymon operates from Exeter to the Scillies.

Mr Bill Bryce, the chairman of Brymon Airways, is one of the best-known names in the west country and is becoming increasingly well-known throughout the country. His is not the first company to try their hand at Plymouth airport. Others have failed over the years but by constant improvements to the facilities, a keen eye for worthwhile routes and sheer persistence Mr Bryce has built a success story.

Plymouth is a success story

His airline became the tenant of Plymouth airport in 1974 and in 1980 purchased it on a 125 year lease from the City council. Mr Bryce called it "controlling our own destiny", but the takeover meant Brymon was the only airline in the country to own and operate its own airport. It also operates the civil airport at Newquay (alongside RAF St Mawgan) for Restormel council.

In 1972, the airline carried a mere 2,500 passengers. This year it expects the figure to be about 250,000 – about 150,000 of them on its scheduled services to the Scillies, Channel Islands, Gatwick and Heathrow, Birmingham, Cork and Brittany. The remainder are carried on a contract with the Chevron Oil company linking Aberdeen with Unst, Britain's most northerly airport.

The airline uses two DHC Dash 7s for the Chevron contract and one more in Plymouth. The quiet aircraft with its STOL (short take off and landing) ability has been important to Brymon and earlier this year the company landed one in the heart of London's dockland, within sight of the City.

British Airways has operated a successful helicopter service from

Continued on page 16

The North: ambitious plans, despite the 'honeypot' of the South

Designated in the 1978 White Paper on policy as an international gateway airport, Manchester International has wasted no time in setting out to live up to that accolade, and has emerged as the undoubted leader in the northern region of the country.

The region as a whole is well-served by local airports, with some of them too close together to make true economic sense. It was a problem that was identified by the 1978 White Paper as having particular relevance to Manchester and Liverpool, and to Newcastle and Teesside.

The document saw no reason why the future development of either Newcastle or Teesside should be inhibited, but classified the former as a B category regional airport, and the later as C. With Manchester as a category A airport, and Liverpool a C, it is inevitable that Liverpool should be heavily overshadowed, and continues to be a consistent loss-maker. But the local council owners appear determined to continue with it, and small airlines have been happy to move in recently when the larger carriers restricted their operations.

According to forecasts by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) for 1983-84, Manchester handling 5.1 million passengers will have a surplus £6.8m while Liverpool with 280,000 passengers will have a £2.9m deficit.

Newcastle is estimated to return a surplus of £1.1m, with 1.1 million passengers, and Teesside a £347,000 deficit with 339,000 passengers. All these airports serve communities that depend for their livelihood on large concentrations of commerce and industry, and their rate of future growth is inevitably bound up closely with the speed at which these businesses emerge from the recession. The area as a whole is far enough away from the London air travel "honeypot" to have an aviation life of its own, although high-speed train services, the motorway network, and the recently-improved British Airways shuttle to Manchester, with the promise of modern airliners such as the Boeing 757 replacing obsolete Tridents, makes it increasingly easy for passengers to use the services of the airports in the south.

Big expansion plans going ahead

Almost without exception, the airports of the northern region have ambitious expansion plans. Humberside's opportunities were greatly enhanced with the opening, in 1981, of the Humber bridge: this doubled overnight the airport's catchment area. CIPFA estimates that in 1983-84 the number of passengers using the airport will increase by 4.5 per cent over the previous year, although still only reaching 70,000, and that it will have a deficit of £468,000.

Leeds/Bradford, CIPFA forecasts, will, with 426,000 passengers, an increase of 2.4 per cent, return a loss of £100,000. This would be a surprising decline from the £1,049,000 operating surplus achieved in 1982/83 for the three authorities who operate it – West Yorkshire County Council, Leeds City Council and Bradford City Council. As part of a big expansion programme, the main runway is being lengthened to 2,250 metres, lighting and navigational aids are being improved, and the first phase of extending the terminal building will be completed by the end of 1984.

Blackpool will have a 25 per cent increase in passenger traffic to 72,000, but will still incur a deficit of £389,000, while Carlisle, by far the smallest municipal airport in the region, will deal with just 3,000 passengers, and will lose £112,000. In Belfast, an interesting recent development has been the opening up to commercial services by Short Brothers, the aerospace manufacturing company, of their own harbour airport in competition with the main international airport further from the centre of the city.

Manchester, which is controlled by an airport authority committee of 20, split equally between the two owning local authorities, the City Council, and the Greater Manchester Council, with Mr Gil Thompson, as its chief executive, is investing £100m in a development programme to accommodate an estimated 12 million passengers a year in the 1990s. A big item within this massive total has been the £22m cost of rebuilding and extending the runway to 10,000ft, and the installation of what the airport claims to be the most-advanced runway lighting system in the world. The work was carried out over 18 months, largely at night, while flight operations continued. The runway is also fitted with a blind-landing system up to category 3B standard, enabling operations in the foggiest weather.

Other large projects which have either been begun, or are planned, include extensions to the passenger terminal, enlargement of the tax-free and duty-free areas, extension of the aircraft parking area, a second terminal, and a loop into the airport from the inter-city railway line. The present passenger terminal has a capacity of 6.5 million passengers a year, and last year handled 5 million. The airport operates 24 hours a day (there is no curfew on night operations, but quiet jets qualify for a 10 per cent rebate of the landing charge) and passengers can wait for their flights in restaurants and bars recently refurbished by a private catering concessionaire at a cost of £1m.

Airlines new to Manchester, such as Quantas, of Australia, which open services there in April after a survey had indicated that 21 per cent of its United Kingdom market was beset in the region, received rebates up to 50 per cent on landing charges, while the airport authority matches their intitial advertising pound for pound.

Freight-carrying through Manchester airport has been declining in recent years, and in an effort to reverse this trend the airport plans to develop a new cargo centre and, as the airport is bounded by the motorway system, to open it to surface freight as well. The authority is also interested in the airport becoming a freeport

Mr Thompson said the airport already serves just over 100 destinations with either scheduled or charter flights, but a further 20 scheduled routes which could be viable had been identified. Efforts were being made to attract further long-haul airlines, such as South African Airways, and Pakistan International, to the airport. "We estimate that there are 3 million people each year going from the Manchester catchment area to join flights from London, but it is difficult to break the habits of the airlines.

"Our surveys show, for instance, that there are 168,000 people in the Manchester area with links in the Middle East. Why should all these people have to make their way to London?".

AR

AIRPORTS AND AERODROMES

British Airports Authority

Civil Aviation Authority

50 miles

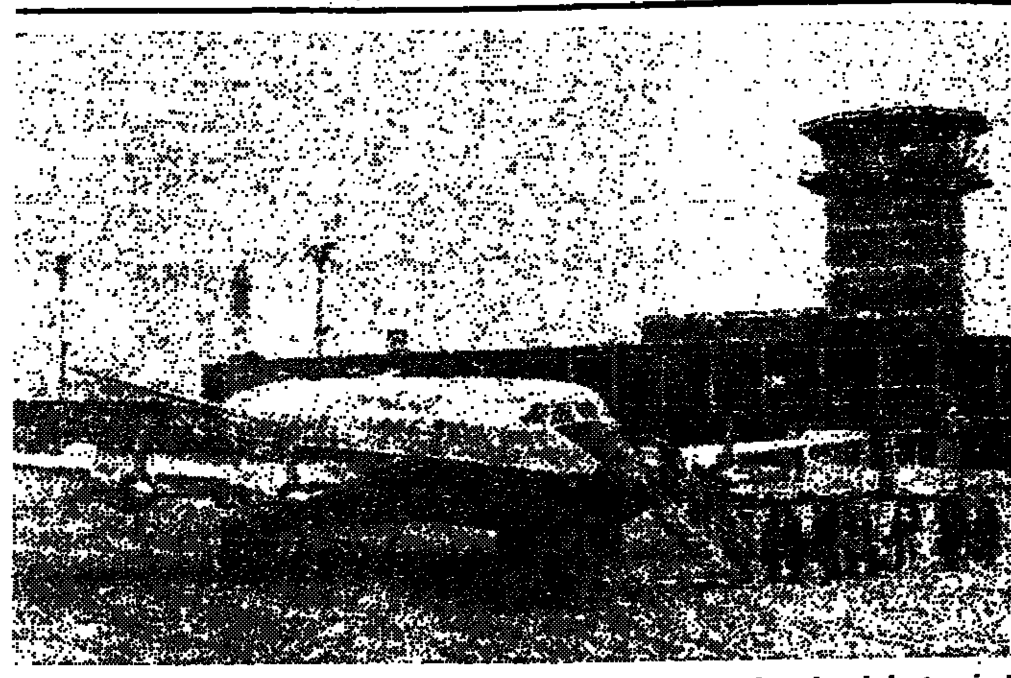
Sumburgh, Kirkwall, Stornoway, Wick, Benbecula, Inverness, ABERDEEN, Tiree, GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, Islay, PRESTWICK, Belfast, Newcastle, Teesside, Isle of Man, Liverpool, Leeds/Bradford, Manchester, East Midlands, Birmingham, STANSTED, Cardiff, Luton, HEATHROW, Bristol, GATWICK, Newquay, Plymouth, Exeter, Penzance

OPERATIONAL COMPARISONS OF UK AIRPORTS

All Local Authority Airports with estimated operating income over £2 million in 1982/83

	Total Passengers (incl. Transit)	Expenditure	Income	Surplus Deficit	Surplus as a proportion of income	Passengers per £100 of Expenditure
	000s	£000	£000	£000	%	
Manchester	5,007	32,375	46,371	13,996	30.2	15.5
Luton	1,930	12,128	14,662	2,534	17.3	15.9
Birmingham	1,540	8,680	11,559	2,879	24.9	17.7
Newcastle	1,065	5,528	7,714	2,186	28.3	19.3
East Midlands	762	5,145	6,974	1,829	26.2	14.8
Leeds/ Bradford	400	1,815	2,592	777	30.0	22.0
Bristol	345	2,615	2,996	381	12.7	13.2
Cardiff	330	3,411	2,815	−596	−21.2	9.7
Liverpool	314	5,038	3,229	−1,809	−56.0	6.2
Teesside	291	2,639	2,341	−298	−12.7	11.0
Average	–	–	–	–	21.6	15.1

Source: CIPFA Financial Statistics – Local Authority Airports 1982/83 Estimates.



Leeds/Bradford airport at Yeadon: the main runway is being lengthened and the terminal building extension will be completed by the end of 1984

Luton, flying into profit

The airports of the Midlands and East Anglia continue to have a lively existence of their own, in spite of the development in recent years of greatly-improved surface links between the communities which they serve and the main London airports.

Luton is the biggest of the group, handling about 1.8m passengers a year, the vast majority of them on package holiday flights to the beaches of the Mediterranean, or winter sports slopes. Run by the Luton Borough Council, it is into the second phase of a £10m development plan largely concentrated on the terminal buildings. An air-conditioned departure lounge, part of a new arrivals hall, a covered arrivals area, and offices for customs and excise, immigration, and health staff have already been handed over by the builders as part of phase two.

According to forecasts by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, Luton airport will make a profit of around £1m during the 1983-84 financial year, although as its fortunes are so closely tied up with those of the travel trade which, in turn, can be seriously affected by recessionary forces, the outcome will remain in doubt until the last minute.

First European Boeing 767 base

The airport will become, early in 1984, the base for the first European Boeing 767 wide-bodied airliners, Britannia Airways, the biggest British package-holiday airline, having chosen this type to augment its 737s.

Monarch, another British independent airline specializing in the "bucket-and-spade" business, introduced the other new Boeing type, the 757, to Luton several months ago. But although its speciality is package holiday flights, Luton is also an important centre for business aviation, with McAlpine basing its fleet of over 20 British Aerospace 125 jets and other executive types there.

The M1 motorway which opens up Luton to the massive catchment areas of London and the Midlands also runs close to East Midlands, at Castle Donington, near Derby, an airport which handled around 900,000 passengers during the 1982-83 financial year and which, according to CIPFA forecasts, could approach the 1m mark during 1983-84. Like Luton, it is profitable, with a forecast surplus of £1.3m in the current financial year. Both scheduled and non-scheduled services operate from it.

The 1978 airports White Paper made the point that East Midlands, although further from the main centre of population in the Midlands than Birmingham, is well-sited in relation to the motorway network, and has an important industrial and commercial catchment area of its own. The airport inevitably view with Birmingham, and two advantages which it has over its neighbour are that it lends itself more readily to expansion, while fewer people in the surrounding area are affected by aircraft noise.

Birmingham, minicipally-owned like East Midlands, boasts a much iwder network of scheduled services, and is likely to increase the number of passengers handled to 1.7m in 1983-84, compared with 1.6m last year. CIPFA estimates that it will return a profit of about £365,000 this year.

The airport suffers from the drawbacks of a restricted site, and has traditionally been the target for environmental protests from residents of the built-up areas to its north and west. On the other hand, it is superbly sited to serve the important concentration of industry and commerce in the West Midlands, which demands business connexions with other parts of Britain and Europe, and to serve the holiday pursuits of one of the country's main concentrations of population. It is also in the centre of a web of motorways and main railway lines, and is close by the national exhibition centre.

The West Midlands County Council, its present owner, is seeking to break free of the restrictions of the airport site by developing an ambitious new terminal and associated works, including a driverless train system to link it to the exhibition centre and Birmingham international station. The train system chosen is MAGLEV, which uses a frictionless magnetic suspension instead of conventional wheels, and is driven along a guideway track elevated over roads and car parks by a linear induction motor.

Construction of the new terminal building began in 1981, and its design is planned to handle upto 3m passengers and 33,000 aircraft movements by 1990. One great advantage which it offers passengers compared with the original building, where they have to walk across the apron in all weathers to reach their aircraft, is a series of telescopic, covered piers which will link directly with the aircraft doors.

West Midlands CC expects the new development to create up to 2,500 new jobs by the late 1980s, to attract more commerce and industry to the area, and to extend the list of destinations. At present, some 30 are served by scheduled flights and 40 by charters. One interesting recent development is the start of operations by Birmingham Executive Airways, flying Jetstream 31 turbo-props on business routes into Europe dropped by British Airways during its recent severe retrenchment.

Norwich, jointly owned by the city council and the Norfolk County Council, is gaining traffic slowly as commuter services develop, and it becomes an increasingly important jumping-off point for Schipol airport, Amsterdam, which promotes itself as, "the third London airport". Air UK is a big operator through the airport, and has one of the biggest overhaul bases for Fokker aircraft there outside Holland. The airport handled some 172,000 passengers in 1982-83 and is forecast to increase this by five per cent to 180,000 during the current financial year. According to CIPFA estimates, it will make a marginal surplus this year.

Southend, owned by the local borough council, has traditionally specialized in cross-Channel links, and is expected to handle 107,000 passengers this year, seven per cent up on 1982-83. CIPFA forecasts that it will lose £460,000 during the current year.

Like all the airports in the region, it lies under the shadow of Stansted. A decision to proceed with the developmen of that airport to take 15m passengers a year, as is wanted by the British Airports Authority, would have a significant impact on their future, and would inevitably inhibit their long-term growth prospects.

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A boom for tours

Continued from page 15

Penzance to the Scillies for many years and, in spite of this summer's Sikorsky crash, has provided a vital link between islands and mainland.

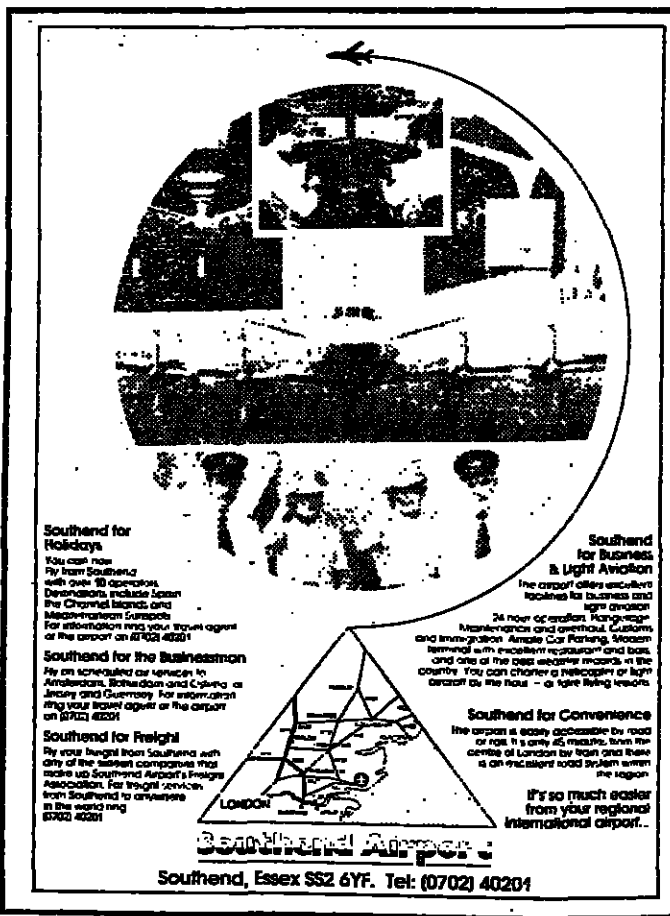
However, all is not well. A Department of Trade grant totalling £100,000 which was intended to keep the Scillies airport on St Mary's open for three years is almost gone. Mr Billy Mumford, the chairman of the island's council, has warned that about £125,000 a year is needed and negotiations are being conducted with the department to keep the airport open as a "social service" for the islanders.

"If it closes," said Mr Mumford, "we would probably lose 50 per cent of our tourist trade and that would destroy the islands' economy."

Guernsey subsidizes its airport without qualms. It handles 500,000 passengers a year and is far too important for the island's economy for its future ever to be in doubt, but the authorities there must look with considerable envy at Jersey where the airport handles an astonishing 1.45m passengers a year and produces a profit of over £300,000.

The airport was one of Jersey's undertakings which, in 1971, was designated to become a self-sufficient trading area. Costs and efficiency are constantly examined.

Craig Seton





هكذا من الأصل

Scotland:

Oil has put Aberdeen's heliport among the world's busiest, busier even than Houston

The oil industry has transformed airports in northern Scotland. Aberdeen, which was transferred to the British Airports Authority in 1975 on the threshold of the North Sea boom, underwent a multi-million pound expansion. A new terminal capable of handling more than one million passengers a year was completed and the old terminal adapted to handle British Caledonian helicopters and North Scottish helicopters. With the existing British Airways and Bristow operations, the Aberdeen heliport now ranks among the busiest in the world, busier even than Houston, Texas.

Last year, the number of helicopter passengers increased by 40 per cent – more than twice the number of three years ago. Overall, Aberdeen handled a 7 per cent increase in passengers and made a trading profit of £591,000.

Oil and related industry has also been behind the growth of international traffic into Aberdeen in addition to the healthy level of domestic flights. Even though the oil industry has moved from busy development into the steadier production phase, air traffic is likely to remain heavy into the next century.

Against that dramatic success story must be set the sad miscalculatios at Sumburgh in the Shetlands where the civil Aviation Authority invested £30m in a new terminal to handle business at the beginning of the oil boom.

Sumburgh is no longer thronged with technicians and roustabouts transferring from fixed-wing aircraft to helicopter on their way to the oilfields in the East Shetland basin. Its business died with the introduction of more powerful helicopters able to fly from Aberdeen directly to the oil platforms and with the emergence of Scatsta airport near Sullom Voe in north Shetland as a centre for fixed-wing traffic.

Operators complained about the high landing charges Sumburgh levied to help pay for the new terminal. The figures of Sumburgh's decline make gloomy reading. The number of fixed-wing public aircraft using Sumburgh in June was nearly 50 per cent down from the previous year and helicopter traffic showed a similar contraction. Staff at the terminal have been reduced in numbers and all operations concentrated on the Wils Ness terminal, which is still far too large for the traffic.

Unlikely to mothball the terminal

It is unlikely however that the CAA will cut its losses and mothball the splendid modern terminal. If it did so a £10.8m loan from the European Investment Bank would become immediately repayable. The CAA accounts for last year showed that income and profit fell by almost £2m at Sumburgh and the expectation for a heavy deficit.

The CAA has the most difficult job among the Scottish airport authorities since none of its eight airports, with the exception of Sumburgh, was in profit last year although in June the passenger returns showed a 7 per cent increase. Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands had a 26 per cent increase but there is concern in the Highlands about possible privatization of CAA airports.

In central Scotland there is a superabundance of excellent airports, notably Glasgow and Edinburgh for European and domestic traffic and Prestwick for long-haul jets, principally to and from North America.

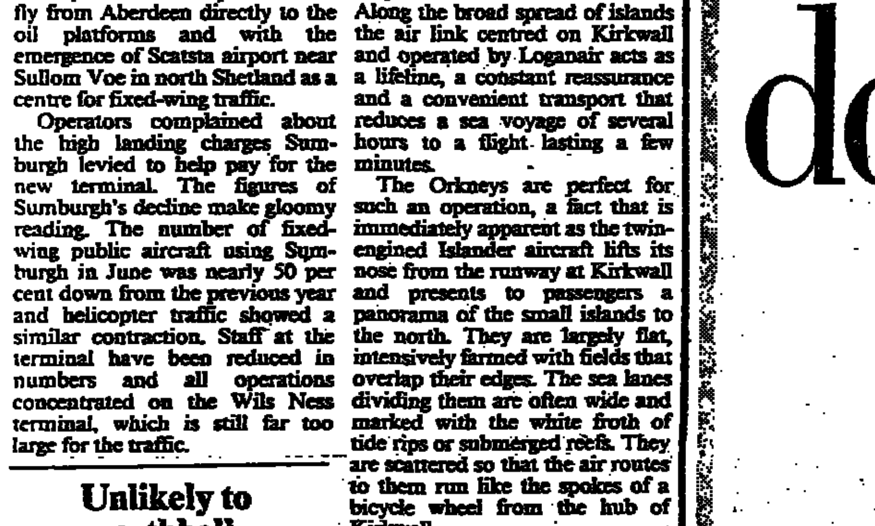
The British Airports Authority is determined to protect Prestwick's translatlantic flights, despite the objections in Edinburgh and Glasgow that more routes be opened to those cities. Last year Edinburgh handled 1.2 million passengers, a quarter million fewer than the airport was designed for, giving its boosters another argument why more overseas flights should land there.

Overseas visitors to the Edinburgh Festival consider it odd to land at Preswick on the west coast of Scotland and travel by coach or train for more than an hour, passing two perfectly equipped international airports en route.

A BAA spokesman admitted that in a perfect world that Scotland would probably be best served by a central international airport but the fact was that the social repercussions of Prestwick closing down were unthinkable and the waste of a major facility not economically acceptable. A number of initiatives were being taken to promote Prestwick as the main Scottish international airport and there is a heavy subsidy for feeder air services to Aberdeen and Belfast.

"Edinburgh and Glasgow were gboth developed separaately and we have to make the best of what we have got," the BAA say. There was little sense in buildingn a central Scottish airport now and duplicating facilities less than one hour apart at a cost of £50m. Apart from that, the landscape did not favour such a development. Much of the windswept high ground separating the two cities often has its head in the clouds. Instead, the BAA will continue to develop Prestwick cargo and passenger traffic.

Ronald Faux



Islands:

Going by air is a way of life

In the Orkneys people board an aircraft with less concern than they would climb into a car. Along the broad spread of islands the air link centred on Kirkwall and operated by Loganair acts as a lifeline, a constant reassurance and a convenient transport that reduces a sea voyage of several hours to a flight lasting a few minutes.

The Orkneys are perfect for such an operation, a fact that is immediately apparent as the twin-engined Islander aircraft lifts its nose from the runway at Kirkwall and presents to passengers a panorama of the small islands to the north. They are largely flat, intensively farmed with fields that overlap their edges. The sea lanes dividing them are often wide and marked with the white froth of tide rips or submerged reefs. They are scattered so that the air routes to them run like the spokes of a bicycle wheel from the hub of Kirkwall.

The islands of Westray and Papa Westray are so close together that the flight between them is shorter than the length of Heathrow's lougest runway – it is claimed as the shortest scheduled flight in the world. The airport on the island of Eday, near the Bay of London, is on a narrow grass strip grazed by sheep.

The island aircraft hop low from island to island, slipping over the rooftops of the quiet, isolated communities to land on fields from which grazing animals have been temporarily cleared. An airport has a windsock shelter, fire appliance and white stones marking the runways to comply with licence regulations. One small Scottish airport rebelled at the cost of a conventional fire appliance and so manufactured one themselves. Someone said it looked like the dog in Dr Who and so the symbol K9 was painted on its side. The department inspector solemnly wrote "K9" in his book and the apparatus has served loyally ever since.

A welcome from the islanders

In the Orkneys crofters and doctors, peripatetic teachers and midwives, stretcher cases and civil servants, bird watchers and veterinary surgeons and a host of others who are part of the quiet world of the islands all travel by air. Last year Loganair carried 17,000 people in the Orkneys alone. The service ensures a quick delivery of mail and a same-day delivery of cases to hospital.

A similar service operates in Shetland linking Tingwall with the largest outer islands. Other islands are served by charter flights paid for by the Shetland Islands Council including most of the Out Skerries where the Loganair aircraft is welcomed by the 50 inhabitants who are saved an uncomfortable three-hour voyage by fishing boat or indirect ferry into Lerwick. In the Out Skerries the aircraft is also greeted on the short sheep-clipped landing strip by screaking indignation from a thousand or more Arctic terns.

The air service in Shetland is less viable since the Shetland Islands Council developed a roll-on. roll-off ferry service as a road bridge between the mainland and the islands of Yell, Unst, Fetlar and Whalsay. Air travel saves time but is more expensive than the ferry, even though the Loganair operation in Shetland is underpinned by a council contract to provide pollution surveyance flights over the sea approaches to the Sullom Voe oil terminal.

Many oil industry related flights are centred on Scatsta near the oil terminal and with a lot of general traffic electing to go by road and ferry there is less chance for the inter-island service to break even. Even so the company's daily flight by Twin Otter from Tingwall to Edinburgh is extremely popular.

In the Western Isles, Loganair maintains a daily air link between Stornaway, Benbecula, and when the tide permits Barra on the southern tip of the island. The flight down the eastern coasts ranks surely as one of the most spectacular in Britain over the deeply seaworn shore and small outcropping islands.

At Barra the aircraft dips its wings towards the Cockle Strand, a stretch of flawless beach. The air traffic controller there is supposed to tell pilots: "You can come down now, the water is only half way up the gulls' legs," but such unscientific measurement of tidal conditions is firmly denied by the pilots who touch down on the beach in a cloud of salt spray.

Four West Coast airports are operated by the Civil Aviation Authority. Stornaway, Benbecula, Tiree and Islay all showed a downward trend in activity last year because of the recession.

Even so they are an important part of island life. It is the greatest comfort for islanders to know that in an emergency they could be in a hospital bed sometimes faster than they could be on the mainland. The Air Ambulance service has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in Scotland during which time 20,000 casualties have been flown to treatment. It is a sign of the increased use of the service and range of the aircraft that 10,000 of those casualties have been carried in the last ten years.

RF



Walking casually to a plane at Wick: there were more than 6,000 flights in and out during 1982/3

THE ARTS

Caroline Moorehead meets Shiva Naipaul, whose novel *A Hot Country* is published this week

Earning experience to elevate into fiction

"Every day", reflects a character in Shiva Naipaul's new novel, *A Hot Country*, "I have to redefine myself." It is, admits Naipaul, himself talking. Trinidadian, a descendant of Hindus who migrated to the West Indies at the turn of the century, Naipaul returns often, both in conversation and writing, to the theme of belonging.

"I'm afflicted by that sense of unreality", he says. "I don't have a social station to fall back on. I'm an ambiguous person, a fluid sort of being. My life has been defined by three poles that don't meet: Trinidad, where I was born; India, which provided me with a religion and a name; and England. I exist in a very vulnerable relationship to all three." Being born in Trinidad, he adds, gave him a permanent feeling of being a minority.

Naipaul is now in his late thirties, a tall, somewhat corpulent man with round face and round glasses and the courteous, slightly grave manner of someone older. He gives an impression of self-sufficiency, of purposefulness. He has just moved from Maida Vale to a first-floor flat in Belsize Park in north London. Workmen are moving plugs and neat piles of books piled up against the walls. He is apologetic, a little uneasy as if the routine of things had been upsettingly disrupted.

He came from Trinidad on a scholarship to Oxford in 1964, at the age of 18, the younger son in a family of five girls and two boys. The older son, Vidiadhar, better known as V. S. Naupaul, was already here and writing. Their faher, who had worked on the *Trinidad Guardian* and written several short stories, had died when Shiva was seven. The younger boy was to read philosophy and psychology. "The going-abroad was part of the ritual of growing-up. There was no question of doing anything elase. I travelled by ship: the scene on the docks, the farewells, the gathering of aunts, the new suits. It was all part of the rite."

Friends who met him then recall a slender and timid young man shattered by an incident in Notting Hill Gate when a lorry driver spat at him. "I arrived with adoloscent rapture", he says. "Most of my notions were bookish. I remember being very afraid. The first night I stayed in a room in the British Council: I had never been in a room like that on my own. I felt hungry but I wondered how to use the restaurant. There was a lot of alarm in my excitement."

At Oxford he read Chinese; the behavioural psychology of the 1960s baffled him and he wanted "the cheap thrill of trying to tackle Confucius in the original". It was a frivolous choice, not part of a grander scheme. Just before leaving university he began to write a story that turned two years later and after many metamorphoses into a warmly praised first novel, *Fireflies*. Meanwhile, he had married.

As we talk, the phone rings. It is his brother, "to console me for not being on the Booker Prize short list". (V.S. Naipaul won it a few years ago with *In a Free State*.) Both brothers made their names as novelists; both travel and write about the places they see; both are preoccupied with problems of identity, the confusing ties of culture and values; both write with irony and pessimism; both have collected an array of literary prizes.

The similarities are so enormous: has Shiva felt overshadowed? (V.S. Naipaul is 13 years older.) "In no sense has it made it easier for me. But I have done what I wanted to. There is nothing else to be said." He laughs, to make the words sound less censorious.

Photograph of Shiva Naipaul by Suresh Karadia



After *Fireflies* and a second novel, *The Chip-Chip Gatherers*, Shiva Naipaul turned to non-fiction, although he insists that he regards both as one body of work, different only in that non-fiction "continues to perform the great service of widening and deepening my experiences" which later may or may not emerge in fiction. He is careful to distinguish his own writing from the "new journalism" of mainly American writers like Tom Wolfe, arguing that whereas Wolfe makes the narrator the central feature, creating situations in which to dramatize himself, he is more passive, more a subjective reporter of mood.

"Handling the self, the seeing, experiencing 'I', is one of the most difficult things a writer can do. The persona isn't even or balanced: but then we don't live in an objective world." Naipaul talks as he writes, with often unusual choice of word, thoughts fluently marshalled into sequence. "One only gradually becomes a writer. You have to teach yourself with each book: there is no such thing as a writer's skill, neutrally deployed."

At the end of the year, Naipaul is going to Australia, to spend five or six months travelling, starting in South-East Asia, and with no clear idea of what kind of book will result. His wife and nine-year-old son, who goes to school in Hampstead, will stay in London. He has never wanted to go back to Trinidad and says there is nothing there to feed or keep him. "In many ways it would have been a kind of death to go back. London has room for the oddity I have become."

It was trying to live in the United States, however, first on the West Coast and later in Connecticut, that taught him that he did not want to live anywhere but England. "It's familiar", he says. "I'm accustomed to it. But I don't believe in roots. I will go on living my peculiar life, always oblique to the larger society, in it but not of it. It's impossible for me to have roots. I don't know what soil to put them down in. But I don't search for them either. I'm not an atavist."

Television

Time bravely spent

Some courage was involved in ITV's decision to show Brian Moser's trilogy Frontier, which follows the cocaine trail from the coca leaf plantations in Bolivia and Amazonia to its arrival in America where, despite government efforts, $25 billion of the stuff is imported annually to be sniffed at smart-set parties and to offset the ennui of affluence.

Two hour-long films were shown last night and a third, followed by a profile of Mr Moser on Channel 4, will be shown tonight. That is three hours and 45 minutes, but time well spent, and more courage was needed from Mr Moser, who was shot at and threatened and whose crew endured many vicissitudes to bring this graphic story to the screen for Central.

We began last night in Colombia with a Mr Eliseo who runs a jungle laboratory where he processes the leaf. Despite primitive laboratory conditions, sporadic police raids and gun battles, he produces cocaine to a quality that made a scientist examining the result in pristine conditions in Miami exclaim "You can't help wondering where he learnt his chemistry".

Mr Eliseo, who gathered rubber until it proved profitless, had earlier explained that poverty had been his incentive and that a few pesos for his old age his ambition. Dealers pay $17 a gram in the jungle; they market it in America at $400 on the streets.

In Colombia, coca is regarded as "food for the soul" and has been chewed for thousands of years an an insulation against the harshness of life. In Bolivia, where we were after the intrusion of *News at Ten*, tin miners have coca-breaks as we might have tea-breaks. Coca deadens the pangs of thirst and hunger and presumably compensates for working all day and not finding any tin, which means they do not get paid. "If it wasn't for coca we would be completely screwed up", explained one. But the price is going up for the miners as demand increases from the screwed-up of the western world and as the Bolivians, at the behest of the US, try to eradicate it.

The peasants who grow coca have no option. It is their sole income – "God gave us that leaf and no one can take it away". But the army is trying and the Indians are in the middle: poverty on one side, the army on the other. Mr Moser questioned the necessity of their plight as the medical effects of coca, and even cocaine, he said, are still uncertain.

He tells a story well and his crew deserve medals. Tonight, those of us who are fixed will be in America, learning how cocaine is smuggled in and of its uses and abuses. Mr Moser will be returning to his questioning of whether the eradication of the drug at source can be justified.

Dennis Hackett

London theatre

Gas and Candles
Stratford East

An old couple with little but death to look forward to, nothing to eat and the power off, stage a hoaxed siege to get a bit of food and attention: that is the starting point for David Henry Wilson's saddening little farce. They never saved a penny and the Majestic Cinema they gave their working lives to (he as projectionist, she as usherette) has gone. "We did an honest day's work and look where it got us." That line must raise a round of applause some nights.

But, after beginning desolately with a tealess, sugarless, breadless breakfast (which younger members of the audience, clutching their second or third pints of the evening, found hilarious), the working-out is farcical. Having dialled 999 for the police, they have to impersonate IRA gunmen demanding the release of some Irish-sounding prisoner. So Frank opens the window a crack and requests the liberation of Daniel O'Connell and a chauffeur-driven getaway car in a deafening Scots accent.

It had me constantly thinking "pathetic" – sometimes in the kindly sense, sometimes not. Frank has been trying to commit suicide since 1939. After all those years in the cinema, their hoax is partly just their big acting performance, with the whole country as audience. Radio news reports are really dramatic criticism: "The man seems to be a ditherer, the girl is cool and in command".

That goes for their relationship too. While Derek Francis's lumbering, gloomy Frank panics and pontificates, Doris Hare's Marlene is ever bright and resourceful, comforting and averting disaster. When the requested lunch is lowered in, delicious but probably bugged, she does a fair ad-lib: "I won't touch a drop of English food till Ireland is free". Frank's contribution is "And that goes for us Scots too, look you" in stage Welsh.

Most pathetically of all, they are not looking to the end. Fortunately the author is. Their inevitable surrender brngs on an unexpectedly bullying, conceited police chief (Jim Dunk) to encounter Frank's angry indictment of a society that needs a drama to make an effort. That is no joke.

Philip Hedley's direction finds plenty of light and shade in the long duologues. They tax the players' memories, but Mr Francis's bitterness has a perfect foil in Miss Hare's mischievous zest, which never lets you forget how much she loves him and how well she knows how to show it.

Anthony Masters

Dublin Theatre Festival

Terrific basketball

Somewhat to its own amazement the Dublin Theatre Festival has reached its twenty-fifth anniversary, and Monday's opening ceremony at the Mansion House was an occasion for justified self-congratulations. Dr Patrick Hillery, Head of State, bestowed his bilingual blessings on the event and the Lord Mayor declared that the time had now come for the rest of Ireland to pay its share towards guaranteeing the festival's international status.

I am not sure that this is good idea. Dublin may be a poor relation of Edinburgh but, whatever the trials of poverty, it has always remained a hospitably non-exclusive affair. With VAT running at 23 per cent top seat prices are still only £6.50, and there is no elitist division between official and fringe events.

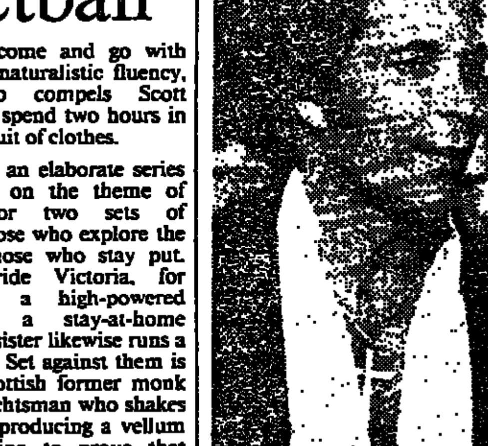
Critically for the first show, we quit one stately room in the Mansion House for another laid out as a sports pitch for the Cork Theatre Company production of Israel Horovitz's **The Former One-On-One Basketball Champion**. This consists of an apparently chance meeting between a fatherless 17-year-old boy and a middle-aged man who turns out to be the has-been of the title and one of the boy's lost heroes. Horovitz has another melodramatically contrived reason for bringing them together; but the sporting contest that occupies most of the play develops into a robust parable on manhood. Pat Talbot's and Peter Fitzgerald's accents are apt to slide about but their basketball is terrific.

At the Eblana, Stewart Parker's Pratt's Fall sums up much that is both right and wrong about Dublin. It is well written, intellectually ambitious, unfinished and facetiously self-indulgent. Its framing device is a speech which one Godfrey Dudley is desperately rehearsing while getting dressed for his wedding. This certainly establishes his character as a bystander, and allows the pushy figures from his past to come and go with pleasing non-naturalistic fluency, but it also compels Scott Fredericks to spend two hours in putting on a suit of clothes.

The plot is an elaborate series of variations on the theme of adventure for two sets of characters: those who explore the world and those who stay put. Godfrey's bride Victoria, for instance, is a high-powered cartographer, a stay-at-home explorer; her sister likewise runs a travel agency. Set against them is George, a Scottish former monk and ocean yachtsman who shakes things up by producing a vellum map purporting to prove that America was discovered by Irish Cistercians. Initially dismissive, Victoria accepts the document as genuine, writes a best selling book and then goes down in flames when it proves to be a hoax.

Victoria is English. So one strand of the play consists of an act of Celtic revenge against the colonial power. Another strand takes the theory in earnest and give it a religious dimension. Then there is satire at the expense of the academic establishment and a ding-dong between rival Spanish and Danish claimants to the discovery of the New World. It is a marvellously fertile theme but Mr Parker's way of handling it suggests a man who has struck oil in his back garden: a great jet of liquid gold mostly going to waste. His dialogue is often brilliantly funny and sometimes fired with true indignation. But, as a rule, only one character at a time – usually Charles Kearney's deadpan, quizzical George – is allowed any good lines while the others function as stooges. This effect is intensified by the compulsively supercillious ladies in Patrick Mason's production. Victoria, after all, is supposed to be a dispassionate scientist; as Liz Lloyd plays her all she wants is to snub the upstart George.

Irving Wardle



Pop music

Not a flicker of creativeness

Tom Jones
Albert Hall

In midnight blue matador jacket, an ivory silk dress shirt slashed to reveal a gold crucifix, dark trousers sprayed on to his withers and neat high-heeled boots, he presented himself as the archetypal Hollywood Mexican: the Cojones Boy, come to reclaim his old *estancia* from the marauding Manilow Gang.

Ecstatic at the sight of their hero, who had been lured away and detained so long in a foreign land, the grateful peasants rushed forward in supplication, presenting him with embraces and keepsakes: flowers, handkerchiefs and a small native vegetable known as the *leek*, bound with red and green ribbons. Some of the younger women, who could afford no special gift, revived an antique custom and laid their scanty nether garments at his feet.

It was as silly as that, and as unconvincing. On Monday Tom Jones returned to London with a show whose script might have been lifted entire, in all its flat contrivance, from his television series of many years ago. It was as if his time in America had been spent in arrested animation.

Jones still has the big-boyo voice but no imaginative use is made of it. Listening to his rote version of "The Green, Green Grass of Home", I wondered why he had not thought to try instead the song's young cousin, Bruce Springsteen's "Wreck on the Highway"; then, after that, Jackson Browne's "The Pretender" and even Tom Waits's "Jersey Girl". Instead we heard "Danny Boy", "Delilah", "What's New, Pussycat" and "I (Who Have Nothing)".

There was not the merest flicker of creative enthusiasm, just a balding retread of the ballads-and-belters formula devised for him by Gordon Mills, his early mentor, in the middle 1960s, when he turned away from rock 'n' roll. The disco arrangement of "Fever", more Pontin's than Studio 54, represented the only concession to the tastes of the last 15 years; he seemed more comfortable with the raucous pseudo-soul travesties of Joe Tex's "Show Me" and Otis Redding's "I Can't Turn You Loose", which came in – like the show as a whole – direct from Las Vegas on autopilot.

Richard Williams

London debuts

Music that needs a little more help

If a Telemann cantata fails to make a sharp impression, one is often inclined to blame the composer; but in the **Westminster Baroque Ensemble**'s performance of *Verlöschet, ihr Funken, der irdischen Liebe* he was not helped by Gill Ross's ill-projected German, nor by the occasionally flaccid continuo. Such music needs more lift, more enthusiastic championing than much other baroque music, just as the sentiments of the text (especially in the central recitative) need to be more pointedly expressed.

These qualities had been evident earlier in the concert, notably in Miss Ross's three Purcell songs, where her clear, piping soprano was a refreshing contrast to the less indiomatically secure German arias by Handel and to the jerky performance by Alastair Ross of Handel's E major harpsichord suite, where his extravagant rubato too often blunted the work's rhythmic pulse.

The special pleasure of the evening lay in Robin Canter's clearly articulated and controlled playing of a reproduction 1720s oboe, both in the Telemann and in three sonatas by Handel: here his mellow, fruity tone and crisp rhythms were attentively thrown into relief by Mr Ross's spirited harpsichord and by Anthony Pleeth's tasteful cello.

The **Pasquier Trio** made their greatest impact as a quartet, with the pianist Jean-Philippe Collard. But that is much less a reflection on the quality of their playing than on the two works they chose to play on their own, Ravel's fairly charmless Sonata for Violin and Cello and Roussel's arid, contrapuntally austere String Trio. Nonetheless both works revealed a finely blended ensemble, characterized by the firm, rounded tone of Régis Pasquier's violin, the rich resonance of Bruno Pasquier's viola and a warmth and whispering restraint in Roland Pidoux's cello that reminded me of Fournier.

The link with Fournier was further reinforced by the performance of Fauré's Second Piano Quartet, which in its tastefulness and easy flow, its passion and gloriously muted sounds, recalled the famous recording by Fournier, Thibaud, Vieux and Marguérite Long. If the ear was constantly attracted by the polished, pearly translucence of Mr Collard's playing, this did not cloud the fact that the Pasquier Trio was constantly aware of the nuances of one another's playing and that it was gifted with an individual and collective emotional response to the music.

Emotional responsiveness was not always the most prominent feature in the playing of the **Ankara Chamber Ensemble** which, under Gürer Aykal, gave a concert of Mozart, Ulvi Cemal Erkin and Vivaldi, with Suna Kan as soloist in *The Seasons*. This is a disciplined group with a bright string sound, but in Mozart's D major Divertimento, K136, delicacy and grace were sacrificed in favour of almost mechanically precise shaping, giving little leeway for anything more than bland, routine expressiveness. However, Erkin's Sinfonietta, with its Turkish inflexions, coaxed more spontaneous gestures from an orchestra which plainly has much to offer in the way of muscular attack and rhythmic incisiveness.

Geoffrey Norris

Put It On Your Head
Almeida

The Théâtre de Complicité enjoys teasing its audience but, thankfully, without the aggressive tone so often involved in that word "participation". From the start, when toy crabs on elastic stings are dangled from the balcony on to people sitting below, the mood is playful and friendly.

The four members of the company, former students of the French mime artist Jacques Lecoq, use minimal props. An undulating length of rope becomes the edge of the sea, with a few carefully placed shells. The evening builds up into a Jacques Tati-like fantasy about behaviour on the beach.

A spinster tries to indulge in some modest sunbathing and struggles to remove her tights behind a deckchair, which collapses. A nervous, Bible-reading man removes his spectacles politely to avoid witnessing her embarrassment. Their sense of decency is rudely shattered by a spiv who arrives with blaring stereophonic radio, and suggestively strips to his briefs.

The day on the beach becomes more fraught – buying an ice-cream becomes a grotesque nightmare, and eating it a form of torture. The shy man's offer of a cup of tea becomes laden with frenzied imaginings of hidden and disreputable motives.

The actors use a limited amount of dialogue in their sketches, but most of the attempts at communication between the luckless inhabitants of the beach are conducted in sounds and half-sentences. Annabel Arden, wearing Billy Bunter clothes, supplies the sound of the waves, and in one delightful scene becomes an out-of-order telephone box, malevolently rejecting attempts to feed her with coins. The evening is a beautifully constructed mixture of buffoonery and mime and, at one hour ten minutes in length, avoids any danger of spinning the joke out too far.

Clare Colvin

Top awards for contemporary discs

The Philips recording of Tippett's Triple Concerto by György Pauk, Nobuko Imai, Ralph Kirshbaum and the LSO under Sir Colin Davis has been adjudged "record of the year" in the 1982-83 Gramophone Record Awards. It is the first time a concerto record has won the award, which has generally gone to an opera set.

Twentieth-century music is strongly represented among the awards. Strauss's *Metamorphosen*, coupled with *Tod und Verklärung*, wins the orchestral section (Berlin PO/Karajan; DG). The opera award goes to Janáček's *The Cunning Little Vixen* (Vienna/Mackerras; Decca). Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony (Concertgebouw/Haitink; Decca) heads the engineering and production section. The historical (non-vocal) award goes to *Bartók at the Piano*, Vol I (Hungariton). The prize in the contemporary class itself goes to Boulez's recording of his own *Pli selon pli* (Bryn-Julson/BBCSO; Erato/Conifer).

With the division of the early music awards into two historical sections, this area is also prominent. Sequences and Hymns by Hildegard of Bingen (Hyperion) takes the medieval and renaissance award, while that for baroque goes to Charpentier's *Acteon* (Harmonia Mundi). The choral prize goes to Bach's B minor Mass (Rifkin; Nonesuch/Conifer) – a recording in which the choral parts are, in fact, sung by single voices.

The awards cover recordings issued in the period from January 1982 to May 1983.

Vigour and variety

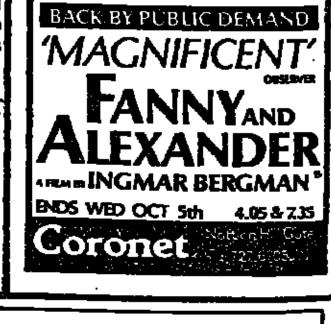
Le Tombeau resplendissant, one of Messiaen's earliest substantial orchestral works, receives its British première (Barbican, February 18) during the 1983-84 season of the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra, conducted by its artistic director, James Blair. An ambitious season, which varies from classical orchestral music in the Queen Elizabeth Hall to "classical greats" in the Albert Hall, is entirely sponsored by Unilever.

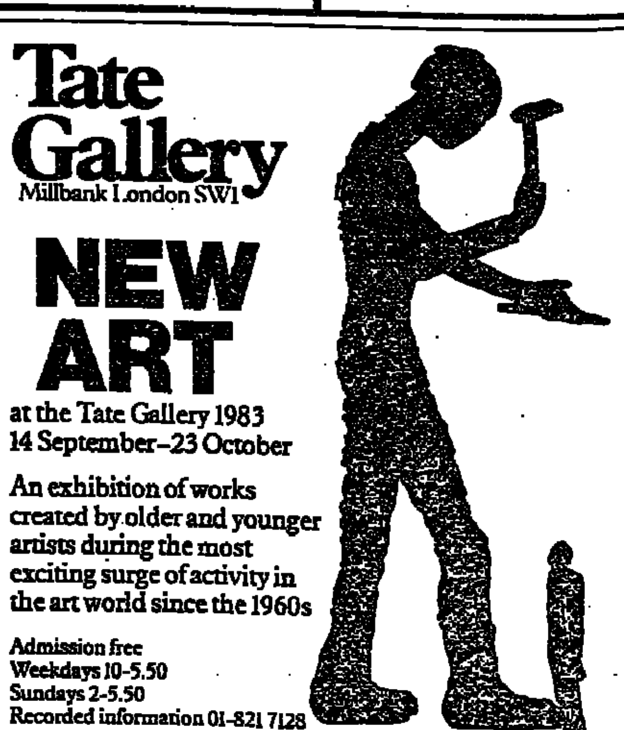
Two of the YMSO's Festival Hall concerts involve single large-scale works: Britten's *War Requiem* (March 5) and Mahler's Third Symphony (June 7). By contrast Ralph Holmes joins the YMSO (St John's, March 24) for the first public performance of Delius's Suite for violin and orchestra, and also appears as viola soloist, in Bax's Phantasy, in the same concert.

The season opens on October 17 with a programme of Elgar's music at the Barbican.

● The sixth annual Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival takes place from November 17 to 23. Elliott Carter and Hans Werner Henze are taking part in the festival, as well as such performing groups as the Fires of London, the Nash Ensemble and the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. The Yorkshire Arts Associaton Young Composers Competition will be held in conjunction with the festival, the winning pieces being performed in concerts on November 21.







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Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 694.0 down 8.5
FT Gilts: 82.13 down 0.30
FT All Share: 445.21 down 5.63
Bargains: 21,349
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 99.53 down 0.74
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1246.85 down 2.34
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9414.15 up 68.37
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 800.70 down 9.32
Amsterdam: 154.5 down 0.2
Sydney: AO Index 718.8 down 1.5
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 940.70 down 0.20
Brussels: General Index 98.63 down 0.06
Paris: CAC Index 139.2 down 0.3
Zurich: SKA General 286.0 down 0.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.4975 down 65pts
Index 84.4 down 0.2
DM 3.9725
FrF 12.0450 down 0.01
Yen 357 down 0.75
Dollar
Index 127.8 up 0.4
DM 2.6535
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4985
Dollar DM 2.6490
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.570685
SDR £0.702148

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9½
3 month interbank 9⅝-9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9½-9⅝
3 month DM 5¼-5⅛
3 month FrF 14½-14¼
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 8¾
Treasury long bond 104½-104⅝
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 3 to September 6, 1983 Inclusive: 9.930 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $413.50 pm $412.25
close $412.50 (£275.50)
New York latest: $412.25
Krugerrand* (per coin): $425-426.50 (£284-285)
Sovereigns* (new): $97-98 (£64.75-65.50)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Associate Book Publishers, Aurora, Central Independent Television, DRG, Eastern Produce, Emess Lighting, Cecil Gee, Manders Holdings, Moss Bros, Jame Neill Holdings, Riley Leisure, Tilbury Group, Wingate (Property Investments.
Finals: Ben Bailey Construction, Home Farm Products, Lawrie Plantation Holdings, Mills & Allen International, Northern Industrial Improvement Trust.
Economic statistics: Overseas Travel and Tourism (July). Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-Aug). Personal income, expenditure and saving (second quarter). Industrial and commercial companies appropriation account (second quarter).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Aeronautical & General Instruments, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 (noon).
Amalgamated Distilled Products, Savoy Hotel, Strand, WC2 (noon).
Courts (Furnishers), The Grange, 1 Central Road, Morden (11.00).
Danae Inv Trust, 44 Bloomsbury Square, WC1 (12.30).
Dennis (James H.), Trafford Park Road, Manchester (11.30).
Diamond Stylus, Imperial Hotel, Llandudno (12.30).
Nova (Jersey) Knit, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (11.00).
Steaua Romana (British), 4 Fore Street, EC2 (noon).
Wagon Industrial Holdings, Plough & Harrow Hotel, Birmingham (11.00).

NOTEBOOK

Combined English Stores has seen a £2.5m turnround in its half-year results. The group is now pushing hard its two key High Street chains, Fentons and Salisburys, and expects substantially better full-year figures.
Investors' Notebook, page 21

Report argues change would allow heavy cut in income tax

Abolition of pension reliefs could save £5.1 billion a year

By Graham Searjeant

The Chancellor could cut the standard rate of income tax possibly by as much as 10p in the pound from 30p to 20p by abolishing special tax reliefs, mainly on pensions, according to radical new calculations by the Inland Revenue.

The new calculations, thought to have been ordered by Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, show that tax reliefs on pension contributions, investment and lump sum payments alone amount to £5.1 billion a year for occupational pension schemes for the current financial year.

This compares with a figure of only £1.1 billion for 1982-83 used in the Government's spending plans as a calculation of the equivalent tax cost of pension reliefs.

A further £390m was then quoted as the tax cost of relief on self-employed pensions. On the previous basis, the 1983-84 cost of occupational pension reliefs would be £1.4 billion.

The Inland Revenue stresses that the new basis of calculation is not intended to provide a model for future pensions taxation. But it is certain to sharpen the argument both to abolish special income tax reliefs in order to reduce the standard rate of income tax or to remove the massive tax distortions between different forms of saving as recommended in the Wilson report on financial institutions and the private Meade report on personal taxation, which recommended that income tax be replaced by a spending tax.

It is also likely to act as a timely reminder to the pensions industry of the true value of the privileges under which they operate and put pressure on them to conform to the Government's desire for a better deal for those who change jobs during their careers and are heavily penalized under the occupational pensions system.

The new calculations suggest that tax relief on employees' contributions, which are paid out of pretax income, will amount to £1.1 billion this year.

Relief on employers' contributions, which are not counted as pay in employees' hands, amounts to a further £1.1 billion.

Relief on the investment income of pension funds is estimated at £2.25 billion and the exemption of lump sum payments on retirement at £650m.

Even these figures ignore the tax cost of exempting pension funds from capital gains tax, which, according to the new Inland Revenue paper, "cannot be estimated reliably".

If all these reliefs were withdrawn, pensions would be subject to massive double taxation. The Revenue estimates that pensioners will pay £1.85 billion in income tax on pension payments this year.

This is probably an underestimate of the long-term balance between reliefs on pension contributions and investment on the one hand and taxation of pension payments on the other because of the huge growth of occupational pensions in the past generation and particularly since the 1975 Act.

At present, the Inland Revenue works on its traditional principle of symmetry, whereby pension contributions and investments receive tax relief whereas pension payments attract income tax, apart from lump sum disbursements on retirement.

City Editor's Comment

Struggling to meet a £275m shortfall

With the BP issue now safely out of the way, both the stock market and the Treasury are now turning their minds to what comes next.

The better than expected result of the BP tender means that Mr Lawson has now assured himself of another £542m towards his revised £1,250m asset-sale target for this financial year. To this must be added £293m for the second tranche of Britoil share payments last April, £80m for the imminent Wytch Farm disposal and, say £50m for odds and ends.

Doubt

In order to reach the magic (though entirley artificial) figure of £1,250m, the Chancellor therefore needs another £275m. It could be less if ther is some surprise lurking in the miscellaneous category of asset disposals. Clearly, nobody can say that the programme is not going according to plan.

The Chancellor still has the flotation fo British Gas's offshore oil assets to come. The assets have already been hived off into a newly-formed company with the ringing name of Enterprise Oil, and the plan is to float 100 per cent of the company on the stock market in the first half of 1984.

But there is considerable doubt – acknowledged even in some parts of the Treasury – whether the flotation can be completed before the end of the financial year, as assumed in last March's White Paper on public expenditure.

The fledgling company still needs a lot of work before it can be packaged into a marketable commodity, and the possibility of further North Sea tax changes in next spring's Budget could also complicate matters.

The intriguing question is what happens if the proceeds of the oil asset sale do not come through until the 1984/5 financial year? Will the Chancellor wash his hands of the missing £275m, sure in the knowledge that the cash will be coming through a few weeks later, albeit on the wrong side of the year-end?

Given Mr Lawson's character and record to date, this seems extremely unlikely. How then will he fill the shortfall? There are options. He could, for example, go to another part of the oil industry for help, in the form of a sale of some more North Sea licences, as happened in one form or another last year and the year before.

But the simplest and most favoured stopgap measure appears to be another dip into the Government's burgeoning portfolio of minority shareholdings in companies that have already been partly privatized.

Of the likely candidates in this field, Cable & Wireless seems the only really feasible runner, if only because the others are either too recently denationalized (eg Britoil), too small to raise the required amount (eg Associated British Ports) or too fragile at the moment in stock market terms (eg British Aerospace).

Such a course would hardly make sense. The Chancellor would be laying himself open yet again to the charge that he is merely selling off capital assets to balance his books on revenue account. There is also the slight problem that at the time of the C & W flotation two years ago, the Government pledged itself to keep a majority stake in the company.

Important

But this already appears to have been abandoned, as the Government's holding has slipped – apparently without protest – from 50 to 45 per cent as a result of C & W's share-plus-cash purchase of a stake in the Hongkong Telephone Company earlier this year.

We have argued in his space before that the Government should adopt a consistant and well-thought-out policy for handling its minority stakes in partly privatized companies. So far no clue has appeared.

But then it seems clear that sticking to notional asset sales targets – which have the priceless advantage of ranking as negative public expenditure – is regarded as more important for proving that the Treasury means business than for the intrinsic merits of particular fund-raising exercises.

Incheape disappoints City

By Philip Robinson

Inchcape
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax frofit £24.5m (£24.3m)
Stated earnings p(p)
Turnover £839.6m (£834m.)
Net interim dividend 7.15p (7.15p)
Share price 298-13p Yield 8 per cent
Dividend payable

Hongkong's financial crisis yesterday brought doubts of an early profits recovery for Inchcape, the international trading group.

Inchcape, now headed by former Unilever chairman Sir David Orr, earns about 20 per cent of its pretax profit from Hongkong. The sharp fall in its currency and stock market have needed substantial government intervention.

The crisis has hit Inchcape in the middle of its second half. The company admits that the far East turned in lower profits during the first half to the end of June but points out that for profit translations into sterling, it takes the rate ruling at the year end rather than an average over the six months.


Orr: Hongkong crisis

An Inchcape spokesman said last night: "The Hongkong dollar has some time to sort itself out before the end of this year."

For the six months to the end of June Inchcape's pretax profits were barely changed at £24.5m on a turnover which rose from £834m to £839m. The profits are £1m better in sterling terms than would have been the case taking exchange rates at December 31, 1982.

However, some analysts were expecting a pretax figure of £28m and the Inchcape shares fell 18p ato one point before rallying to close 13p lower at 298p. Even at that price some analysts feel the shares are expensive.

Mr Michael Smith, analysts at the stockbroking firm Simon & Oates said: "I was expecting full year profits of £53m, but it could be nearer £50m. I would expect those looking for £57m to start revising down their forecasts."

In the year to last December, Inchcape reported pretax profits of £55.8m Its performance since the record year in 1977 has been patchy.

Last summer Lord Inchcape, chairman for almost 25 years, announced he was retiring. Sir David took over this year.

Bank lending shows modest increase

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The pace of bank lending accelerated in the three months to mid-August, according to new figures from the Bank of England, as industrial demand for credit recovered modestly and demand from the personal sector remained strong.

After slowing sharply to rise by only 1.25 per cent in the previous three months, bank lending to United Kingdom residents rose by 3.75 per cent or £3,255m in the three months to mid-August. Seasonally-adjusted, lending to the private sector rose by £3,190m.

Although demand for credit from the personal sector was still below the high levels seen last year, personal borrowing still accounted for over half the adjusted rise in lending and was 7.5 per cent up at £1.770m during the period.

Lending for house-buying contributed £948m of the increase – but the Bank of England said the increase was probably seasonal and remained below the fast growth in 1982.

Lending to manufacturing industry increased by a modest £231m after the sharp fall in the previous quarter but the Bank of England says the amount outstanding is still 4 per cent lower than a year ago.

Bank lending to the public sector continued to decline during the three months and the acceleration in lending to the private sector is broadly in line with recent indications of the trend.

However, in recent months the Bank of England has managed to offset much of the expansionary impact of money supply growth with the heavy sales of government stocks.

During the September banking months, for instance, the Government's aggressive funding programme is expected to more than offset the impact of bank lending still put at about £1bn a month. This has raised hopes that the September money supply figures could show monetary growth on an annualized basis back close to or even within the Government's target range of 7 to 11 per cent.

This has contributed to the widespread expectations of a cut in bank base rates from 9½ per cent to 9 per cent soon. The Bank of England was still delaying the downward trend in interest rates yesterday by refusing to lower its intervention rates in money market dealings with the discount houses.

However, many believe that once the Bank has a firm indication of September money supply next week it will pave the way for lower interest rates.

Puzzle over soccer club for sale

By Wayne Lintott

An English League football club is for sale. The club was not named in City advertisements yesterday, merely that the directors were about to retire and were offering the club for £200,000 with agreed tax losses of £1m.

The club was disclosed as being in a "lower division". It is thought to be in the third, and also, – if it is to be attractive to City investors, – to be situated in the south of England.

The news follows hard-on-the-heels of Saturday's news that property developer Marler Estates has bought the Chelsea ground and intends redeveloping the site.

Most of the 48 clubs in the two lower divisions are in financial difficulty. However, Brentford, in west London, emerged as the favourite to be putting itself up for sale because it is already controlled by a property developer, Mr Martin Lange.

However, he denied the possibility, saying that he is a fan and intends the ground to remain a stadium. He added that if there were land available in the proposed sale, "then it is the buy of the year at that price."

The second favourite was Orient in south London. But its managing director, Mr Brian Winston, also denied a sale and said that football's increasing relationship with the City would be disistrous for the clubs.

"The share price will be going up and down with the results. It will place tremendous pressure on a team."

The Football League said it was philosophic about the growing business/football relationship, but warned teams that a property development on part of a football club site could be done only once. Any subsequent poor performance and consequential fiscal troubles would not be helped by having a ground in hock to property developers.

It also warned potential investors of the antipathy of many thousands of local fans and local voters to new developments,

Conran and Octopus to form book publishers

By Andrew Cornelius

Octopus Publishing Group
Half-year to 30.6.81
Pretax profit £2.2m (£1.9m)
Stated earnings 12.5p (12.7p)
Turnover £13m (£12.4m)
Net interim/dividend 3p.
Share price 428p down 3p
Dividend payable 31.10.83

Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat Mothercare, has joined forces with Mr Paul Hamlyn, who launched the Octopus Publihing Group on the stock-market in April, to create a publishing company which will specialize in various aspects of modern living.

The new company, Conran Octopus, plans to launch its first titles before the end of next year and aims to distribute them through Habitat Mothercare's 550 stores as well as the book trade.

Octopus and Habitat Mothercare have put £230,000 apiece into the 50-50 joint venture. The board meets for the first time today to decide which titles to launch next year.

The first titles from the company are likely to be an extension of Habitat Mothercare's successful range of books on home design, and cookery, although later titles for mothers and teaching books for children are planned.

Octopus Publishing Company also produced its first interim results since its stock market launch. Pretax profits, which were in line with expectations, reached £2.2m, against £1.9m at the comparable stage last year.

Turnover for the six months to June 30 was up from £12.4m to £13m. The board has recommended an interim dividend of 3p per share. This year, Octopus expects to publish 25 million books, against 22 million in 1982.

Telemetrix seeks quote

By Jonathan Clare

Telemetrix, the specialist maker of computer graphics display terminals, is to get a full quote on the Stock Exchange with a valuation of more than £37m.

The company, started in 1977 by three former Racal employees, is forecast to make profits in the year to the end of June of £3.2m on a turnover of £12.1m – compared with profits of just £1.5m and a turnover of £5.5m last year.

The public will be offered over 5 million shares at 185p each. Most of the cash will come direct to the company though the directors are also selling some shares.

Telemetrix opted for a conventional fixed price offer because its advisers judged that "the market had had its fill of tender offers." At the offer level the shares are valued on almost 25 times earnings but this reflects the growth potential for high technology companies.

The company makes equipment for linking computers to visual display units and graphics units for industry.

Dow falls in early trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Shares were broadly lower in early trading on Wall Street yesterday with transportation issues particularly hard hit.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down by about nine points at 1,251 at midday. The transportation index dropped 13.5 points to 569. Falling issues outnumbered advances by more than 9-to-4.

Trading continued to be moderately active. Mr Joe Feshbach, the chief technical analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities, said the sentiment indicators were improving and that the quality stocks should begin to lead market higher again. He believed that the transportation average should rise soon.

WALL STREET

AMR Corp was trading at 28⅛, off 1½ and **UAL** at 28⅝, off ⅞. **Delta Airlines** was 32¾, down 1, **Santa Fe** 32¼, down 2¼, **Southern Pacific** 38⅛, down 2, **Eastern Airlines** 4¼, down ⅞, **Burlington Northern** 98¼, off 1⅜, **Norfolk Southern** 66⅝, down 1⅜, **Northwest Air** 36¼, down 3 and **Union Pacific** 59⅜, up ⅜.

Texas Instruments was 113, up 1½, **International Business Machines** 127⅞, off ⅞, **General Motors** 74⅜, off ¾, **Exxon** 37¼, off ⅛, **Ford** 64⅜, off ½, **Merck** 96¼, down 1⅜, **Standard Oil of Indiana** 50⅜, off ⅜, **RCA** 34, unchanged, **Coca-Cola** 52½, off ⅛ and **Seagram** 36, down by ⅛.

Amex in £517m Alleghany deal

American Express has negotiated a new deal with Alleghany Corporation to buy its main asset, Investors Diversified Services (IDS), for about $773m (517m).

Last month American Express called off its takeover of IDS and other operations belonging to Alleghany.

The takeover was widely criticised by Wall Street analysts who said American Express was paying too much.

American Express is still paying well over the $450m book value of IDS and the new agreement excluded MSL Industries, steel company owned by Alleghany.

About $338m of the purchase price will be paid in cash and the rest by issuing 11.5 million American Express shares compared with the 23 million which would have been issued under the original deal.

World Bank chief pleads for more funds

'Time bomb' warning by Clausen

From Frances Williams

An impassioned plea for the rich countries of the world to step up the flow of financial resources to the poorest nations was launched yesterday by Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, President of the World Bank, in his address to ministers and bankers at the joint annual meeting of the bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Without more official development aid, and increased funds for the World Bank and its soft loan arm, the International Development Association, many poor countries faced deepening poverty which threatened world social and political stability, Mr Clausen said.

"The economic distress of the poorest nations is a time bomb ticking away. We delay defusing it at our peril," he said.

Mr Clausen's unusually forceful appeal followed several days of inconclusive discussions in which the problems of the poorest countries have been pushed into the backround by wrangling over IMF finances.

The World Bank has been anxious to secure agreement to a selective capital increase so that is can raise its lending capacity and, more urgently, boost the funds available to IDA, which makes loans at low interest to the very poorest counties which cannot borrow on private capital markets.


Clausen: "Social and political stability threatened"

But the US has blocked all progress by maintaining an implacably hardline stand, despite attempts by its western allies, including Britain, to induce it to shift.

The US has said that it is not prepared to increase its contribution to IDA when the seventh replenishment of funds is due to start next year, and wants it cut.

Because other countries' donations were tied to those of the US, this would mean funds for IDA of only $9 billion over three years, compared with $12 billion now, and the $16 billion that officials believe is necessary to maintain present lending levels in real terms, given that China has become eligible for IDA borrowing.

Britain and other industrial countries believe that IDA funds should be substantially higher than $9 billion but the refusal of the US to budge has scuppered the talks in Washington at the weekend, and no agreement is now expected before next spring, though another meeting of IDA donors will be held in Paris in November.

The Americans are also being difficult over a selective capital increase for the World Bank, under which some countries (though not the United States) would increase their contributions and hence their voting shares, in line with new quotas agreed for the IMF.

The United States wants this to be the minimum necessary $3 billion, but the World Bank and some developing countries have pressed for $20 billion. But proposals for a compromise in the $8 billion range, acceptable to Britain and other industrial countries is being sought by bank officials.

M De Larosiere said that IMF programmes made adjustment easier by ensuring a continued in flow of resources including the commercial banks. But to meet the demands on it, the IMFN desparately needed more cash.

He said that the agreed 50 per cent increase in quotas and loan facilities from the industrial countries was the minimum necessary.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A & M Hire 10p Ord (a)	22½ -½
Aaronite Group 25p Ord (115a)	138-3
BP 25p Ord (435*)	208-3
Central Independent Tv 50p N.V.Ord (a)	168
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	145-3
DPCE Holdings 5p Ord (*)	221-5
Flextech 10p Ord (14a)	161-5
Freshbake Foods 5p Ord (60a)	69
Mainmet Hldgs 10p Ord (63a)	71
Metal Sciences 2.5p Ord (11a)	30-1
PCT Group 10p Ord (150a)	159-1
Peel Hldgs 25p Ord (210)	196
Rayford Supreme 25p Ord (205a)	225-1
Real Time Control 5p Ord (148a)	211
SCUSA $0.01 (65a)	100-3
Southern Business Leasing 10p Ord (85a)	101+2
Technology for Business 10p Ord (100a)	80
Thermal Scientific 25p Ord (53a)	89-1

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Spanish insolvency hits shares

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Sept 19, Dealings end, Sept 30. Contango Day, Oct 3. Settlement Day, Oct 10.

The smell of burnt fingers wafted around the market yesterday sending share prices reeling. A Panamanian subsidiary of the Spanish banking group C & R Pastor has become involved and is unlikely to be able to meet its commitments after massive over dealing of shares on the London stock market.

The debts could be as high as $55m (£33.4m) and may have serious repercussions for London firms who handled Pastor's business in London.

Pastor's Panamanian subsidiary specialized in arbitrage business and having found itself sitting on large losses dealt "cash and new" carrying over its losses into the next account. Unfortunately with the market continuing to drift ahead of the BP sale the losses merely grew.

The *FT* Index reflected the nervousness felt around the market closing 8.5 down at 694.0. Blue chips were worst affected with **Distillers** falling 4p to 212p. **GKN** 3p to 166p. **BTR** 8p to 542p. **Glaxo** 10p to 780p. **Grand Metropolitan** 7p to 320p and **Lucas Industries** 3p to 156p. **Bowater** was also a weak market, first thing, on rights issue fears but later recovered to close only 3p down at 198p, after 194p.

Shares of BP settled down to a more leisurely pace following Monday's successful Government sell off. The partly paid added 2p to 208p after 210p, with the old also 2p dearer at 238p, after 240p. More than 35 million of the 130 million new shares have now changed hands in the first two days of trading.

Bid speculation in Britannia Arrow built up to a crescendo yesterday with the shares climbing 5p to a high of 96p. Word in the market suggest a parcel of about 15pc of the shares has changed hands outside the market but this was being discounted by close observers. Arbuthnot Latham is reported to have considered a consortium bid for the group.

News that the Hongkong Government was being forced to rescue one of the colony's local banks continued to unhinge the financial markets out in the Far East. A statement said the government will take over the business of Hang Lung. **Standard Chartered** last night confirmed it acted as a clearer for Hang Lung but said its commitments would be taken up in full by the Hongkong Government. Nevertheless, Standard still fell 15p to 422p.

Hongkong companies with London quotes also lost ground. Cheung Kong fell 2p to 53p, after 57p. **Hutchinson Whampoa** 1p to 84p, after 87½p and **Jardine Matheson** 3p to 82p, after 88p. The colony's financial community had been hopeful that the government would step in and support the HK dollar which has fallen to its lowest ever level against the US dollar.

A consortium headed by **N. G. Shipping and Michael Davies** has increased its holding in Milford Docks. It has bought an extra 312,000 and now owns a total of 778,000 ordinary shares or 24.95 per cent of the total. The consortium has also obtained an option to buy an extra 153,000 shares which, if exercised will take its stake to 29.86 per cent.

Gibraltar-based **Seaforth Investments** has increased its holding in Akins Bros, the Hosiery group, and now owns 425,000 shares, or 13.26 per cent of the total. Shares of **Atkins Bros** rose 1p to 82p on the news. Seaforth has other investments in United Kingdom publicly quoted companies and recently increased its stake in GRA Group, the greyhound racing group, to 10.33 per cent.

Broker Charles Stanley has just produced a buy circular on Low & Bonar following recent interim figures. It now reckons the group is well on the road to recover and is looking for pretax profits of £6m for the year followed by £8m next year. The shares were unchanged at 114p.

Shares of the **Moorside Trust** rose 4p to a new high of 98p following an announcement from the board it had received an approach which might lead to an offer being made for the company. At present leading shareholders include **Sun Life Assurance** with 14.8 per cent of the shared, **Commercial Union** with 8.1 per cent and **London & Manchester Assurance** with 5.5 per cent. The board says it will keep shareholders informed.

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of BPCC never gives up easily. Yesterday he bought a further 281,000 shares in John Waddington, the board games group, which he narrowly missed winning control of in a fiercely contested takeover battle recently. BPCC and Pergamon Press, the private arm of the Maxwell empire, now control 1.52 million shares, or 24.4 per cent of the total. between them. however, Mr Maxwell must now wait a year before renewing his assault on the beleaguered Waddingron, unchanged at 263p.

Mr David Hargreaves, Chairman of Hestair, slammed as "total rubbish" reports that he was unhappy with the Duple takeover and that the company would take three years to bring into profit. Intending to issue a formal statement later today, Mr Hargreaves, added: "We are rather pleased with Duple."

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
104¼	96¾	Exch	13½%	1983	100⅝	..	13.423	8.791
101½	91⅞	Exch	10%	1983	100⅝	..	9.991	9.217
99⅛	87¼	Fund	5½%	1982-84	99⅛	..	5.548	8.280
103¾	91⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	100¹¹⁄₁₆	-⅟₁₆	11.173	9.213
107¼	96½	Exch	14%	1984	102½	-⅟₁₆	13.659	9.784
95⅞	81¼	Exch	3%	1984	95⅝	..	3.137	9.373
105¼	91½	Treas	12%	1984	102¼	..	11.736	9.542
111⅞	96¾	Treas	15%	1985	106	..	14.151	10.202
112¼	69½	Exch Cv	12%	1985	102⅞	-⅛	11.693	10.053
92⅛	73¾	Treas	3%	1985	92⅜	..	3.248	8.034
105½	87⅞	Treas	11½%	1985	102⅞	-⅟₁₆	11.240	10.017
102	95½	Treas C	8¾%	1985	98⅞	-⅛	8.896	9.675

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) September 27	Market rates (close) September 27	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4945-1.5040	$1.4970-1.4980	0.03c prem-0.02c disc	0.03-0.08c disc
Montreal	$1.8420-1.8520	$1.8455-1.8465	0.10c prem-par	0.12-0.02c prem
Amsterdam	4.43-4.46fl	4.44-4.45fl	1⅜-1⅛c prem	3⅞-3⅝c prem
Brussels	80.30-80.80f	80.45-80.55f	3c prem-7c disc	5-15c disc
Copenhagen	14.28-14.34k	14.31-14.32½k	19ore prem-84ore disc	254-369ore disc
Dublin	1.2710-1.2780p	1.2725-1.2735p	26-35p disc	84-101p disc
Frankfurt	3.96-3.99m	3.96¾-3.97¾m	1½-1pf prem	3⅞-3⅝pf prem
Lisbon	185.00-187.00e	185.75-186.25e	160-425c disc	680-1215c disc
Madrid	227.00-228.50p	227.80-228.00p	190-275c disc	680-840c disc
Milan	2401-2415lr	2404-2406lr	16-19lr disc	50½-54½lr disc
Oslo	11.04-11.10k	11.07½-11.08½k	292-359ore disc	1001-1078ore disc
Paris	12.02-12.09f	12.04-12.05f	2⅝-3⅛c disc	13¾-15¼c disc
Stockholm	11.72-11.79k	11.77-11.78k	246-300ore disc	847-909ore disc
Tokyo	355-359y	356½-357½y	0.94-0.78y prem	2.46-2.29y prem
Vienna	27.80-28.05sch	27.92-27.97sch	11-8gro prem	26-21gro prem
Zurich	3.20-3.23f	3.20½-3.21½f	1⅜-1⅛c prem	4¼-3⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.2 at 84.4.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9⅞ Low 9

Week Fixed: 9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅛	2 months	9⅟₃₂
3 months	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9⅟₁₆-8⁵⁄₁₆	1 month	10⅟₁₆
2 months	9⅛-9⅟₃₂	2 months	9⅝
3 months	9⅟₃₂-8³¹⁄₃₂	3 months	9²¹⁄₃₂
6 months	9⅟₃₂-8¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	9²¹⁄₃₂

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10-9¾	7 months	9⅛-8⅞
2 months	9⅞-9⅝	8 months	9⅛-8⅞
3 months	9⅞-9⅝	9 months	9¾-9½
4 months	9¾-9⅝	10 months	9⅞-9½
5 months	9⅝-9¼	11 months	9⅞-9½
6 months	9⅛-8⅞	12 months	9⅞-9½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9¹³⁄₃₂-9¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	9⁷⁄₁₆-9⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	9½-9⅜	12 months	9¹⁷⁄₃₂-9⁷⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9⅞	3 months	9⁷⁄₁₆
7 days	9⅝	6 months	9½
1 month	9½	1 year	9⁹⁄₁₆

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10 Close 9

1 week	9⅞-9¾	6 months	9⅝-9½
1 month	9¾-9⅝	9 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	9⅝-9½	12 months	9¹³⁄₁₆-9¹¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9⅝ 6 months 9⅝

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6585-1.6735
Bahrein	0.5650-0.5680
Finland	8.4625-8.5025
Greece	138.40-140.40
Hongkong	12.40-12.75
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4355-0.4385
Malaysia	3.5115-3.5415
Mexico	215.00-240.00
New Zealand	2.2740-2.2940
Saudi Arabia	5.2145-5.2445
Singpore	3.2035-3.2335
South Africa	1.6420-1.6570

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1740-1.1750
+ Canada	1.2327-1.2330
Netherlands	2.9675-2.9690
Belgium	53.77-53.81
Denmark	9.5650-9.5700
West Germany	2.6545-2.6555
Portugal	123.30-124.30
Spain	152.00-152.10
Italy	1605.50-1606.50
Norway	7.3960-7.4010
France	8.0520-8.0580
Sweden	7.8600-7.8650
Japan	238.45-238.55
Austria	18.64-18.65
Switzerland	2.1443-2.1453

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8111-0.8114

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 9⅝-9⅛; one month, 9⅞-9⅝; three months, 9½-9⅝; six months, 9¹¹⁄₁₆-9⁹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $413.50 (an ounce); pm, $412.25 close, $412.50 (£275.50).
Krugerrand* (per coin): $425-426.50 (£284-285).
Sovereigns* (new): $97-98 (£64.75-65.50).
* Excludes VAT

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APPOINTMENTS

New chief for Union Discount

● **The Union Discount Company of London:** Mr Roderick Balfour will be an executive director from next Monday. At the same time, he will resign his directorship of Jessel, Toynbee & Gillett.

Chase Manhattan Limited: Mr George Clark is to head the Eurobond trading activities.

Bank of London & South America (BOLSA) a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank International: Mr J W S Cook has joined the board on taking up his appointment as chief manager in Spain. He was previously principal manager, Lloyds Bank International, The Netherlands. Mr J E A Field has been made executive vice-president, branch banking, Lloyds Bank California. On taking up his appointment he has resigned from the board of BOLSA. He was previously BOLSA's chief manager in Spain.

Flight Refuelling (Holdings): Mr Geoffrey Longbottom has become a director.

Clydesdale Bank: The bank which is a member of the Midland Bank Group, will make the following changes from the end of this week: Mr Robert Cruickshank, manager at Victoria office, will succeed Mr Ian Wallace as manager at Piccadilly Circus. Mr Wallace retires. To succeed Mr Cruickshank, Mr John Queen, senior assistant manager, chief London office, 20 Lombard Street, will take over as manager, Victoria office. Mr Robert Reith, manager, Peterhead branch will succeed Mr Queen as senior assistant manager, chief London office.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Triple jump for NEI foreign orders

Northern Engineering Industries
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £20.1m (£18m)
Stated earnings 5.53p (5.21p)
Turnover £413m (£405m)
Net interim dividend 1.65p (1.5p)
Share price 91½p down 4½p
Dividend payable 28.11.83

With poor prospects for recovery at home, Northern Engineering Industries has channelled its energies into winning orders overseas. In the half year to June 30, overseas orders have trebled and account for 60 per cent of the total group orderbook of £1.5bn, against 22 per cent a year ago.

The increase in the overseas operations has helped stave off the effects of the prolonged recession at home which still shows no sign of ending.

The improvement overseas is reflected in the interim figures which show a 12 per cent increase in pretax profits to £20.1m, compared with the same stage last year. This was achieved on turnover 2 per cent higher at £413m.

Efforts to improve productivity continue, with a 10 per cent improvement during the six months and further benefits likely from rationalization of the group's businesses. Overheads were trimmed with the loss of 700 jobs and the closure of two factories at home and one in the US at an extraordinary cost of £1.97m.

The board has indicated that the rationalization, which has involved 2,000 job losses in Britain and 1,000 overseas is almost complete. This leaves the group with 32,000 employees worldwide.

NEI benefited from the continuing strong workload from its contracts for nuclear power stations at Heysham II and Torness. This work will continue for another three years at least.

In the meantime, NEI is hoping to conclude a deal with Babock International and GEC to ensure that as much work as possible for PWR nuclear stations stays with British companies.

A proposal has been submitted to the Government which could lead to the joint development of generating equipment by these companies and a decision is expected shortly.

Overseas, NEI Africa performed strongly to increase its profits at the halfway stage. Extel is on target with its new range of telecommunications equ9ipment in the US, but the rest of NEI's North American businesses still face difficult economic conditions, including the effect of adverse exchange rates on their exports.

Despite the growth overseas, NEI looks unlikely to meet market expectations of £46m pretax profits for the year, although the group should be capable of about £42m to £44m. This slight downturn in prospects helped knock the shares by 4½p to close at 91½.

Combined English Stores

The City's cynics will no doubt say that they have heard it all before but Combined English Stores – the holding company for Fentons, Salisburys and other high street names – really does look ready for recovery.

Mr Murray Gordon, the chairman and chief executive, says that the Fentons menswear chain will be near break-even by the year-end against last times loss of £1.7m. Nevertheless, the first half loss of £800,000 was disappointing.

Mr Gordon says that the second half will benefit strongly from the absence of last year's £1.3m write-offs. More Studio shops – selling the same Harry Fenton menswear but from bigger shops – are being opened after the success of the first four.

Salisburys, the handbag chain, is being moved upmarket after a successful pilot revamping of 10 stores.

The interim dividend has been maintained, despite the savage cut in the final last year. This year's final payment will certainly be well above the 0.33p paid then, but one should not bank on a full restoration to the previously high payments.

With a good second-half, profits this year could be £4m against £1.75m.

CES looks vulnerable to a bid. Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation has been named, and the Burton Group is said to be interested in the group's stores after it failed to buy the Richard Shops and John Collier chains. But Mr Gordon says that there have been no approaches

COMBINED ENGLISH STORES
28 weeks to 13.8.83
pretax profit £845,000 (Loss £1.7m)
Stated earnings 1.12p (Loss 4.23p)
Turnover £54.8m (49.6m)
Net interim dividend 1.49p (1.49p)
Share price 40p, down 1p
Dividend payable 23.11.83

COMBINED ENGLISH STORES
£m
5
4
3
2
1
Net profit before tax
Directors' emoluments
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83

ICCH

These are happy days for the International Commodities Clearing House. The organization which clears and guarantees contracts on all London's commodity markets – except the prickly independent London Metal Exchange – and on several foreign markets will process £100,000m worth of business this year, and is now encouraging new contracts.

A study launched yesterday and instigated by the ICCH lists beef, pork, apples, timber, plywood and eggs as "likely" new contracts.

Oddly, the criteria for assessing the chances of these commodities exclude consideration of speculative interest. The splendid isolation of the LME ruled out consideration of metals, and financial instruments such as stock index contracts are the preserve of the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

Today, however, the Grain and Feed Trades Association – an organization which has unexpectedly found itself blinking in the limelight – will decide on the date on which to launch a new pork contract.

The contract of 50 chilled carcases a lot will probably start in March or April next year. Apples could follow – the humble Golden Delicious being the standard – and the ICCH is seeking to tie up business between the potato markets in London and Amsterdam and the new one due to open in Lille in April, 1984.

US operations lift Brent Chemicals

By Andrew Cornelius

Brent Chemicals
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1.9m (£1.6m)
Stated earnings 2.6p (2.5p)
Turnover £27.7m (£25.9m)
Net interim dividend 0.6p (same)
Share price 99p down 10p
Dividend payable 23.11.83

Brent Chemicals, the specialist company which supplies the automotive, food, brewing and aerospace industries, yesterday reported a 17 per cent increase in profits to £1.9m for the half-year to June 30, compared with the same period last year.

Sales over the period were up by 7 per cent to £27.7m and the board is recommending a same-again interim dividend of 0.6p.

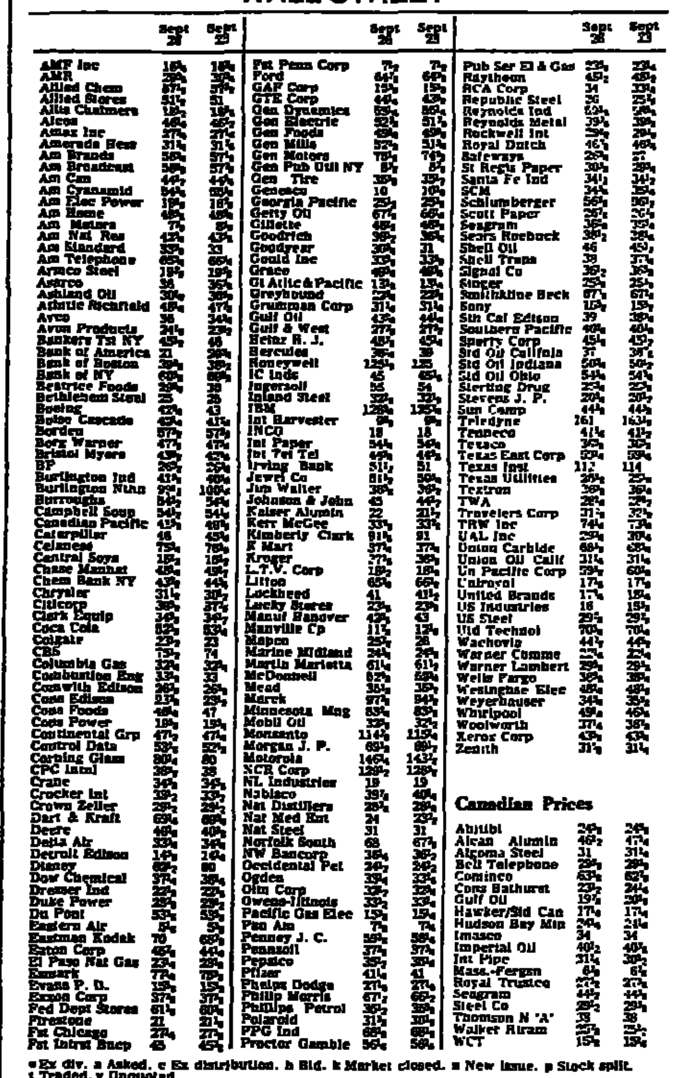
Much of the improvement in profits came from a turnround in Brent Chemicals Corporation in the US. Losses of £200,000 at the same stage last year have been turned into a modest trading profit at Brent and further progress is expected in the second half of the year.

There will be a further benefit from the closure of the Pascalis distribution business in France which was charged as an extraordinary item of £290,000 in the figures.

The merger of the Reddish Savilles businesses has also been completed with the costs of the merger fully written off last year.

The board has indicated that it is actively seeking to expand

WALL STREET



	Sept 26	Sept 23		Sept 26	Sept 23		Sept 26	Sept 23
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	34	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	51	GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	10	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	33	Goodyear	[illegible]	31	Shell Oil	46	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Trans	39	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]	Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	38	[illegible]	Gt Atlic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smithkline Beck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlntic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	38	[illegible]	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sth Cal Edison	39	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	48	Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	21	[illegible]	Hercules	[illegible]	38	Std Oil Califnia	37	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Honeywell	[illegible]	135	Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	IC Inds	45	[illegible]	Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	38	Ingersoll	55	54	Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	25	25	Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	43	IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	Teledyne	161	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]	INCO	18	18	Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]	Irving Bank	[illegible]	51	Texas Inst	[illegible]	114
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]	Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson & John	45	[illegible]	TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kaiser Alumin	22	[illegible]	Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]	TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	48	[illegible]	Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	91	UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]	K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]	L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lockheed	41	[illegible]	United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	US Industries	16	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	43	US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	23	Mapco	[illegible]	26	Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	74	Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warner Comme	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	33	McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westnghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	47	Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]	Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	80	Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]			
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	38	NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]	NL Industries	19	19			
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Med Ent	24	[illegible]			
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Steel	31	31			
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norfolk South	68	[illegible]			
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Disney	[illegible]	60	Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Eastman Kodak	70	[illegible]	Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]			
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pfizer	[illegible]	41			
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Firestone	21	[illegible]	Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fst Intrst Bncp	45	[illegible]	Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Canadian Prices

	Sept 26	Sept 23
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	31	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	34	34
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Fergsn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trustco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	38	38
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Broken Hill Proprietary
First quarter to 31.8.83
After tax profit $A119.8m ($A84m)
Turnover $A1,270m ($A1,190m)

London and Continental Advertising
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £288,000 (£205,000)
Stated earnings 0.82p (0.63p)
Turnover £1.3m (£1.1m)

Scottish and Mercantile Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £698,000 (£721,000)
Stated earnings 7.79p (6.99p)
Net total dividend 7.7p (6.9p)
dividen payable 2.11.83

Jenks and Cattell
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £628,000 (£170,000)
Stated earnings 3.3p (0.7p)
Turnover £12.7m (£16.7m)
Net interim dividend 1p

Watmoughs
Half-year to 30.6.83
pretax profit £748,000 (£680,000)
Stated earnings 8.96p (8.19p)
Turnover £10.2m (£9.6m)
Net interim dividend 1.7p (1.7p)

Arncliffe Holdings
Half-year to 30.4.83
Trading profit £191,000 (£187,000)
Turnover £2.5m (£2.5m)
Net interim dividend 1.12p (1.12p)

Biddle Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £394,000 (£1m)
Stated earnings 6.8p (13.7p)
Turnover £8.9m (£8.8m)
Net interim/dividend 2.4p (2.4p)

Ramar Textiles
Year to 27.5.83
Pretax profit £503,000 (£310,000)
Stated earanings 2.75p (1.68p)
Turnover £15.6m (£14.1m)
Net total dividend 1p (0.625p)

IDC Group
Half-year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £460,000 (£511,000)
Stated earnings 6.8p (7.5p)
Turnover £17.6m (£20.6m)
Net interim dividend 1.61p (1.464p)

Tomatin Distillers
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £622,000 (profit £131,000)
Stated earnings (loss) 9.21p (1.94p)
Turnover £5.1m (£3.9m)
Net interim dividend nil.

● Barker & Dobson's half-time figures for the 28 weeks to July 17, 1983, of £273,000 are compared with £511,000 for the 40 weeks to December 31, 1982.

● Booker McConnell's dividend for 1980 was maintained at 3.1p as its profits dropped in that year by £10m to £15m. The dividend was not cut from 12.5p but adjusted for increases in the share capital of the company.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in U.S. $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Nov	750-48
Dec	760-55
Jan/Mar	758-57
Apl/Jne	775-73
Jul/Sep	790-8
Oct/Dec	806-05
Jan/Mch	[illegible]
Apl/Jne	842-35
Jly/Sep	857-50
Vol:	297
Tone: Easier.	

SUGAR	
Oct	159.25-58.75
Dec	168.25-Bid
Mch	179.25-79.75
May	185.00-84.75
Vol:	5789.
Tone: Steadier.	

COFFEE	
Sep	1772-1770
Nov	1754-1752
Jan	1734-1731
Mar	1685-1684
May	1650-1649
July	1630-1625
Sep	1615-1610
Vol:	1448
Tone: Quiet.	

COCOA	
Sep	1450-40
Dec	1484-83
Mar	1475-73
May	1485-81
Jly	1496-93
Sep	1510-05
Dec	1518-11
Vol:	3.029.
Tone: Easier.	

GAS OIL	
Sept	250.50-249.75
Oct	255.75-253.50
Nov	258.25-258.00
Dec	262.25-252.00
Jan	262.50-262.25
Feb	258.00-256.00
Mar	252.75-250.00
Apl	251.00-249.00
May	250.00-240.00
Vol: 2,275	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures
Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce. Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1014.50-15.50
Three months	1042.00-42.50
T/O	7925
Tone: Easier.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	993.00-98.00
Three months	1017.50-18.00
T/O	nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8580-90
Three months	8765-80
T/O:	2485
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8590-8600
Three months	8680-85
T/O:	20.
Tone: Quiet.	
LEAD	
Cash	288.00-89.00
Three months	298.50-99.00
T/O:	3500.
Tone: Easier.	
ZINC	
Cash	552.00-53.00
Three months	568.00-69.00
T/O:	3700
Tone: Steady.	
SILVER	
Cash	792.0-93.0
Three months	811.0-12.0
T/O:	21
Tone: Quiet.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1077.00-78.00
Three months	1106.50-07.00
T/O:	8900
Tone: Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3180-85
Three months	3260-65
T/O:	822
Tone: Easier.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Oct	413.30-414.00
Nov/Dec	419.90-420.00
Jan	422.00-424.00
Feb	426.00-427.20
Mar	429.50-431.00
Tone: Quiet. Volume: 643.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	3	4217
Mar'84	–	4247
Jun'84	–	–
Comment: Lower.		
STERLING		
Dec	168	14981
Mar'84	–	15000
Jun'84	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
D-MARK		
Dec	33	3799
Mar'84	–	3833
Jun'84	–	–
Comment: Easier.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec	6	4712
Mar'84	–	–
Jun'84	–	–
Comment: Slightly weaker.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1827	9029
Mar'84	233	8998
June'84	13	8974
Sep'84	8	8947
Dec'84	5	8935
Comment: Drifting.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	490	9075
Mar'84	121	9050
June'84	36	9025
Sep'84	–	9000
Dec'84	–	8996
Comment: Easier.		
GILTS		
Sept	45	10518
Dec	2431	10724
Mar'84	–	10709
June'84	–	10627
Sept'84	–	10613
Comment: Weaker.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on August 23:
GB: Cattle, 93.48p per kg lw (-0.19).
GB: Sheep, 124.47p per kg est d c w (-5.44).
GB: Pigs, 78.29p per kg lw (-1.79).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 16.3 per cent, ave. price, 92.79p (-0.90).
Sheep nos. down 9.8 per cent, ave. price, 124.53p (-5.56).
Pig nos. down 1.0 per cent, ave. price, 78.43p (-2.04).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 23.5 per cent, ave. price, 95.48p (+1.86)
Sheep nos. down 14.7 per cent, ave. price, 124.26p (-4.97).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Citibank Savings	†10¾ %
Consolidated Crds	9½ %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

In the second of our series, John Lawless looks at Britain's fight to tap the £30bn world telephone market

Turning point to success for System X

There are two legends about the worldwide telecommunications industry.

The first concerns a Kansas City undertaker who was so fed up with calls being directed to a competitor's funeral parlour – by the competitor's wife who worked at the local telephone exchange – that he invented the world's first automatic call-switching device.

The other is that after more than 15 years of development, by 1,000 engineers and at a cost of £275m, Britain's third generation electronic telephone network, System X, is a commercial failure.

The first is true – and Mr *Almon B Strowger's anti-body* snatching equipment is, more than 80 years on, still used in 4,202 of Britain's 6,598 local exchanges.

The second is not. Proof, however, will have to wait. By the *exporter's harsh creed, "the only* success is an order that is signed, sealed, delivered and paid for".

British Telecom can talk for days about the amazing benefits of the digital national network it has begun to instal, with initial *equipment orders of £150m to be* added to twice a year.

By 1986, 30 main centres will be linked by digital transmission, with 80 trunk exchanges in place two years later. The City of London will be the first to be blessed with the many, and often business-applicable, add-on services under a pilot scheme next year.

But the only thing the manufacturers, Plessey and GEC, cannot add is the name of their first important overseas buyer of System X.

That moment, though, may come in as little as two weeks' time.

The manufactures refuse to be drawn about their immediate sales prospects. The industry, however, is buzzing with the sort of noises which digital systems are supposed to eliminate. A Middle East customer, it is said, is close to a decision.

The excitement of business insiders is more easily understood if they are likened to zoo-keepers awaiting the birth of an animal which has managed to combine the rarity of the panda with the pregnancy of an elephant: orders for digital networks have been few, and follow tendering periods of up to three years.

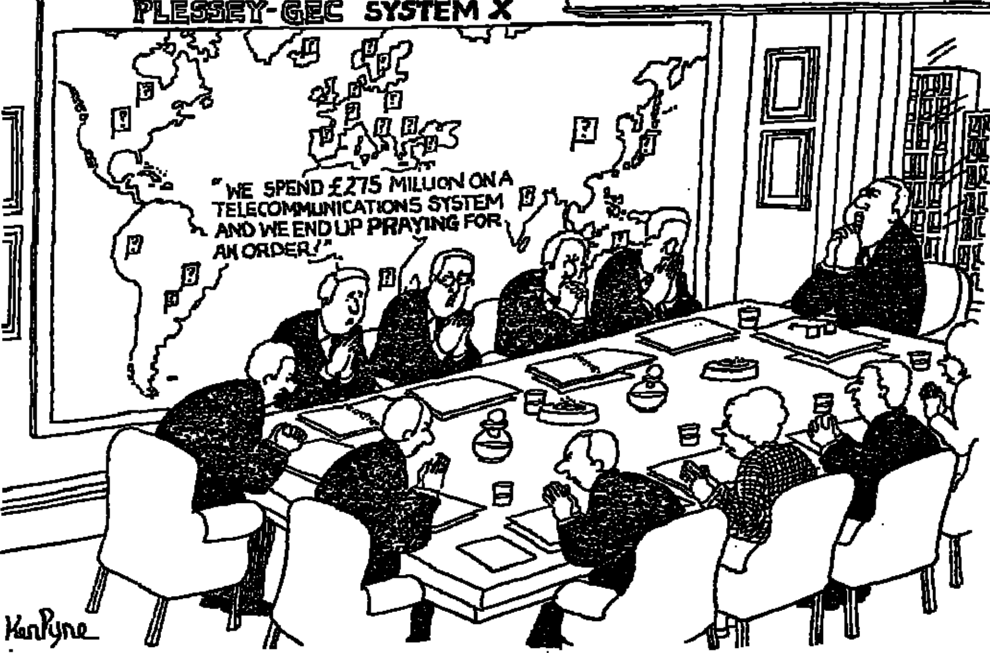
Whether System X gets the next order or not, the noticeable thing about senior management in the companies involved is that they are not chewing crossed *fingers. They maintain* that, within a very short period, their chances of success will improve dramatically.

System X was developed jointly by British Telecom, Plessey, GEC and Standard Telephones, which later dropped out. A year ago, development collaboration ended, leaving the two manufacturers as rivals not only for BT's business, but to grab a share for Britain of a highly competitive £30bn a year market to bring the world into the new telephone-based electronic age.

The heart of this competition is in countries which do not have their own manufacturers.

The frustration in the System X camp is not so much over the "no sales" talks as over the tantalising dream of success. "There are 400 million telebones in the world", says Mr Eric Clark, chief executive of Plessey Communications. "The orders placed so far for systems which can compete with System X amount to six or seven million. That means there is more than 98 per cent of today's market still to go – and it is growing and growing."

The two deals for which System X has been short-listed during the recent past, in China and India, carried demands that the system must offer operational evidence



of a working 5,000 line exchange.

British Telecom has so far installed 3,500 lines, but will have reached the magic 5,000 mark by next spring. Thus, one of the most important reasons why competitors have won so far is simple: *product availability.*

Most have got there, British telecommunications specialists insist, by taking a different route; mostly by developing less advanced and not fully digitalized systems, using that technique for transmission, but adapting analog exchange equipment to work on computer controls.

That suggests that System X is technologically ahead, but its producers acknowledge that the opposition is scurrying to catch up. How long System X will, therefore, be able to claim an edge, even when it has demonstrable product availability, is anyone's guess.

The other view must be that, with BT paying development costs to produce a system for the advcanced British market, it was not compatible with the needs of Third World buyers, who have been most often, identified as its best potential customers. It is repeatedly accused of being late. "It would have been nice had it been earlier," Mr Richard Reynolds, GEC Telecommunications managing director, says, "given the demand that has now emerged. Everbody knew that the world was going to go digital, but you would have to be a genius to assess the exact point when it becomes economically viable for a country to buy."

"System X is not a can of beans. Telecommunications is what we are selling, not a one-off product, and it demands a coordinated effort to create an environment in which the customer wants to buy."

But what about the double-edged adjective that is regularly used? "This Concorde thing is rubbish" said a renownedly-mild Mr John Alvey, *BT*'s engineer-in-chief.

"We could not have achieved the same thing by going out to international tender. There is nothing better than System X, and every technical decision that was taken throughout the development phase was made with the needs of world markets very much in mind."

Yet every time a digital system is offered to a customer, the need to tailor it to individual requirements is still immense. "The technical documents involved in our Indian bid stacked into volumes this long," explains Mr Reynolds, stretching his hands far apart, like the fisherman-with-the-one-that-got-away.

The reason why two orders slipped away to France with one for a £150m factory, contains many of the elements of what Mr Clark describes as "the reality of selling" in today's highly-competitive world markets.

Everyone on the industry had heard that CIT-Alcatel was never really in the bidding. It was certainly not in the last three at the technical evaluation stage.

Telephone calls from M Mitterrand the French President, to Mrs Indira Gandhi have been rumoured and as one European trade official, who was closely involved, observes: "India bought a digital telecommunications system at the same time as it sewed up a package for jet fighters and nuclear collaburation – and that was no coincidence."

The fact that India had always said that it wanted two technologies, to ensure that it did not become dependent on one supplier, increased the pain of the second French order – but left the belief that the market has not been closed.

Messrs Clark, Reynolds and Alvey accompanied Mr Kenneth Baker, the Industry and Information Technology Minister, to India last month, to talk about a range of telecommunications proposals. "We have an on-going dialogue with India," says Mr Reynolds.

China was much heart-warming for the British. "We could have sold there had System X been up and running in significant quantities in Britain, says Mr Clark emphatically.

The order, for just $11m,, went to *L M Ericsson, of Sweden*, for an exchange in Guangdong - a province with an urgent need to build up its communications, having soaked up hundreds of the foreign joint venture factories.

"They were looking for evidence of a 5,000-line, fully-digitalized exchange in operation," adds Mr Clark. "The fact that they hesitated for at least a year was a measure of the want-factor they had for System X technology."

In the end, industry sources believe, they paid at least 25 per cent more than the System X price.

Tomorrow:
Davy Corporation

Financial notebook

Why forfait notes are big business

One of the main problems to emerge from the international debt crisis has been how leading manufacturers can continue exporting to those countries with little or no hard currency or a poor credit rating.

***Ironically, solving these prob*lems has fallen upon those trade financing sectors of the same banks whose international loan departments are battling to sort out the massive rescheduling game now being played.**

The age-old barter system has assumed new significance while a "tremendous" growth is taking place in counter-purchasing deals and a little known loan-paper market called a forfait, or forfeiture note.

Forfait notes came into prominence as a trade tool in the late 1960s through West Germany's trade with the Eastern block. Vienna became the primary market, while Switzerland and London have since become prominent.

The international debt crisis has pushed this form of trade financing to the fore and over the last two years the market in the paper has virtually doubled to an estimated £3,000m a year.

Midland Bank recently established Midland Aval, to specialize in the sector, where its spokesman, Mr Ian Guild, said: "Every penny advanced is for trade. It takes us away from syndicated loans where the funds seem to drop into one big bottomless hole".

***He pointed out that in the* current round of rescheduling, forfeiture notes are being repaid and are not included in any deferment – even by countries like Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Poland.**

Mr Nigel Hudson is general manager of the London branch of Creditanstalt, Austria's biggest company and biggest bank, which handles 40 per cent of Austria's export financing.

He says: "There is a big difference in a country allowing a default on a note covering the import of goods supporting a basic industry than allowing a default on an internationally syndicated loan."

A forfeiture note is basically a promissory note issued by an importer who spreads his payment over several years – usually between three and five years – and includes in that note an interest payment. A central bank will guarantee it, so there are legally enforceable rights. The note is then sold by the exporter to its bank which pays the debt, minus the interest. The note is then discounted and sold into a secondary market, with a hard currency backing, where investors will ride the yield curve. The investor, however, has no recourse to the bank from whom he bought the note, so the *investor carries the country-*default risk.

Accoring to Mr Hudson, it is an easy tool to use and pays the exporter much more quickly than, say, the Export Credit Guarantee Department.

For those countries where even that form of note is not accepted, barter and counter-purchasing are growing as trade financing tools.

A recent export of British chemicals to Indonesia was paid for by the proceeds from the European sale of Indonesian wood. All well and good, if a country has domestically produced commodities to trade.

For Third World countries, where even their commodities, if any, have limited attractions, the counter-purchasing system has taken on new significance.

This involves a specialized company – Creditanstalt's is AWT, a London-based subsidiary that deals with Britain's accepting houses and America's big banks like Chase Manhattan – acting as a middle-man for the exchange of goods.

This stystem satisfies those exporters which cannot or do not want to find a market for goods offered in exchange. The goods do not have to be internally produced. They can be left over from another, entirely different transaction.

For instance, AWT sold Jamaican aluminium to pay for the import of a large order of Land Rovers. AWT's job is to sell the goods and work out a price with the exporter.

"All the systems show tremendous growth," Mr Hudson added. "But they do not counter risks. If you know what you are doing, however, they can certainly be less risky than a straight bank loan."

Wayne Lintott

YACHTING

Lexcen unveils secrets of that superior keel

From Barry Pickthall, Newport, Rhode Island

The Australian victory in the seventh and final deciding race for the America's Cup against the American defending 12-meter, Liberty, out on Rhode Island Sound on Monday can be attributed to one man – Ben Lexcen.

It was the brilliance of his 12-metre design that finally broke the 132-year dominance the Americans have held in the field of yacht design and technology for Australia II, Alan Bond's radical wing-keeled challenger, held such a speed advantage over the American yacht that her crew were able to make the most basic blunders – and still win.

The most dramatic illustration of this came in the last race when the Australians recovered from an eight-second deficit at the start to pull out a four-boat-length lead over the American yacht halfway up the first beat. Her crew, skippered by John Betrand, then broke the cardinal rule of match racing by failing to cover their rivals, preferring instead to seek out the favourable wind shift. They paid the price, for Liberty, skippered by Dennis Conner, one of the world's most successful match race exponents, was able to gain the best of the breeze out on the port side of the course and turn the deficit into a six-length lead at the first weather mark.

The Americans then extended this advantage to round the fourth mark 57 seconds ahead. Against any other 12-metre, this margin would have assured Conner of an easy victory, but not against the Ben Lexcen-designed Australia II. Lulled, perhaps, by a false sense of security this lead presented, the American failed to cover the faster Australian yacht, a mistake Conner will doubtless have nightmares about for years to come; for the Australians played the shifts out to the east of the run line of this 4.5-mile-square run to pull back into the lead.

Full realization that the Australians were getting the upper hand came slowly as the two yachts continued down the course on opposite gybes. Liberty criss-crossed her own path, gybing several times in an ill-fated attempt to find a stronger breeze, while Australia II, which had already proved, in the six previous races in this series, to be much faster on this course, found the fresher wind first and, 35 minutes into the leg, drew level with the American yacht.

Sailing faster, at a closer angle to the wind, Australia II slipped into the lead to round the mark 21 seconds ahead before giving a convincing display of her superior manoeuvring ability through 47 tacks on the final beat to win the race and the cup by 47 seconds.

After the race, the Australians finally unveiled the secret weapon that has kept everyone, including the Americans, guessing all summer – Australia II's winged keel, the Lexcen brainwave, perfected in Holland, that gave the yacht her easier handling and superior speed up wind and down.

Contrary to popular belief, the keel does not carry a bulb at its base but has a uniform chord-section throughout its length, which merely makes the keel thicker at its base. On the aft edge there is a simple trim-tab with a two-part articulating plastic faring to provide a smooth curve to the foil when the tab is turned.

Ironically, Britain's Victory Syndicate was given a pointer to the potential offered by this radical idea when model boat designer David Hollom produced a one-tenth scale sailing model of his own 12-metre design back in 1981, which boasted a bulbous keel and wings that provided a similar end-plate effect to the keel. Unfortunately the brilliance of his idea was not recognized by syndicate head Pete de Savary, who turned it down as too radical, despite the fact that the yacht had shown considerable superiority both upwind and down.

Hollom allowed *The Times* to show the lines of his initial design – Royal Oak – to Dr Peter van Oossanan, director of the shipmodel basin in Holland who had helped Lexcen to perfect his own ideas for a winged-keel.

Dr van Oossanan said he was amazed that Hollom's ideas and findings had been so close to their own at that time when they had just begun their own 500,000 dollar development programme.

Bond, a man of his word

On a spring morning in 1970 at a ship building yard in Mamaroneck, New York, Alan Bond, of Australia, and the crew from his yacht Apollo, spotted an unusual yacht and climbed aboard to inspect her. She was the newly-launched Valiant, a 12 metre, in which all the winches were below deck, and which had been built for the defence of the America's Cup that summer.

Bond, who had never seen a 12 metre before, was fascinated by it and he turned to Ben Lexcen, Apollo's designer, and said: "I want you to design me a boat like that. I am going to win that Cup." That was 13 years and four challenges ago, and after more than $16m (£11m) had been spent Bond achieved his ambition of being the first challenger to defeat the United States.

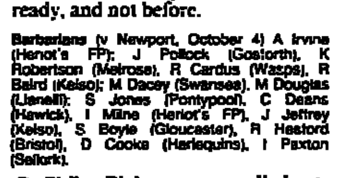


The jubilant team in Australia II accept the applause as mould-breaking heroes.

RUGBY UNION

Injury likely to rule out Irvine

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent



Irvine: tore a thigh muscle in last game.

The Barbarians have included Andy Irvine in a strong Scottish contingent for their game against Newport at Rodney Parade next Tuesday, but it seems most unlikely that the former Scotland full back will be able to play. He tore a thigh muscle playing for Heriot's FP against Hawick on Saturday, and is expected to be out of rugby for several weeks, long enough to prevent his playing for Edinburgh against New Zealanders on October 26.

The man who shares with Irvine the record number (51) of Scottish caps, Jim Renwick, is not playing because a long standing knee complaint, while Roger Baird, another Barbarian at Newport, has moved from his Scotland and Lions place on the wing to play for his club, Kelso at stand off half.

Bob Hesford, Bristol's number eight is another player acquainted with different positions. The Barbarians played him at lock against Cornwall last week, and have picked him there against Newport, though he may get less change out of the Newport line-out jumpers than he did against the Cornish.

The omission of the word 'not' in the first paragraph of my story yesterday concerning David Lord, and his proposed professional tournament made it appear that Mr Lord might try to dissipate the scepticism, which surrounds his project. He has always made it clear that he will only cast light in the grey areas – that is, the namesof sponsors and; players – when he is ready, and not before.

Barbarians (v Newport, October 4) A Irvine (Heriot's FP); J Pollock (Gosforth), K Robertson (Melrose), R Cardus (Wasps), R Baird (Kelso); M Dacey (Swansea), M Douglas (Llanelli); S Jones (Pontypool), C Deans (Hawick), I Milne (Heriot's FP), J Jeffrey (Kelso), S Boyle (Gloucester), R Hesford (Bristol), D Cooke (Harlequins), I Paxton (Selkirk).

● Phil Blakeway, recalled to England's Rugby Union squad, will have a chance to prove he has recovered from a hamstring injury when he plays in Gloucestershire's match against Leinster at Bristol tonight.

At least four of his fellow Gloucester forwards – John Gadd, John Fidler, Mike Teague and John Orwin – have been overlooked because of a club date against Llanelli.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P Cue; A Morley, S Hogg, R Knibbs (Bristol), A Richards; C Pryce (Lydney), R Harding (Bristol); M Preedy (Gloucester), K Bogira (Bristol), P Blakeway (Gloucester), N Pomphrey (Bristol), S Boyle, J Brain (Gloucester), M Rafter (Bristol), capt. W Hone (Bristol).

ATHLETICS

'Horror show' of drugs

New York (AP) – The image of the all-American sports hero is being blurred by the frequent disclosure of drug and alcohol abuse among a number of the nation's top professional athletes.

Professional football, baseball and basketball – the country's three most popular spectator sports – have ben shaken in the past few years by arrests and convictions on drug charges, as well as by news of athletes entering drug and alcohol rehabilitation clinics.

Don Reese, who spent a year in gaol for selling cocaine to an undercover agent while a member of the Miami Dolphins, shocked the NFL last year when he wrote in a *Sports Illustrated* article that cocaine was corrupting the league.

"Cocaine can be found in quantity throughout the NFL," Reese wrote. "It's pushed on players, often from the edge of the practice field. Sometimes it's pushed by players. Prominent players."

He described his years with the New Orleans Saints as a "horror show. Players snorted coke in the locker room before games and again at halftime, and stayed up all hours of the night roaming the streets to get more stuff."

Strong reaction to runners from S Africa

By Pat Butcher

The International Amateur Athletic Federation tried to clarify their position yesterday on the South African runners whose participation in the London to Brighton race on Sunday has provoked a strong reaction from the Anti-Apartheid movement, and the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC).

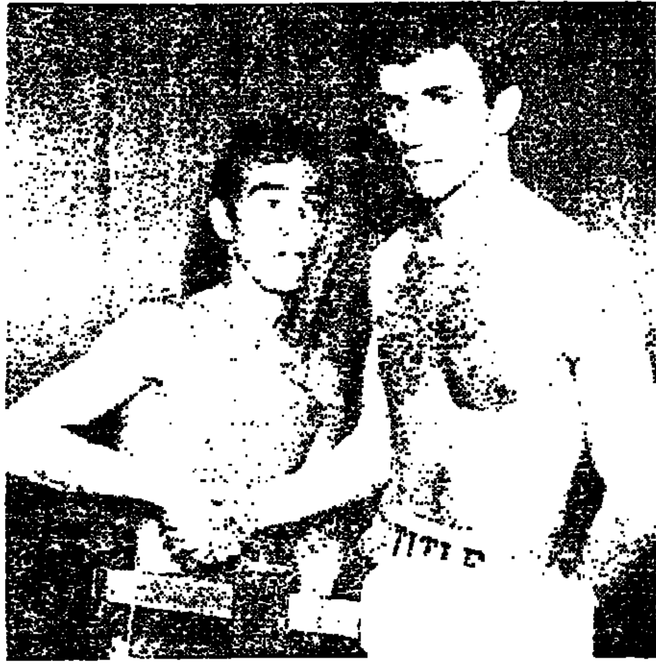
A press release from the IAAF outlined their suspension of South Africa in 1976, and pointed out that there were certain exceptions for individual South Africans living abroad. But John Holt, general secretary of IAAF maintained, that his letter last March to the organizers of the London to Brighton race, "made it very clear that those exceptions were for domestic competition".

The London to Brighton is an international race, and temporary residents in the United Kingdom by South Africans does not make them eligible to compete. Graeme Fraser, who has finished second in the race for the last two years, is such a case.

Nor should South Africans with British passports, like Bruce Fordyce who has won the race for the last three times, compete for his South African club. The Road Runners Club, who organize the race, will be told to be more careful in the future.

Sam Ramsamy, of SANROC, however, intends to pursue the matter.

BOXING


The eyes have it: Charlie Magri concentrates on the photographer at the weigh-in for last night's defence of his world flyweight title, while his challenger, Frank Cedeno, of the Philippines, measures up his man. At 7 stone 13¼ lb Magri was ¾ lb heavier than his rival.

SNOOKER

Rival creeps up on pool

The World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association intends to run a 32-man major tournament in Los Angeles next June. The game is hardly known in the United States, where the main cue game is pool, but last month Steve Davis, the world champion, and Terry Griffiths, the United Kingdom titleholder, drew a two-night snooker and pool challenge 6-6 against two leading Americans, Jim Rempe and Mike Sigel, on a covered ice rink in Dallas, Texas.

The sum the WPBSA are prepared to put into the venture will not be known for several weeks, nor is it clear how much income can be generated through television, sponsorship and other support. However, the professional governing body has substantial reserves of cash, largely from its domestic television contracts; and overseas development, a hitherto untapped field, was one of he specific responsibilities given to Paul Hatherell, of Bristol, when he was appointed joint managing director of WPBSA Promotions.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Giants 27, Green Bay Packers 3

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 7, New York Yankees 0; Toronto Blue Jays 3, California Angels 2; Kansas City Royals 6, Seattle Mariners 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 5, Chicago Cubs 2; Atlanta Braves 8, San Francisco Giants 2; St Louis Cardinals 3, Montreal Expos 0; Houston Astros 5, San Diego Padres 3; Los Angeles Dodgers 12, Cincinnati Reds [illegible]

GOLF

DALKEITH: Midlothian Air Links Schools championship: Qualifying round: [illegible] Academy, aggregate score, 231; 2, [illegible], Edinburgh, 232; 3, [illegible] (High), 235. Best individual score: 71, [illegible] (Dunbar Grammar)

LA MANGA: Pro-Am championship (professional names first): [illegible] Stratford-on-Avon (P Elson, J Whitehead), 68, 69, 132; Northenden (D Durnian, [illegible]), 66, 66, 134; Clacton-on-Sea (S Levermore, P Hawker), 65, 69, 136; Kingsdown ([illegible]), 68, 68; Batchwood Hall (J Thomson, W Oakley) 65, 71; 138: Dunblane New (R [illegible], B Stewart), 71, 67; 139: Sittingbourne (J [illegible]), 65, 74; 142: Truro (N [illegible]), 72, 70; Meon Valley (N [illegible]), 70, 72; Elsham (M Hoyle, J O'[illegible]), 70, 72.

IN BRIEF

RUGBY LEAGUE: The winner of the John Player Special Trophy This season will receive £10,000 out of record prize money of £44,500, and the sponsors are to pay £15,500 to the League's development fund. The four draws for the 13th year of the competition will be shown on BBC at around 8.20 a.m starting on October 11, and the final will be on January 14.

CRICKET: India, precariously placed on 37 for two before yesterday's rest day, need 101 runs to avoid the follow-on when the second Test match against Pakistan resumes today. Gavaskar and Amarnath are the men out, but with a batting order that has Kirmani, who has scored a test hundred, at No. 10 and the pitch losing its early spite, the target looks well within India's reach.

SCORES: Pakistan 337 (Wasim Raja 125, Javed Miandad 66, Kapil Dev 4 for 80); India 37 for 2

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TENNIS

Treading the road to Telford from Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Christopher Mottram and Colin Dowdeswell, who were born in the same Wimbledon nursing home in 1955 (Mottram on April 26, Dowdeswell 17 days later) have been seeded to contest the men's singles final of the inaugural Refuge Assurance British national championships to be played at Telford from October 3 to 9. Joanna Durie and Virginia Wade have been seeded to contest the women's final.

Dowdeswell has no British ranking. He was brought up in what was then Rhodesia and in 1977 won both his singles when representing Rhodesia against Switzerland in the Davis Cup competition. The same year he emigrated to Switzerland and is still ranked third there, though for the past three years he has lived in Britain. Dowdeswell has a British passport and two months ago, the International Tennis Federation decided that he was eligible to play for Britain.

Dowdeswell's path to the Telford final is obstructed by, among others, two of Britain's present Davis Cup team, Andrew Jarrett and John Lloyd. In the recent United States championships, Lloyd beat three players more highly ranked than himself to reach the last 16. The seedings suggest that the last eight men will be: Mottram v Nick Brown or Stuart Bale; Jeremy Bates v Richard Lewis or John Feaver; Jonathan Smith or Nick Fulwood v Lloyd; and Jarrett or Chris Bradnam v Dowdeswell. Two unseeded players who meet in the first round are Mark Cox and David Lloyd, who were formerly Davis Cup doubles partners.

The women's seedings suggest that in her last two matches Miss Durie, who advanced to the semi-final round of the French and US championships, will have to beat her two immediate predecessors as British number one, Susan Barker and Miss Wade. The last eight are expected to be: Miss Durie v Rina Einy or Sara Gomer; Miss Barker v Amanda Brown or Julie Salmon; Shelley Walpole or Cathy Drury v Anne Hobbs; and Annabel Croft or Kate Brasher v Miss Wade.

The field for this intriguing new tournament includes all Britain's leading players, of both sexes. The sponsors have provided a prize fund of £83,000. The singles champions will each receive £7,500.

GOLF

Chance for vengeance

Sandy Lyle who has been beaten twice in finals in the past three years, gets a chance or revenge in the £150,000 World Match-play championship sponsored by Suntory at Wentworth from October 6 to 9. Lyle, who heard of his prticipation for the third time only last week, will face the Australian, Greg Norman, who beat him to the 1980 title.

Last year Lule lost at the 37th to Severiano Ballesteros of Spain who is aiming to become the first man to win the event three years in succession. Ballesteros is drawn against Arnold Palmer, who won the first event in 1964.

This is the 20th match play event, and the organizers has hoped to assemble all 12 previous champions: 11 of them accepted but Jack Nicklaus, who captains the Americna Ryder Cup team the following week, has declined. The other British challenger, Nick Faldo, the winner of five tournaments this season and the clear leader of the European money list, meets Graham Marsh of Australia in his opening match.

The draw has been designed to recreate several epic matches of the past, as well as keeping apart the two British and Japanese representatives.

First round (over 18 holes): S Ballesteros (Spa) V A Palmer (USA), T Weiskopf (USA) V B Langer (WG); G Norman (AUS) V S Lyle (GB); T Nakajima (JAP) V C Pette (USE); I Aoki (JAP) V B Rogers (USA); G Player (SA) V B Charles (NZ); H Irwin (USA) V D Graham (AUS); N Faldo (GB) V G Marsh (AUS). All other will be over 36 holes.

More golf page 25

Award for Decker

The American middle distance runner, Mary Decker was named amateur Sportswoman of the Year and Martina Navratilova the Wimbledon tennis champion, was named Professional Sportswoman of the Year by the Women's Sports Foundation in New York.

Bicycle polo, a sport that is in the middle of rescuing itself

A touch of Irish in a game so eccentrically English

Bicycle polo was once an Olympic sport, so let us have no unseemly mockery of the nine teams who recently trekked across England to thrash, and pedal for the George Brake Trophy at Purley Way playing fields. The twinkled-kneed brotherhood may have looked a trifle incongruous as, knees going like beserk pistons, they flung themselves into the fray on a pitch surrounded by football fields and Sunday afternoon George Bests, but they were playing a real sport with honoured traditions.

The rain was goming down in great sheets while players between games in this round robin tournament stood around in anoraks and bedewed spectacles, fiddling with bikes, talking bicycle polo shop or pedalling about practicing telling passes. "Not me," said The Maltees Cat. "I don't race. I play the game."

But unlike the equine game, a game in which running a team costs as much as running an ocean-going yacht. I am told, bicycle polo is cheap. A polo bike will cost a mere £89.

The sport is in the middle of rescuing itself from a an all-time low, with membership of the Bicycle Polo Association (BPA) hitting unplumbed depths three years ago, but at Purley, Chelsea Pedlars turned up, a newly registered outfit with an impressive 42 playing members. They had been going for three years outside the fold, but now they were contesting the George Brake Trophy for the first time, with public school accents and one player wearing for reasons best known to himself, a pair of real jodphurs.

"Basically it all started as a hare-brained scheme dreamt up in a pub," explained the Chelsea captain, Nick Mayhew-Sanders. Joe Garnett, a player with a silken kerchief about his head, added: "We play because it really is great fun. We use smaller mallet heads than most of the players here, and the ball rises something wicked. That tends to keep the adrenalin flowing." They play twice a week, more often than most of the more experienced players, and have a pitch in Hyde Park.

Technique

But experience and technique count in this game, a strange sport that demands strange skills. "I'm a newcomer," said Clem Cowling, a slip of a youth somewhere in his 60s. "I didn't start playing until 1947." He was playing at back for Crystal Palace, much to his surprise: he was co-opted into the side after he has turned up to watch. They were doing rather well, as it happened. "Of course, in the old days Palace were the old enemy," he said. "I used to be with Croydon Aces, you see."

This is, indeed, a long-established sport. In fact, it is probably the only sport to have been invented twice. Perhaps not altogether surprisingly, it was invented by an Irishman first time around: Richard Mecredi was a racing cyclist too old for the road and so, like The Maltese Cat in the Kipling story, he started to play the game, pausing only to invent it. That was 1891, and to this day, Ireland are the world's only Olympic gold medal winners in the sport of bicycle polo. That was in 1908, when the Olympic Games were held in Shepherd's Bush.

But Cyril Scott was unaware of these fascinating facts, and so he invented the game again, and founded the BPA in 1930. The game spread rapidly, through many cycling clubs packed wih enthusiastic racers happy to find a winter way of keeping fit. "I started in 1933," said Fred Bull, while Chelsea A were in the process of getting thumped by the accuracy and skill of Solihull. "I played for Wandsworth in the London League days, after the war, when we used to play in greyhound stadiums, and get crowds of 2,000. George Brake was the man behind it, of course. He tried to organize the sport on a semi-professional basis, but the crowds were never quite big enough. I don't play any more though, not since I broke my wrist falling off a mountain."

Acceleration

The BPA secretary, Tony Knight, remembers playing his first game on an errand boy's bike with a basket on the front, but a proper polo bike is a specialist machine, with extra strong wheels, a contorted frame and straight front forks which make the turning circle as small as possible; no brakes, a fixed wheel, and an extremely low gear that makes for rapid acceleration, and means that travel at any speed is an irresistibly comic sight. The bikes also have tiny handlebars "so you don't rupture yourself in a sudden turn," Mr Knight explained kindly. You buy your mallet from Salters, who also make the mallets you use when you play bicycle polo on horseback.

Or elephant back . . . the Mounted Sports Association of India, whose members play polo on bikes, horses and elephants, recently toured England: "all maharajahs and princes. They beat us 10-5," said Mr Knight. Chelsea Pedlars also played them, and like Mr Knight's boys, were invited to India to play. Chelsea think they might actually make it in February.

And think not that bicycle polo men are cissies. It is a game that can be exuberantly physical, and a passing movement can leave a wreckage of bikes, mallets and limping players in its wake. "I like the game because it is quick, with plenty of aggression and skill," said Robert Walker, the captain of Solihul and England. In the last international, two years back, Scotland beat England 5-3.

Clem Cowling helped the old enemy, Crystal Palace, to third place while Mr Knight lifted his team, Solent B, into fourth. The final was played between Bec and Solihul, and Walker, lining up for the Solihull side with his sons Mark and Adam, won 4-2 after extra time. It is true that Purley Way playing fields are a long way from the Olympic Games, but there will always be an England so long as bicycle polo is played as a serious sport.

Simon Barnes



Like a circus trick cyclist, this cocooned player waits for the start (Photograph: Chris Harris)

RACKETS

Prenn to defend his world title against an irrepressible rival

By William Stephens



Concentration: John Prenn perfectly poised for a backhand.

John Prenn, aged 30, who defeated William Surtees in December 1981 to win the world rackets championship, has agreed to defend his title for the first time by accepting a challenge fron his irrepressible rival, William Boone, aged 33, who was the challenger against Surtees in 1979 – losing 5-0.

Prenn is under no obligation – having retained his position of dominance in winning the crucial championships last season, with the exception of the United States Amateur Singles and also the Celestion Invitation Singles. However, Boone had come tantalisingly close to the champion, losing by a few points on two big occasions – at the Chicago Invitation Singles in December, when he led 13-10, in the fifth game but lost 18-15; and, the British Amateur Championship in January – when he lost 17-15 in the fifth, having also led in the set to three. In their most recent encounter, the British Open, in April, Prenn recorded a decisive victory 4-1. He has now won five British Open championships against Boone's one, and four Amateur to Boone's three.

Prenn's first leg against Surtees at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, was the greatest exhibition of sustained classical rackets.

In view of the recent spectacular battles between Prenn and Boone – currently the two outstanding players in the world – and Boone's fighting quality of giving his all in remorseless competitiveness, it is excellent for Rackets in Britain to have a challenge between United Kingdom-based players for the first time since 1954 when Geoffrey Atkins beat Jim Dear 6-5 at Queen's before moving to Chicago, and retaining the championship until 1972, by which time Surtees, another Old Rugbeian, was already a Chicago resident. Over the ensuing years, Howard Angus played one leg there, both when challenging Surtees and defending against him.

With the world championship decided over two legs – each the best of seven games – the holder has elected, out of consideration for the benefit of the game in North America, to play the first leg at the Montreal Racket Club on Saturday, January 7, 1984, with the second leg at the Queen's Club, London, on the following Saturday, January 14.

The players who made the greatest advance last season in singles, forcing their way into both British Open semi-final positions, and in doubles, were Mark and Paul Nicholls (Public Schools champions for Malvern, in 1974), and other players who made considerable impact were Etonians, Thomas Brudenell and David Ruck-Keene; Marlburians, Christopher Worlidge and Mathew Mockridge and Cliftonian Julian Feneley. The fine double-handed 1980 and 1981 H K Foster Cup winner for Radley, James Male, has just returned from a one year sports scholarship in the United States to compete in the new season.

Among the professionals, the very high quality of play continues at the top, with Norwood Cripps (aged 39) still maintaining his supremacy – but with one of the best Open prospects in many years, Shannon Hazell (Wellington), potentially a brilliant player providing he concentrates on Rackets, and not squash.

Sponshorship by Celestion Loudspeakers is to continue, together with their joint scheme with the governing body, the Tennis and Rackets Association, to subsidize until the age of 25, costs for players of all standards who join clubs to keep up the game after leaving school.

The base of the game is being broadened by the growth at schools of "evening town clubs", particularly at Clifton, Harrow, and Winchester, to encourage local residents who take up the game, often beginning with a loaned racket. The Dick Bridgeman T R A Foundation continues to cultivate financial support in terms of donations and legacies for its vital work in recruiting and training young professionals to sustain the lifeblood of the game by teaching in the schools and clubs. Universities with talented Rackets players like Durham (Graham Cowdrey, Jonathan Worlidge among others) and Briston (Etonian John Sheffield) are now arranging fixtures with clubs such as Manchester.

The tragic demise during the Blitz of Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, which had housed two rackets courts makes Queen's Club players yearn for the recovery of their second rackets court, which contains two squash courts, while players who are members of MCC cast envious eyes on the Lord's rackets court which at present houses the Memorial Gallery, and muse on alternative sites for the cricket museum.

Noting the training qualities of Rackets for cricketers in terms of timing a fast moving hard ball, footwork, and reflexes, they list First Class cricketers who were top rackets players, such as I Akers-Douglas, R Aird, the Hon C N Bruce (later Lord Aberdare), P V F Cazalet, M C Cowdrey, A M Crawley, L G Crawley, E R Dexter, G H G Doggart, M J J Faber, N M Ford, H K Foster, M G Griffiths, J M M Hooper, A C D Ingleby-Mackenzie, E F Longrigg, D S Milford, J H Pawle, C T M Pugh, J R Thompson and A H E Webb.

They will be heartened to know of the planned reopening of the Cheltenham College court – opposite the Chapel and overlooking the cricket ground which Gloucestershire enjoy. Since the Second World War the court has been used as a workshop, and its restoration is being helped very significantly financially by the Tennis and Rackets Association, who will also be supporting the cost of a professional to teach the boys.

Cheltenham's best Rackets player was the great cricketer, K S Duleepsinhji, who played for the college from 1921 to 1923 before playing first string for Cambridge (when he lost in the University match to D S Milford). There is now a Duleepsinhji scholarship at Cheltenham College.

MAIN FIXTURES: October 4-8: Masters' singles (over 40) at Queen's; October 21-23: Manchester Gold Racquet; November 1-13: Noel Bruce Cup at Queen's; December 9-11: Celestion invitation singles round robin (at several clubs). December 13-14: Finals (Queens); December 17-24: Public Schools singles (Queen's); December 30-January 1: Swallow Trophy under 24 Open singles (Queen's); January 9-22: Amateur singles (Queen's); February 6-19: Amateur doubles (Queen's); February 10-12: Professional singles and doubles (Wellington); February 24-26: Seacourt Open competition (Hayling Island); March 2-4: Dartmouth Doubles Cup (BRNC); March 12-20: Open doubles (Queen's); March 24-25: Thompson Gracey veteran doubles (over 40) (Queen's); March 30-April 4: Public school doubles (Queen's); April 3-14: Open singles (Queen's); April 19-23: Sutton Trophy under 24 Open doubles (Queen's); May 4-7: Sandhurst tournament (RMA).

Final first-class averages for the 1983 cricket season

Imran stirs memories of the days of Grace

By Marcus Williams

In 1982 Imran Khan's performances for Pakistan against England established him among the game's leading all-rounders and suggested that the team he also captained so inspirationally would challenge strongly for the Prudential World Cup in 1983. In the event a stress fracture of the shin, brought on by the continual strain of fast bowling, kept him out of the attack and Pakistan did not progress beyond the semi-final round.

After the World Cup Imran was free to apply his talents to batting for Sussex, which he did with sufficient success to finish sixth in the first-class averages. As his injury healed, he was able to resume bowling in the closing weeks of the season, albeit in short spells and at reduced speed, but well enough – and thanks largely to his six wickets for six runs against Warwickshire – to take top place in the bowling list by a wide margin and in so doing to delight collectors of cricket's more esoteric records.

Although several bowlers making only occasional appearances have recorded lower averages than Imran's 7.16 runs per wicket, his figure is the best to meet the qualification of 10 wickets in 10 innings since Allen Hill, of Yorkshire and England, took 29 wickets at 7.03 apiece as long ago as 1879. Indeed, since 1864 – the year from which *Wisden* and other authorities date their county championship records – only George Freeman, another Yorkshireman and regarded by W. G. Grace, and other respected judges who faced him, as the outstanding bowler of his day, has beaten Imran, with 68 wickets at 7.11 in 1870.

Overall the 1983 averages present the now customary picture of domination by players ineligible for England, particularly in bowling. Of the five following Imran four are banned from Test cricket for touring South Africa and the other, Marshall, plays for West Indies. Of the four bowlers to take a hundred wickets three are banned and although the fourth, Gifford, is going on England's winter tour, it is only as assistant manager.

The records of the bowlers chosen for the tour make depressing reading, with Dilley (19th) the highest placed. He is followed by Foster (29th), Cook (38th), Willis (41st), Cowans (66th and a mere 30 wickets), Marks (78th) and Botham (85th and only 22 wickets). By contrast Edmonds, who was not selected, finished 15th and Richard Williams, also on the fringe, was 20th. The latter's all-round figures – 1,305 runs (average 43.50) and 47 wickets (22.04) – compare more than favourably with Marks's 530 (22.08) and 53 (32.03).

Botham was one of the bowlers to take a hundred wickets when four last achieved the feat together in 1978 – the others were Lever and Underwood, as now, and Selvey – and it highlights the present state of affairs that six of the bowlers who toured Australia that winter had finished in the top 14 of the averages.

This year's batting list, headed for the first time by Vivian Richards, is more encouraging for the England tour. Gatting, sixth in 1982 and eighth in 1981, finished third, Lamb eighth, Smith 12th, Fowler 13th, Gower 22nd, Tavaré 34th and Botham 47th, although Randall, averaging just under 30, was 101st. McEwan, of the champion county, Essex, was the leading runmaker with 2,176 and Alan Jones, who has retired to become Glamorgan's coach, achieved his 1,000 runs for the 23rd consecutive season. Only nine men – Grace, Woolley, Cowdrey, Mead, Hobbs, Hendren, Quaife, Sutcliffe and Boycott – stand ahead of him on the all-time list.

Batting

Qualification: 8 innings: average 10.00

	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
I V A Richards	20	4	1204	216	75.25
C G Greenidge	27	5	1438	154	65.36
M W Gatting	28	5	1494	216	64.95
J A Carse	10	8	129	36*	64.50
K S McEwan	39	5	2176	189*	64.00
Imran Khan	25	3	1260	124*	57.27
C S Cowdrey	34	10	1364	123	56.83
A J Lamb	29	7	1232	137*	56.00
G Boycott	40	5	1941	214*	55.45
A I Kallicharran	34	4	1637	243*	54.56
M A Lynch	39	10	1558	119	53.72
C L Smith	39	3	1923	193	53.41
G Fowler	30	3	1403	156*	51.96
P Willey	40	8	1546	175*	48.31
G D Barlow	39	7	1545	132	48.28
R A Smith	12	3	434	104*	48.22
D K Standing	8	3	240	60	48.00
R A Woolmer	22	1	994	129	47.33
M D Marshall	16	4	563	112	46.91
D M Smith	20	4	748	131*	46.75
J G Wright	13	0	605	138	46.53
D I Gower	32	5	1253	140	46.40
R J Hadlee	15	2	596	103	45.84
Zaheer Abbas	19	0	867	116	45.63
T A Lloyd	41	4	1673	208*	45.21
R P Moulding	13	3	448	80*	44.80
M R Benson	37	3	1515	152*	44.55
D L Amiss	43	4	1721	164	44.12
Kapil Dev	10	2	349	120	43.62
A J T Miller	26	3	1002	127*	43.56
D G Aslett	35	3	1437	168	43.54
R G Williams	40	10	1305	104*	43.50
W N Slack	28	4	1034	140	43.08
C J Tavaré	24	0	1030	109	42.91
T E Jesty	30	5	1072	187	42.88
A W Stovold	42	3	1671	181	42.84
D R Turner	17	3	598	122*	42.71
B C Broad	27	2	1061	145	42.44
D Lloyd	15	3	507	123	42.25
W Larkins	42	0	1774	252	42.23
D B Pauline	21	2	796	115	41.89
P A Neale	40	3	1521	139	41.10
R O Butcher	19	3	657	179	41.06
R T Robinson	41	3	1545	207	40.65
G D Mendis	46	6	1624	133*	40.60
V P Terry	32	5	1096	115	40.59
I T Botham	21	0	852	152	40.57
B F Davison	41	6	1417	123*	40.48
A P E Knott	30	9	848	92*	40.38
A J Stewart	17	4	525	118*	40.38
N E Briers	38	6	1289	201*	40.28
G A Gooch	38	1	1481	174	40.02
J C Balderstone	41	4	1478	112	39.94
G Cook	41	3	1510	128	39.73
J Abrahams	38	7	1221	178	39.40
G P Howarth	22	2	820	144	39.04
N R Taylor	39	6	1275	155*	38.63
R D V Knight	38	6	1235	101*	38.59
R C Ontong	43	9	1310	112	38.52
D N Patel	44	2	1615	112	38.45
K J Barnett	40	3	1423	121	38.45
D L Bairstow	35	6	1102	100*	38.00
A Hill	40	5	1311	137*	37.45
P M Roebuck	38	5	1235	106*	37.42
I S Anderson	37	4	1233	112	37.36
M C J Nicholas	43	5	1418	158	37.31
C E B Rice	30	2	1026	101*	36.64
J Shepherd	34	6	1025	168	36.60
N H Fairbrother	26	5	759	94*	36.14
D J Thomas	31	5	937	119	36.03
I A Greig	10	1	324	147*	36.00
E A Baptiste	26	5	755	136*	35.95
J G Wyatt	12	2	352	82*	35.20
R J Boyd-Moss	43	2	1437	138	35.04
A Sidebottom	21	7	490	78	35.00
L L MacFarlane	9	8	35	12*	35.00
K R Pont	27	4	802	125*	34.86
P W Romaines	41	4	1286	135	34.75
D R Pringle	21	4	586	102*	34.47
N A Felton	12	1	376	173*	34.18
M D Moxon	23	0	780	153	33.91
A J Hignell	37	6	1044	109*	33.67
C Gladwin	14	0	470	89	33.57
I P Butcher	30	1	973	139	33.55
G Sharp	24	8	536	98	33.50
A R Butcher	44	3	1349	128	32.90
J D Love	38	7	1020	76*	32.90
P A Smith	17	3	458	114	32.71
K W R Fletcher	36	3	1077	151*	32.63
S T Jefferies	12	4	260	75	32.50
P B Clift	33	7	843	100*	32.42
F C Hayes	28	1	866	149	32.07
J H Hampshire	21	2	601	85	31.63
A L Jones	40	7	1036	99	31.39
G W Humpage	42	6	1116	141*	31.00
K P Tomlins	27	5	670	132*	30.45
G Miller	30	7	699	84	30.39
D A Banks	13	1	363	100	30.25
A Jones	37	2	1059	105	30.25
J D Birch	38	2	1086	95	30.16
D W Randall	28	2	777	94	29.88
K Sharp	21	1	597	139	29.85
C H Lloyd	16	1	447	86	29.80
B R Hardie	37	2	1042	129	29.77
M S Scott	12	2	297	76	29.70
P Bainbridge	43	2	1217	146	29.68
K D Smith	47	4	1272	109	29.58
C T Radley	38	6	943	119	29.46
P Carrick	32	8	697	83	29.04
D J Capel	25	6	534	109*	28.10
N E J Pocock	35	8	755	60*	27.96
J E Emburey	33	5	782	133	27.92
I J Gould	23	6	474	59*	27.88
C J Richards	35	8	751	85*	27.81
A P Wells	28	4	665	92	27.70
M J Bamber	14	1	360	77	27.69
R W Tolchard	35	7	775	80*	27.67
T S Curtis	37	5	880	92	27.50
R G P Ellis	26	2	658	108*	27.41
S J O'Shaughnessy	28	3	686	105	27.40
J A Hopkins	43	2	1123	116	27.39
S P Henderson	36	5	820	135*	27.33
J W Lloyds	35	2	901	100	27.30
K I Hodgson	15	5	272	47	27.20
R J Doughty	11	6	135	32*	27.00
S B Hassan	34	1	890	112	26.96
J G Varey	10	3	187	69*	26.71
D A Francis	39	5	903	89*	26.55
J Garner	16	6	265	44	26.50
D B D'Oliveira	39	2	972	102	26.27
R L Ollis	22	2	517	99*	25.85
A M Ferreira	24	6	465	66	25.83
J A Ormrod	41	3	967	84	25.44
J J Whitaker	16	4	305	66*	25.41
A J Wright	17	2	380	56*	25.33
S G Hinks	10	0	253	87	25.30
C M Wells	40	6	857	71	25.20
G S Le Roux	17	1	401	80	25.06
S J G Doggart	18	5	323	70	24.84
W P Fowler	26	2	591	91	24.62
N F M Popplewell	39	3	886	143	24.61
R M Ellison	21	7	343	63	24.50
C W J Athey	32	1	758	90	24.45
G W Johnson	30	13	413	79*	24.29
I R Payne	11	4	167	43	23.85
T Davies	15	4	260	69*	23.63
P Johnson	28	2	612	125	23.53
K D James	8	2	141	34	23.50
L Potter	11	0	258	50	23.45
R G Lumb	15	1	328	60	23.42
J Simmons	31	2	679	104	23.41
M J Weston	38	1	862	115	23.29
C J C Rowe	33	2	721	82	23.25
G S Clinton	22	3	439	105	23.10
P W Denning	36	3	758	99	22.96
Asif Din	21	3	411	65	22.83
M S A McEvoy	28	1	589	103	22.76
D S Steele	31	6	569	60	22.76
D E East	32	4	635	91	22.67
N F Williams	25	7	407	63	22.61
G E Monkhouse	18	5	291	46	22.38
P R Downton	30	7	508	87	22.08
V J Marks	27	3	530	44*	22.08
R C Russell	32	9	507	64*	22.04
G J Pathmanathan	13	1	263	64	21.91
J R T Barclay	37	3	743	65	21.85
D J Humphries	30	4	560	59	21.53
S M N Zaidi	16	6	215	51	21.50
D A Graveney	28	8	427	94	21.35
J R P Heath	18	2	335	39	20.93
L B Taylor	18	6	250	47	20.83
I Cockbain	15	1	291	52	20.78
H Morris	14	3	228	34	20.72
P W G Parker	27	2	512	79	20.48
B C Rose	9	0	184	52	20.44
R I H B Dyer	15	3	242	93	20.16
D P Hughes	28	2	522	153	20.07
A M Green	30	2	552	53	19.71
E W Jones	18	5	256	39	19.69
P G Heseltine	10	1	176	40	19.55
N G Cowley	27	9	351	29	19.50
A C S Pigott	29	8	408	83	19.42
N A Foster	18	4	232	40*	19.33
J F Steele	26	9	327	50	19.23
R E East	27	5	420	60*	19.09
J G Morris	20	1	361	58	19.00
C M Old	25	4	396	62	18.85
T M Tremlett	19	5	263	59	18.78
G D Tedstone	16	3	243	67*	18.69
B N French	38	4	630	91	18.52
C J Tunnicliffe	25	0	461	91	18.44
J W Southern	13	5	146	45*	18.25
I Folley	9	4	91	25	18.20
D W Varey	20	1	342	65	18.00
D J Wild	9	0	162	45	18.00
N A Mallender	27	9	320	71*	17.77
R J Finney	35	2	578	71	17.51
C Maynard	27	3	417	61*	17.37
G J Parsons	15	3	207	56	17.25
J D Inchmore	26	4	377	51	17.13
R G D Willis	20	9	183	37	16.63
G B Stevenson	25	1	396	52	16.50
P J W Allott	15	4	225	41	16.07
R W Taylor	30	7	366	41*	15.91
N Phillip	26	0	413	80	15.88
T Gard	33	4	457	51	15.75
A H Wilkins	15	3	185	54	15.41
R S Cowan	10	0	154	50	15.40
P Moores	11	1	154	30	15.40
J K Lever	17	3	211	44	15.07
W W Davis	18	9	135	39*	15.00
B J M Maher	12	2	150	52	15.00
P H L'E Wilson	11	7	60	25	15.00
P A Slocombe	17	2	224	66	14.93
S N Hartley	19	1	261	69	14.50
S T Clarke	24	4	285	43	14.25
G R Dilley	9	1	114	28	14.25
C H Dredge	26	5	296	50	14.09
R A Pick	8	2	84	25*	14.00
R J Parks	15	2	180	52	13.84
K A Hayes	12	0	165	45	13.75
S Oldham	17	4	177	39	13.61
B J Lloyd	12	2	135	38	13.50
N Gifford	21	6	201	39	13.40
A E Warner	15	5	131	26*	13.10
P H Edmonds	20	4	208	65	13.00
E E Hemmings	32	3	377	38	13.00
H T Rawlinson	9	2	91	24	13.00
K Stevenson	9	3	77	25	12.83
D A Reeve	20	5	192	42*	12.80
K E Cooper	27	7	254	30*	12.70
D G Moir	21	3	224	53	12.44
G C Small	8	3	62	31	12.40
M K Bore	16	5	132	24	12.00
J G Thomas	9	1	96	23	12.00
M W W Selvey	24	3	250	63	11.90
J D Carr	10	4	67	18	11.16
R A Cobb	10	0	110	28	11.00
R M Ellcock	18	4	154	36	11.00
K Saxelby	28	3	274	35	10.96
G V Palmer	13	2	119	78	10.81
N G B Cook	24	5	201	32	10.57
M Watkinson	20	4	168	29	10.50
M R Davis	17	5	125	20*	10.41
S Turner	19	2	177	30	10.41
M A Feil	9	0	93	41	10.33
D L Underwood	20	6	142	26*	10.14
M Hendrick	25	13	130	15*	10.00

* Not out

Bowling

Qualification: 10 wickets in 10 innings

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
Imran Khan	48.2	12	86	12	7.16
J K Lever	569	137	1726	106	16.28
M D Marshall	533.5	143	1327	80	16.58
M Hendrick	552.1	190	1122	66	17.00
R A Woolmer	86	29	170	10	17.00
J E Emburey	935	325	1844	103	17.90
P B Clift	619.4	167	1592	83	19.18
D L Underwood	936.3	358	2044	106	19.28
K D James	89	20	217	11	19.72
T M Lamb	188.2	57	416	21	19.80
L B Taylor	529.5	151	1361	68	20.01
J Garner	277	74	708	35	20.22
N Phillip	477.2	87	1409	69	20.42
T M Tremlett	600.2	198	1346	63	21.36
P H Edmonds	820.3	230	1974	92	21.45
M A Holding	169	41	451	21	21.47
D S Steele	678	255	1460	68	21.47
R J Hadlee	431.3	123	1065	49	21.73
G R Dilley	285.3	73	681	31	21.96
R G Williams	434.1	148	1036	47	22.04
G E Monkhouse	373.3	97	1040	47	22.12
S T Clarke	693.1	183	1773	79	22.44
A E Warner	210.3	39	608	27	22.51
D R Pringle	288.4	53	928	41	22.63
G Ferris	380	74	1205	53	22.73
W W Daniel	324.3	51	1104	48	23.00
N Gifford	1043.4	345	2393	104	23.00
S Turner	282.1	76	624	27	23.11
N A Foster	417	78	1216	52	23.38
D Lloyd	199	60	400	17	23.52
E A Baptiste	376.3	88	1187	50	23.74
Kapil Dev	161	47	385	16	24.06
O H Mortensen	518.3	108	1605	66	24.31
A Needham	184	50	470	19	24.73
S T Jefferies	278.1	74	797	32	24.90
G B Stevenson	460.1	103	1400	56	25.00
S P Hughes	268.3	61	910	36	25.27
N G B Cook	878.1	321	1859	73	25.46
G S Le Roux	362.3	92	946	37	25.57
N G Cowley	438.3	147	1053	41	25.68
R G D Willis	376.5	98	1058	41	25.80
P I Pocock	881.2	200	1774	68	26.08
A C S Pigott	585.5	98	1889	72	26.23
A Walker	165.4	30	578	22	26.27
N F Williams	532.2	114	1659	63	26.33
M Watkinson	319.3	69	929	35	26.54
J Simmons	744	214	1807	68	26.57
W W Davis	452.4	110	1389	52	26.71
K Saxelby	410.2	85	1337	50	26.74
A P Pridgeon	609.5	166	1978	72	27.47
C H Dredge	482.3	132	1323	48	27.56
A Sidebottom	391	81	1080	39	27.69
J G Thomas	144.5	34	529	19	27.84
P Carrick	848.1	303	1750	62	28.22
K E Cooper	579	164	1610	57	28.24
G J Parsons	269	73	823	29	28.37
D L Acfield	497.1	140	1222	43	28.41
B J Griffiths	536.2	130	1424	50	28.48
M C J Nicholas	273.2	74	774	27	28.66
J D Inchmore	488.3	104	1369	47	29.12
R M Ellison	598.4	157	1491	51	29.23
N A Mallender	525.2	112	1642	56	29.32
D A Reeve	472.1	131	1233	42	29.35
C M Old	658.3	153	1824	62	29.41
R Illingworth	411.5	136	951	32	29.71
N G Cowans	286	63	912	30	30.40
J N Shepherd	780.1	209	2047	67	30.53
W Hogg	384.4	73	1198	39	30.71
S J Dennis	525.2	117	1600	52	30.76
J W Lloyds	358.1	98	1079	35	30.82
P Willey	483.5	159	991	32	30.96
P J W Allott	457.4	131	1178	38	31.00
K Stevenson	187.5	39	656	21	31.23
D J Thomas	547	114	1781	57	31.24
G V Palmer	208.3	39	630	20	31.50
A M Ferreira	502.4	130	1277	40	31.92
J F Steele	520.1	161	1280	40	32.00
V J Marks	615.3	199	1698	53	32.03
C L Smith	167	44	547	17	32.17
M W W Selvey	629.4	138	2003	62	32.30
R J Finney	261.5	43	970	30	32.33
D A Graveney	512.1	156	1198	37	32.37
G W Johnson	681.1	186	1652	51	32.39
J A Carse	238.5	50	722	22	32.81
I T Botham	232.2	55	728	22	33.09
S M N Zaidi	191.3	48	530	16	33.12
S J O'Shaughnessy	236.2	44	830	25	33.20
G E Sainsbury	625.4	160	1937	58	33.39
P H L'E Wilson	248.3	45	837	25	33.48
E E Hemmings	710.4	195	2000	59	33.89
N F M Popplewell	232	38	786	23	34.17
G Miller	492.5	129	1278	37	34.54
D G Moir	472.5	121	1385	40	34.62
M R Davis	240.4	43	873	25	34.92
C J Tunnicliffe	418.4	93	1372	39	35.17
C E Waller	754	223	1873	53	35.33
C M Wells	376.3	82	1135	32	35.46
R E East	338	96	889	25	35.56
A J Pollock	230.2	49	750	21	35.71
J W Southern	369.5	115	966	27	35.77
S Oldham	387.2	85	1120	31	36.12
R C Ontong	644	131	2053	56	36.66
J H Childs	664.5	200	1761	48	36.68
D N Patel	665.5	204	1799	49	36.71
R M Ellcock	244	39	931	25	37.24
R K Illingworth	664.5	173	1830	49	37.34
S J Malone	546.1	123	1797	48	37.43
I R Payne	158.5	41	450	12	37.50
T E Jesty	256.5	70	804	21	38.28
P M Such	214	44	767	20	38.35
I V A Richards	188	61	462	12	38.50
M Bore	370.5	108	1040	27	38.51
P A Bainbridge	416.4	106	1199	30	39.96
I A Greig	185	27	681	17	40.05
P A Smith	217.4	29	844	21	40.19
S Booth	295.2	85	849	21	40.42
J P Agnew	248	42	930	23	40.43
I J Curtis	289	82	690	17	40.58
C J C Rowe	473.4	91	1572	38	41.36
B J Lloyd	288.5	47	876	21	41.71
T A Cotterell	273	67	758	17	44.58
H T Rawlinson	154.5	31	626	14	44.71
R D V Knight	236	60	677	15	45.13
J R T Barclay	231.3	59	774	17	45.52
S R Barwick	129.3	21	532	11	48.36
L L McFarlane	216.4	38	742	15	49.46
J Abrahams	216	41	658	13	50.61
G A Gooch	212	46	572	11	52.00
K B S Jarvis	500.5	95	1579	30	52.63
S P Perryman	253.5	54	750	14	53.57
C S Cowdrey	220.2	34	733	12	61.08
M D Petchy	206.2	36	804	12	67.00
A H Wilkins	205	24	820	12	68.33
S J G Doggart	285.2	60	844	12	70.33
K I Hodgson	297	75	871	12	72.58
The following took 10 wickets but bowled in fewer than 10 innings:					
F D Stephenson	74.4	18	230	14	16.42
S R Tracy	54.1	10	170	10	17.00
A M E Roberts	101.2	19	294	16	18.37
N S Taylor	111.1	23	427	14	30.50
G C Small	110.5	19	349	10	34.90
J R Turnbull	130	34	424	12	35.33

WICKETKEEPERS: D E East 68 (63ct, 5st); R C Russell 62 (45, 17); R J Parks 60 (51, 9); P R Downton 59 (54, 5); C J Richards 55 (48, 7); D L Bairstow 55 (47, 8); R W Tolchard 53 (44, 9); B N French 52 (49, 3).
FIELDSMEN: R O Butcher 36; G A Gooch 34; N E J Pocock, J F Steele 30; G Cook, D S Steele 29; R D V Knight 28; C S Cowdrey, B R Hardie, G W Johnson 27.
FASTEST CENTURY: S J O'Shaughnessy (Lancashire), 35 minutes v. Leicestershire, at Old Trafford, September 13.
BEST BOWLING: S R Barwick (Glamorgan), 8 for 42 v Worcestershire, at Worcester, July 27.

FOOTBALL: ENGLISH SIDES EMBROILED AGAIN IN THE THUD AND BLUNDER OF EUROPE

Watford to make the blood run hot

The days when a first-round European match made the pulse beat faster in anticipation are generally long gone, but few people will make their way to Vicarage Road, Watford, this evening without feeling a shiver of excitement at the prospect which awaits them, **Peter Ball** writes.

For Watford fans, who a few years ago went to watch their team playing the Crewes and Port Vales, such a response to the comparative glamour of Kaiserslautern is readily understandable: but even hardened observers will experience the same feelings, at least if they were fortunate enough to witness the first leg.

That match, a game of high pace and constant attack and counter-attack, was unlike anything one has seen in European competitions for over a decade, as Watford's inexperienced team bravely fulfilled their boast to do things their own way, matching the Germans' sophisticated raids with determined and full-blooded assaults of their own.

Tonight is unlikely to be quite the same, for Kaiserlautern are experienced in the ways of European football and, although they are sure to be looking for the opportunity to release Torbjorn Nilsson, Thomas Allofs, Brummer and Kitzmann on lightning breaks, defensive security to protect their 3-1 lead from the first match will be their main concern.

Whether their less than watertight defence will be able to cope with the storm Watford are sure to raise, however, will be the most fascinating factor of the evening. Graham Taylor confessed before the first leg that he would have liked to tackle Kaiserslautern with the more experienced team of last season, and especially with the departed Blissett and the injured Les Taylor at his disposal.

Had he been able to, Watford's success would have seemed more likely, and the implications for English football would have been more revealing. As it is, to saddle Taylor's young and inexperienced side with any responsibilities beyond the immediate one would be grossly unfair, and it would be remarkable should they succeed.

But, as Taylor remarked, Watford has seen some special nights' in cup football, with Nottingham Forest falling 4-1 and Southampton watching a 4-0 first-leg advantage being swept aside; and, if Watford can catch the wind as they did on those occasions, even the pentathlete. Briegel. may be left gasping for breath.

Injured Hrubesch to miss cup tie

Liege, Belgium, (Reuter) – Athlone Town will need all the so-called luck of the Irish when they meet the Belgian champions Standard Liège in the return leg of their first round European Cup tie tonight. Standard will be without their injured West German World Cup player Horst Hrubesch, the scorer of two goals in Ireland, but still appear to be a class above their visitors.

STANDARD LIEGE (From)– M Prud'Homme; P Aussems, T Poel, W Meeuws, M Wintacq, G Vandersmissen, G Plessers, Daerden, H Grundel, S Tamahata, G Bodaert, Z Jelicik, E Delangre

ATHLONE TOWN: Keena; Fenluk, Larkin, Caroll, Conway, Salmon, Wyse, Byrne, O Connor, Collins, Murray.

VALKEAKOSKI, Finland – The Republic of Ireland's Sligo Rovers, trailing by one goal after the first leg, need to upset the odds to avoid elimination by Valkeakosken Haka, in the Cup-Winners' cup here. Sligo's main hope seems to lie in a spate of injuries which have hit the Finnish side.

HAKA (from): O Huttunen (or A Syrjanen), E Ranta, R Salonen, T Vilen, T Lahtinen, R Vuorinen, P Heikkila, H Huoviala, M Dziaculewicz, E Kolar, J Pirinen, J Kujanpaa, O Laakso, P Nissinen.

SLIGO ROVERS (from): C Oakley; M Ferry, E Stanton, C Rutherford, T Stenson, M Savage, T Fagan, M McDonnell, H McLoughlin, G Gilligan, J Skeffington, P McGee, P Fielding, P Moylan.

Yesterday's results

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 2, Ipswich 3; Queen's Park Rangers 9, Bristol Rovers 0. Monday: Millwall 2, Watford 1.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Semi-final play-off: Montreal Manic 1, Tulsa Roughnecks 0.

UEFA CUP: First round, second leg: Inter Bratislava 6, Rabat Ajax (Mal) 0 (Inter Bratislava win 16-0 on aggregate)

Monday's results

THIRD DIVISION: Port Vale 1, Wigan Athletic 1.

FOURTH DIVISION: Stockport County 0, Wrexham 1; Tranmere Rovers 1, Colchester United 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 2, Scarborough 0; Dagenham 2, Boston 0; Gateshead 1, Runcorn 1; Kidderminster 0, Maidstone 0. Northwich v Trowbridge (postponed); Nuneaton 5, Bath 2.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Hyde 4, Chorley 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second round: Poole 2, RS Southampton 0
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Charlton 1, Southampton 2
FA CUP: First qualifying round replay: Chertsey 1, South Bank 0. Second replay: Hertford 2, Horsham YMCA 0.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE CUP: Second round: Bognor Regis 7, Kingstonian 0.
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Israel 2, Uruguay 2.

Danes unlikely to cause ripples

By Peter Ball

The days when Danes could be disregarded may have passed, but it would be a major surprise if the point were made at Anfield this evening. Odense, the Danish champions, travel there with little hope and no expectations, already facing a one-goal deficit from the first leg of their European Cup, first-round match, and with their manager, Richard Moeller, claiming that he would rather be tackling England than Liverpool.

But if Odense are unlikely to make this match a notable one in Liverpool's long story of European encounters, it is remarkable in another way. For the first time since 1976, Liverpool will take the field wi.; Phil Neal for a competitive match. In an England shirt, Neal has often been reviled, but his consistency for his club has been astonishing, with 417 consecutive appearances to his credit. He will be out two weeks with a thigh strain and his place goes to Steve Nicol, the Scottish under-21 international signed from Ayr for £300,000 two years ago.

Odense are strengthened by the return of their international defender, Clausen, but will be without Jensen and Donnerup, while the captain, Allan Nielsen, is doubtful – hardly the best preparations for a trip to face a team your manager claims "are much better than the national side".

Twelve months to the day, the UEFA Cup provided one of the most humiliating evenings English club football has experienced, with Southampton, Arsenal, Ipswich and Manchester United all departing from the competition in the first round. Making predictions in football is a risky business, but it seems safe to assert that this pattern will not be followed tonight. Both Aston Villa and Nottingham Forest can expect to progress to the second round but, even should the worst happen in those two cases, Tottenham are at least unlikely to squander the six-goal advantage gained from their away leg in Drogheda.

Tottenham are refusing to blasé about things, and will field their strongest available side for the encounter. Of the team which won at Watford on Saturday, only Stevens, with a thigh injury, has joined the Tottenham wounded list. Price replaces him, but Keith Burkinshaw has still to decide between Brooke, who began the match, and Archibald, who finished it. Drogheda are unchanged from the team which played in the first match.

Aston Villa, who have one goal to make up against Vitoria Guimaraes after their 1-0 defeat in Portugal, are confident that the task is within their capabilities. Bremner and Shaw have both recovered from injuries but are being kept in reserve, with the manager, Tony Barton, retaining the team which ended Southampton's unbeaten record last Saturday.

Even though Brian Clough was less than complimentary about his own team – at least in comparison with the side which won the European Cup – it will be surprising if that wily old campaigner sees them lose their two-goal cushion to Vorwaerts Frankfurt in East Germany. Hart and Birtles are both fit, but Clough has not yet decided whether to recall them, Fairclough and the young winger, Wigley, having impressed in their absence.

Goal surfeit

Inter Bratislava, of Czechoslovakia, beat Rabat Ajax, of Malta, 6–0 in the first round second leg of the UEFA Cup, winning 16–0 on aggregate.

Nicol: a rare chance to wear the Liverpool shirt

A small battle against great Danish euphoria

By Hugh Taylor

The Danish euphoria that has followed the country's defeat of England at Wembley last week will make Celtic's task of defeating Aarhus in the second leg of the UEFA Cup tie tonight more difficult – but "only by a trifle". This was the view expressed by the Celtic manager, David Hay, when he arrived in Denmark to find the usually phlegmatic Scandinavian football supporters bursting with enthusiasm, and Aarhusm just one goal down from the first leg in Scotland, expecting a prodigious crowd of 20,000 in their compact stadium. "I am anticipating greater fervour among their supporters and thus greater aggresion by Aarhus", said Hay. He is not worried by this pointing out "I don't think they can alter their syle all that much. They are a competent, hard working side but we won easily enough at Parkhead even though we did not play well,

If we touch our potential, we will reach the second round".

Celtic may be without the injured McGarvey, but their hopes are high following a 6-2 victory over Dundee on Saturday, when four of the McClair. Three of the remaining four clubs who also compete in Europe tonight, Aberdeen, Dundee United, and Rangers, should have comfortable victories after laying the foundations for success on foreign soil, but St Mirren face a formidabe task.

They trail 1-0 to Feyenoord from the first leg of their UEFA Cup tie at Poisley, and travel to the Netherlands with more worries. Already sorely hit by injuries, they may have to play without the experienced Fitzpatrick, and Abercrombie, who received knocks in the defeat by Hearts on Saturday. St Miron are struggling in the Scotish league, and will have to find a more powerful finishing touch if they are to have even a chance of victory.

Dundee United are so confident of going thorough to the next round of the European Cup that they may introduce one of their bright youngsters, the 16 year-old McLeod, to the team to face Hamrun Spartans of Malta at Tannadice. Having won comfortably 3-0 in the fist leg in Malta, United consider this a good chance to blood the shoolboy international, who is rated by the manger, Jim McLean, as one of his best signings. The accent will also be on youth when Rangers face Valletta at Ibrox in the UEFA Cup. As this game holds little more than academic interest, with a Rangers starting 8-0 ahead after the first leg in Malta, their manager, HJohn Greig, has an ideal opportunity to let his supporters see some of their promising young players.

With Strachan fit again, Aberdeen are confident that they can win stylishly against the Icelandic amateurs, and make up for their disappointing display on the first leg. Aberdeen won 2-1 even without touching form, and should have little difficulty in disposing of their opponents at Pittodrie. Their main task being to show that the European Cup-Winners Cup, which they won last season, is in safe hands.



Zico: kicked and punched

Europe's kickers fix their victims

Zico and Diego Maradona, two of the world's leading players, are victims of violent treatment from defenders which reached new depths of unscrupulousness during the weekend's league games.

Maradona is unlikely to be able to stand on his left leg for at least two months following surgery on his ankle, according to reports yesterday. The Argentine forward, who earns nearly £900,000 a year at Barcelona, tore ligaments and fractured an ankle bone in a challenge from Antonio Goicoechea, the Athletic Bilbao central defender, in Saturday's Spanish league game.

The harsh treatment accorded Zico by Italian defenders has provoked strong protests in the Italian press. The Brazilian forward, who recently joined Udinese for a record £2.6 million fee, claimed he was kicked, pulled by the shirt and punched in the face during the last two matches in the Italian league.

According to *Gazetta dello Sport* of Milan, Italy's largest sports daily, "Zico risks going the same way as Maradonna." Several Italian daily papers published pictures showing the foul methods used by Italian defenders to stop Zico, who has scored five goals in three matches despite the close and often illegal attentions of his opponents.

One of *Gazetta dello Sport's* headlines read: "Save Zico." *La Stampa* of Turin commented on the lack of protection received from the referee of Udinese's 1-2 defeat in Avellino. "There is an additional man against Zico," the headline read.

"In Avellino Zico, one of the world's best players, was unable to play as he was continually brought down, even when the ball was elsewhere. ... The referee surrendered his responsibilities, tolerating violence on the field and failing to protect the Brazilian star."

● Copenhagen (AP) – No less than 83 per cent of Denmark's adult population saw their national team beat England 1-0 in a live transmission from Wembley Stadium last Wednesday, the Danish broadcasting company has announced. Radio Denmark estimated that 3,545,000 Danes 13 years old and over saw the match, a record in this country of 5.1 million. An estimated 15,000 Danes travelled by air, sea, road and rail to Wembley for the game.

Foster to try a rest cure

The Brighton captain, Steve Foster, who is suffering from a troublesome Achilles tendon, has been ordered two weeks' rest, but a specialist has told him an operation may not be necessary. The Brighton manager, Jimmy Melia, said: "He will continue to receive treatment, including injections, and although he will miss our three home matches in eight days he should then be fit."

West Bromwich Albion's Dutch international, Martin Jol, will be out of action for three weeks. X-rays have shown he has a hairline fracture of an ankle.

Gillingham's ground, Priestfield Stadium, was closed yesterday by the manager, Keith Peacock in an attempt to prevent the spread of the influenza virus which caused the postponement of last night's third division game at Orient. Peacock said: "We'll keep everyone away from the ground to try to stop the problem. Hopefully we'll start work again on Thursday." With four players affected by the virus and four more injured, Peacock has only eight fit men.

The former Newcastle and Republic of Ireland midfield player, Mick Martin, who joined Wolverhampton Wanderers on a month's trial two weeks ago, has left the club. He is going to Canada for the North American indoor season.

Sheffield United, who are anxious to find a big forward to link up with Keith Edwards, are ready to take Billy Rafferty of Portsmouth on loan. Rafferty's previous clubs include Coventry, Blackpool, Plymouth, Carlisle, Wolverhampton Wanderers and Newcastle.

● Chesterfield, who were within three days of going into liquidation in June, have thanked their supporters for their loyalty by reducing admission prices for next week's Milk Cup tie against Everton. Normally it costs £1.60 to watch a fourth division match from the terraces, and £1.20 for juniors and pensioners. These prices have been cut to £1.50 and £1.00.





Foster: two weeks off

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated

European Cup

First round, second leg

Dundee United v Spartans Hamrun
Linfield v Benfica
Liverpool v Odense
Gothenburg v Roma; Standard Liège v Athlone Town; Olympiakos v Ajax; Bohemians Prague v Fenerbahce Istanbul; Nantes v Rapid Vienna; Omonia Nicosia v CSKA Sofia; Jeunesse Esch (Lux) v Dynamo Berlin; Viking Stavanger v Partizan Belgrade; Dynamo Bucharest v Kuusysi Lahti (Fin); Zurich Grasshopper v Dynamo Minsk; Vikingur (Ice) v Raba Vasas Gyoer (Hun); Athletic Bilbao v Lech Poznan.

European Cup Winners' Cup

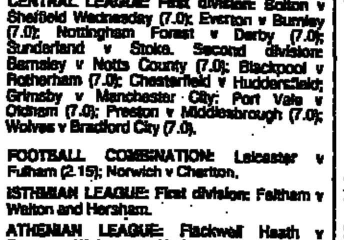
First round, second leg

Aberdeen v Akra (Ice)
Paris St Germain v Glentoran (7.0)
Rangers v Valletta
Cologne v Innsbruck; Barcelona v Magdeburg; Gdansk v Juventus; Beveren v Famagusta (Cyp); Porto v Dynamo Zagreb; Spartak Varna (Bul) v Mersin Idmanyurdu (Tur); Bergen (Nor) v Nijmegen (Neth); Ujpest Dozsa v AEK Athens; Valeka Haka (Fin) v Sligo Rovers; Donetsk v 1901 Nykobing (Den); Nentori Tirana (Alb) v Hammarby Stockholm; Beggen (Lux) v Servette Geneva.

UEFA Cup

First round, second leg

Aarhus v Celtic (6.30)
Aston Villa v Victoria Guimaraes
Coleraine v Sparta Rotterdam (4.0)
Feyenoord v St Mirren (8.0)
Tottenham Hotspur v Drogheda (7.45)
Vorwaerts v Nottingham Forest (4.0)
Watford v Kaiserslautern (7.45)
Real Madrid v Sparta Prague; 1903 Copehagen v Banik Ostrava; Austria Vienna v Aris Bonnevoie (Lux); Sporting Lisbon v Seville; Ferencvaros Budapest v PSV Eindhoven; Red Star Belgrade v Verona; Gronigen v Atlético Madrid; Honved Budapest v Lariss; Elfsborg Boras v Widzew Lodz; Carl Zeiss Jena v Vestmannaeyjar (Ice); HJK Helsinki v Spartak Moscow; Lens v Ghent; Antwerp v Zurick; Anderlecht v Bryne (Nor); Lavallois v Dynamo Kiev; Sy Gallen v Radnicki Nes; Malmö v Werder Bremen; Lokomotyiv Leipzig v Bordeaux; Bayern Munich v Larnaca (Cyp); Sturm Graz v Spotul Bucharest; Thessaloniki v Lokomotiv Plovdiv (Bul); Levski Spartak Sofia v Stuttgart; Hadjuk Split v Universitatea Craiova (Rom); Inter Milan v Trabzonspor.



Third division

Exter City v Lincoln City.

Fourth division

Chester City v Torquay United; Peterborough United v Crewe Alexandra.

Scottish first division

Airdrieonians v Falkirk; Alloa Athletic v Brechin City; Ayr United v Raith Rovers; Clydebank v Kilmarnock; Dumbarton v Hamilton Academicals; Meadowbank Thistle v Clyde; Morton v Partick Thistle.

Scottish second division

Cowdenbeath v Stirling Albion; Dunfermline Athletic v Forfar Athletic; East Fife v Berwick Rangers; East Stirlingshire v Queen's Park; Montrose v Arbroath; Queen of the South v Albion Rovers.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Yeovil v Wealdstone.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley v Morecambe.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second round: Dunstable v Hillingdon; King's Lynn v Corby Town.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Bolton v Sheffield Wednesday (7.0); Everton v Burnley (7.0); Nottingham Forest v Derby (7.0); Sunderland v Stoke. Second division: Barnsley v Notts County (7.0); Blackpool v Rotherham (7.0); Chesterfield v Huddersfield; Grimsby v Manchester City; Port Vale v Oldham (7.0); Preston v Middlesbrough (7.0); Wolves v Bradford City (7.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Leicester v Fulham (2.15); Norwich v Charlton.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Feltham v Walton and Hersham.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Flackwell Heath v Edgware; Wolverton v Haringey.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Bournemouth v Cambridge United (2.0); Northampton v Brentford.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon v Cross Keys (7.0); Cheltenham V Bristol (7.0); Coventry v Nottingham (7.15); Ebbw Vale v Penarth (7.0); Pontypool v Swansea (7.0); Pontypridd v Cardiff (7.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE

YORKSHIRE CUP: Semi-final: Leeds v Hull

BASKETBALL

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: First round, first leg: Solent v Haaksbergen (Neth).
NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Bolton v Kingston; Bracknell v Doncaster.

CRICKET

Cross Arrows v Stanmore (at Lord's, 11.0).

Manager resigns

East Berlin (Reuter – Rudolf Krause, the manager of the East German football team, has resigned by mutual agreement with the national federation.

EQUESTRIANISM

Fast JR nimbly conquers Everest

By a Special Correspondent

Geoff Billington gave a splendid exhibition of speed jumping when he rode JR to win the North Face Stakes on the first day of the Everest Double Glazing Show Jumping Championships at Park Farm arena, Northwood.

Still only a seven-year-old, JR has proved himself a formidable speed specialist since Billington began riding him last November. He will be aimed at the speed events in next week's Horse of the Year show at Wembly, and could well prgress to the bigger classes when he is older.

Yesterday, JR, who is by a Cleveland Bay stallion, took some sensationally tight turns to finish clear in 40.25 sec. With time counting in the opening round, he finished comfortably ahead of John Whitaker on Charlie's Angel (43.51 sec) and Sally Mapleson on Beveridge (46.28 sec). One of the slower clear rounds was jumped by Flame, the mount of Michael Lyons, aged 16, from Staffordshire, who has recently joined Ted and Liz Edgar's Everest stable.

Later, John Whitaker rode his newest partner, San Salvador, to the fastest clear round in a huge 23 horse jump-off for the Georgian Stakes. An eight-year-old brought here from South Africa by his owner Sheila Grayston, San Salvador has been ridden by John Whitaker for just two and a half months.

The South African horse is not qualified for the Horse of the Year Show and his future plans have not yet been decided. Certainly he has found a fine and sympathetic partner in John Whitaker, with whom he finished his jump-off clear in 28.41sec.

RESULTS: North Face Stakes: 1, JR (G Billington); 2, Charlies Angel (J Whitaker); 3, Beveridge (Miss S Mapleson). Georgina Stakes: 1, San Salvadore (J Whitaker); 2, Vista (R Smith); 3, Blue Moon (Miss P Wakefield).

Eiger Stakes: 1, Rosscrea Diamond (Miss J Anderson); 2, Piccolo VIII (Miss A Lewis); 3, Malt Street (M Saywell).

ICE SKATING

Germans figure in cosmopolitan crowd

By John Hennessy

West Germany have struck the first blows at the start of a new ice skating season. Their individual champions, Heiko Fischer and Manuela Ruben, won the compulsory figure sections of their respective events of the St Ivel Ice International at Richmond yesterday. Fischer was a comprehensive winner, placed first by all judges, but Miss Ruben was denied a clean sweep by the Finnish judge, Hely Abbondati, who marked her level with Tiffany Chin, of the United States.

The competition's cosmoplitan entry points to a spreading of the sport's horizons. Charlene Wong, of Canada, like Miss Chin, has a Chinese background, and the presence of not one black skater but two breaks down new barriers. Bobby Beauchamp is from Los Angeles and Fernand Fedronic, representing France, from the island of Martinique.

Of the two men, Fedronic has thus far prospered the better since he won second position in the figures. The judes were in some disarray, for only two placed him as runner-up but a count back to third places put him in front of Falko Kirsten of East Germany and Gary Beacom of Canada. Beauchamp was fifth, losing 2.4 points to Fischer, since every place in the figures is worth six tenths of a point.

Mark Pepperday, the British champion from Nottingham, was seventh, buttressed only by his Blackpool colleague, Paul Robinson. Ingrid Linke, the East German judge, gave Pepperday 3.1 for third place in the first figure, a rocker, but it was an idiosyncratic exception, though his marks were generally better in the loops.

Miss Ruben fulfilled her reputation in the figures, but the second place of Miss Chin poses an obvious threat. On last year's record the American, still not quite 16, is the better free skater and, with ordinary improvement, will be expected to overhaul the German. It will be no new experience for Miss Ruben, since both she and Fischer were outshone by fellow West Germans Norbert Schramm and Claudia Leistner in the European and world championships.

The two British women, Karen Wood and Susan Jackson, were third and sixth respectively, giving Miss Wood an advantage of 1.8 points. It seems likely that her greater experience and less traumatic change of circumstances since last year – she has moved from Deeside to Billingham, Miss Jackson from Nottingham to Richmond – will prove decisive.

MEN Compulsory Figures: 1, H Fischer (WG), 0.6pts; 2, F Fedronic (Fr), 1.2; 3, F Kirsten (EG), 1.8; 4, G Beacom (Can), 2.4; 5, R Beauchamp (US), 3.0; 6, P Barna (Cz), 3.6; 7, M Pepperday, (GB), 4.2; 8, P Robinson (GB), 4.8.
WOMEN Compulsory Figures: 1, M Ruben (WG), 0.6; 2, T Chin (US), 1.2; 3, K Wood (GB), 1.8; 4, C Wong (Can), 2.4; 5, E Ahonen (Fin), 3.0; 6, S Jackson (GB), 3.6; 7, K Handschke (EG), 4.2.

IN BRIEF

ROWING: The newly-elected International Rowing Committee will meet on October 3 to name a successor to Bob Janousek, coordinator of men's international rowing who resigned recently, Richard Burnell writes.

Under the new Amateur Rowing Association organization the selection panel will no longer play any part in the formation of crews, which becomes the sole responsibility of the Coordinator, who is answerable directly to the IRC. The selection panel will, however, be responsible for the final decision as to whether or not a crew is to be nominated to represent Great Britain internationally.

BOXING: Boxing correspondents of *The Sunday Times* and *Boxing News* were banned from last night's world flyweight championship bout at Wembley Arena between Charlie Magri and Frank Cedeno. One of the promoters, Mike Barrett, informed *The Sunday Times* that their press ticket was withdrawn as they had not published a preview of the bout and *Boxing News* were told they would not be admitted because they printed a provocative advertisement from Frank Warren, a rival promoter.

GOLF

Example of poor use of a driver

By Lewine Mair

Good driving was hardly a feature of the first day of the Sunningdale Ladies' Open Foursomes. One competitor, rushing to meet her early morning starting time, backed her car over the green-keeper's foot. He was taken to hospital and emerged with his leg bandaged from knee to toe and instructions to stay off work for 10 days.

The driver was every bit as shaken as the vitiem, but was still steady enough over the shorter putts to be twice on the winning side on a day when the field in these handicap foursomes was reduced from 64 couples to 16.

It was on the second hole yesterday morning that Judith Blaymire, a cheerful, friendly soul who played for England in the seventies remarked to one of her opponents that she was sure they had met before. The reply of "last year's final, acutally," was something of a conversation stopper, but the match was a decidedly friendly affair, with Miss Blaymire and Sarah Gordon defeating the Addington Palace combination of Nancy Wilding and Angela Broom by 3 and 2.

Four up after four holes in the afternoon, Miss Blaymire and Miss Gordon were yet taken to the seventeenth green by Worplestone's Marion Dewing and Olwyn Bassingthwaithe. With Miss Blaymire and Miss Gordon having twice won the foursomes in the last four years there are the inevitable suggestions that Miss Gordon's handicap at 18 must be too high. But her shots are good one minute and disastrous the next, as one would expect of a young women who this year rode in the Diamond Jubilee Stakes at Ascot and has fitted in only seven rounds of golf all season.

DELAMERE FOREST: Aer Lingus schools championships, qualifying round: 1, King's School, Chester, aggregate score, 235; 2, Wellington School, Wirral, 236; 3, Wirral Grammer School, 236. Wellington declared runners-up on the lowest of best two cards. Best individual score 69, A Mitchell (Wellington).

The Englishman roused to passion

This week sees the publication of The Way to Lord's *(Willow Books, £8.95), a selection by Marcus Williams from the many hundreds of letters on cricket that have been published in* The Times. *ALAN GIBSON introduces the first of four extracts from the book.*

Selections of letters to *The Times* have been numerous and popular, but this is the first time one has been devoted to cricket, and a deeply interesting compilation it makes. If it is not quite a history of cricket, it is certainly an indispensable accessory to any cricketing historian, and indeed valuable to social historians as well.

It does, of course, present mostly an "establishment" view of cricket. Readers of *The Times* are still mostly antidisestablishmentarianist. Your lords, and your bishops, your members of Parliament and of the Athenaeum, make a considerable contribution to this book, so, in a sense, it offers a one-sided view of cricket; but that was the side which was running the game for most of its organized history and whose views counted.

In the past 20 years or so cricket has become slightly more democratic, and this is reflected in Mr Williams's choice of letters. But it cannot be pretended that the people who write to *The Times*, even today, are a cross-section of the cricketing public. This is only a warning to the social historians of the future.

The book is, nevertheless, marvellously enjoyable. When I received it, I thought it would make a good "bathroom shelf" book – not a phrase of disparagement. *Wisden* itself is the best of such books and Henry Longhurst reckoned that his back page articles in *The Sunday Times* were just the right length for the post-breakfast communing with nature.

But I was quite wrong as far as *The Way to Lord's* is concerned. It is a book which makes you want to read on. You begin by looking up some famous controversy and, before you know where you are, 20 pages have passed and you are reading about something quite different. Finally, you realize that the only thing to do is to start at the beginning and carry straight through.

There is plenty of humour in the book (contributors include such men as R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, J. C. Squire, A. A. Milne and Ben Travers), but even the lighter contributions usually have a proper point. There are few of the little squibs which nowadays we look for in the bottom right hand of the letters page.

The abiding impression I have from the book is how seriously Englishmen have taken their cricket. Those newspaper posters which A. G. Macdonell mocked in the 1920s – Disaster for England, Can England Survive? – represented public feeling and were not satirical extravagances. Macdonell does not appear in the book: perhaps he saved his correspondence for *The Scotsman*. Alec Waugh does, and he, as Mr Williams points out in a footnote (his footnotes are helpful and not overdone), was the original of Bobby Southcott, in the famous cricket match in *England, Their England*.

Questions concerning leg-before-wicket and the size of the ball are discussed with all the solemnity of a Balkan crisis, or free trade, or the Locarno Pact, or Munich. The press comes in for heavy criticism. In 1921 S. M. J. Woods, not a man to fly to pen and paper, concluded a letter in defence of the selectors with the sentence: "I am sure if there were less rubbish written on the subject the selected English Eleven would do much better in the future."

Times do not change much; nor do *Times* letter-writers, although they are always, on the evidence of this book, gentlemanly – and, in increasing numbers, ladylike.



J. C. Squire

Obstructing the field

From Mr A. A. Milne

A member of the Westminster School XI in 1899 and 1900 with a modest record: 294 runs (average 10.50), highest score 44, and 28 wickets (23.11).

Sir, I must make my contribution to cricket history; the only one I am likely to make. In 1899 I was playing for Westminster v Charterhouse, the match of the year. Somehow or other the batsman at the other end managed to get out before I did, and the next man came in, all a-tremble with nervousness. He hit his first ball straight up in the air, and called wildly for a run. We all ran – he, I, and the bowler. My partner got underneath the ball first, and in a spasm of excitement jumped up and hit it again as hard as he could. There was no appeal. He burst into tears, so to speak, and hurried back to the pavilion. Whether he would have run away to sea the next day, or gone to Africa and shot big game, we shall never know, for luckily he restored his self-respect a few hours later by bowling Charterhouse out and winning the match for us. But here, for your Cricket Correspondent, is a genuine case of "Out, obstructing the field."

Yours, &c,
A. A. MILNE
August 23, 1928

Mr A. N. Other

From Mr A. N. Other

Sir, I have been very interested in your correspondence about 'Old Cricket Customs' and should be so glad if some of your correspondents who have studied the past could help my memory in a personal matter.

I am now rather a doddering old man, but still able to take a bat in hand on occasion. Could any of your readers give the date I first appeared before the public, my highest score, and if I have ever batted before No 10, or ever been used as a bowler, instead of being placed at leg in the field, always? I have a score-sheet in front of me, when a close connexion of mine in 1859 batted No 11 for Harrow School against the Town. On the list he figures as T. H. E. Swell.

I am, Sir,
A. N. OTHER
June 28, 1932

Women in cricket

From Sir John Squire

Editor, poet and man of letters. Founder and captain of the Invalids CC, for which the only qualification for membership was to be a friend of the captain. Between the wars an eleven took the field every Saturday, containing leading figures from the literary world. Their activities are immortalized in the cricket match in A. G. Macdonell's *England, Their England*, Sir John being the model for Mr Hodge.

Sir, It is pleasant to see your Cricket Correspondent sticking to his guns about women's cricket. He has put his thumb on the right spot in saying that the scoffs about women's Test matches last year have come from those who "weren't there".

I, too saw the Oval Test match. I was as surprised at it as your Correspondent; but when the surprise was over, like him, I admitted the facts. Immediately thereafter, and throughout the winter, I have heard the sort of comments which he himself seems to have heard. I have remarked that those two teams fielded better than some first-class county sides and produced a lovely variety of strokes from straighter bats than are now common, and had bowlers who kept a length, both slow and (by any standard) very nearly fast, and have been informed by diehards who "weren't there"

(a) politely, either "You are exaggerating" or "You must be romantic about women" or (b) impolitely, "They are only fit to cope with men playing left-handed with broom-sticks" or "You are talking through your hat."

The crowds, those days, steadily increased; the astonishing rumour ran round that women could nor merely bat but *throw*, thereby upsetting the age-long legend that "girls can't chuck" – an operation not natural, I think, even to boys. Those "girls" at the Oval picked up and threw in from the boundary with an accuracy which would have done credit to a University side, and the knowledgeable Oval crowd duly recognized it. They were "on their toes" all the time, and some of the catches were miraculous: there was one Australian "girl", with an extremely Australian hat, who took a somersault catch from the bat's point which I have never seen bettered at Lord's. There were shots through the covers and fizzing square-cuts for 4 which reminded one of former days.

They played with a ball slightly smaller than 'men's size'. That is reasonable; on the average their hands are smaller than ours, though averages are not everything, and there was at least one pair of hands on the field which looked like hip-baths in comparison with my own. They hit, I think, no 6: they had obviously been trained to keep the ball on the ground, they had not the size or 'beef' of Mr Percy Fender: there were one or two hits that might have got a 6 by the tavern at Lord's; but the Oval is a very large ground, as anybody (like myself) who has had to walk from wicket to the pavilion after making a duck in a humble holiday match well knows.

I still stick to my view that, given the women's-size ball, either of those teams might have beaten some of our county sides. Not our best; brawn counts. Cricket is coming into line with the other games. Mlle Suzanne Lenglen was not better than some men, but she was better than most men. Miss Joyce Wethered (though she is a moot point on her day) might not have been able to beat, on level terms, some of the male golfers of her time, but she could have taken on most of them, and I am sure that your Golf Correspondent will bear me out.

In lawn tennis and golf they have men's singles, women's singles, and mixed foursomes a similar process will operate in cricket and in billiards.

Otherwise the men will not be allowed to play at all, which would be hard.

Yours faithfully
J C SQUIRE
April 16, 1938

Baseball

From Grandmother

Sir, Some American athletes are trying to intoduce to us their game of baseball, as if it were a novelty; whereas the fact is that it is an ancient English game, long ago discarded in favour of cricket.

In a letter of the celebrated Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey, written in 1748, the family of Frederick, Prince of Wales, are described as "diverting themselves with baseball, a play all who are or have been schoolboys are well acquainted with".

Your obedient servant,
GRANDMOTHER
August 13, 1874

Umpires in the village game

From Mr Charles Ponsonby

Sir, I am glad that Mr Aidan Crawley has called attention to the horrible suggestion made by Mr F. G. J. Ford that alterations in the leg-before-wicket rule should apply to village cricket.

Umpires in village cricket are all honourable men and try to temper their judgments with discretion, but they often suffer from defects both in training in the art of umpiring; some have never played cricket themselves, and many would frankly admit that they are unfit for cricket, too old, too fat, or too slow. Some even have defective dental arrangements which interfere with a quick decision.

I was playing in a match last year and as the bowler delivered the ball the umpire ejaculated "brr", and after a pause, "I beg your pardon. I meant to say no-ball, but I dropped my teeth."

Of course not every village umpire suffers from defects. Some are very good and all do their best in this very difficult position.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES PONSONBY
August 12, 1935

'Caught Fish'

From Mr R Townshend Stephens

Sir, Mr Thornton Berry's anecdote (of a half-pound grayling killed by a six-hit) reminds me of a strange incident in far Sohar, where we were wont to peg down a mat on the sea shore and play cricket as an antidote for nostalgia.

The last wicket stand on a memorable afternoon was troublesome indeed, for the temperature was 110 deg, maybe more; and umpiring I found less pleasant then sitting near a well under some palms.

At last a ball was hit for six into the sea; but it fell not into the sea, for it was swallowed by a shark.

I thought of the blessed shade under the palms, and gave the man 'out'.

'c. Fish, b. Birkat Ullah' was duly entered in the score book by a soldier clerk.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R TOWNSHEND STEPHENS
July 12, 1934

RACING: NEWMARKET SALES OFF TO A FLYING START

Strong claims for Prickle in Cheveley Park

By Michael Seely

Prickle can further establish her claim to be considered the best two-year-old filly trained in these islands by winning the Cheveley Park Stakes at Newmarket this afternoon. With the overnight withdrawal of Chapel Cottage, the Irish-trained challenger Gala Event appears likely to be Prickle's main opponent.

The winner of her only two races, Prickle excelled herself in her victory in the Lowther Stakes at York. Lester Piggott made every yard of the running on Peter Player's Sharpen Up filly, who quickened clear of Desirable and Chapel Cottage two furlongs from home.

Gala Event has won four of her five starts in Ireland for Ted Curtin. In her latest victory, she beat Desirable by threequarters of a length in the group one Mayglare Stud Stakes at the Curragh. However, as her victim had finished two and a half lengths behind Prickle at York, the advantage appears to rest with Henry Cecil's filly.

Cecil also runs Jameclapi. A $675,000 purchase as a yearling, Sheikh Maktoum al Maktoum's Blushing Groom filly is unbeaten in her only two races and was impressive last time out when winning by two lengths at Epsom.

Island Smile, the solitary French raider, is another unknown quantity. Trained by Francois Boutin, the Ile de Bourbon filly won a newcomers race at Chantilly in pleasing style in July. She looks sure to make a bold bid.

Of the other runners, Stats Anna, Rocket Alert and Malaak are all useful fillies who have the ability to make their presence felt in this company. Prickle remains a firm selection to beat Gala Event.

Cecil can go on to complete a double by winning the Petition Stakes with Legend of France.

● Speculation grows that the Robert Sangster owned Caerleon may take part in the Prix de-l'Arc de Triomphe on Sunday. Vincent O'Brien, his trainer, said at Newmarket yesterday that the decision depends very much on whether the ground remains firm at Longchamp. Kinghorns, the bookmakers, have introduced Caerleon into their betting at 8-1 with a run.

Boutin: French raider

New marketing concept

An original marketing scheme for racehorses has recently been developed in the United States. The scheme has been devised by Goffs Bloodstock Sales, Fasig-Tipton Company and Fair Hill, the training centre. The company's aim is to put your horse on the open market while it is in training Christopher Goulding writes.

Horses consigned to Goffs/Fasig-Tipton marketing scheme will be afforded stabling and full training facilities at Fair Hill for a 30 to 60 day training period. This idea of marketing could be extremely beneficial for English owners, who are now finding a healthy market in America for horses that have raced in this country.

The training centre, Fair Hill, is situated in Maryland, and consists of a 500 acre site, which is used by individual trainers, who have an optional choice to use the scheme.

The complex is made up of 45 individual training stables, which vary in size from 24 boxes up to 40. Each stable has its own facilities, and the use of two training gallops, a dormit wood fibre track and a dirt track. The centre has a therapy unit, and it is planned to incorporate a sale ring on the premises.

Laing finds key to Kuwait Team

Kuwait Team, a $300,000 yearling two years ago, finally won a race and surprised all concerned at 33-1 in the Royal Sussex Stakes at Goodwood yesterday. A change of scenery has evidently worked wonders for Shaikh Fahad's colt who was switched six weeks ago from Guy Harwood to Ray Laing at Lambourn.

Laing said: "They told me he just wouldn't go at Pulborough, but we've tried to humour him and he's done nothing wrong. This is his third race for me and he probably needed the first two. He had the right man on his back in Jim Wilson who rides nice and deep. I told him to keep the horse handy and sit still because he won't go for the stick, but I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw him come there to win."

Kuwait Team, hooded and blinkered, did look in two minds about the job as he got the better of Royal Brigadier entering the final furlong, but Jim Wilson kept him running to win by half a length.

The stewards wanted to see Clive Brittan after his Rekal had squeezed through to lead a furlong out in the "Coast to Coast" Stable Award Handicap and then gamely held off Woodcote and Bertha in a three-way photo finish. They wanted to ask about Rekal's improvement compared with his ninth to Comtec Princess last time out at Doncaster three weeks ago. But neither his trainer nor owner Captain Lemos was the meeting so the inquiry will be held at Newmarket tomorrow.

Jobroke, who seems to run his best races for John Reid, was never headed in the Phoenix Brewery Handicap.

Records tumble in yearling sales

By Michael Seely

The Derby winner Troy, who died earlier this year, was the first star of the record breaking show at the Newmarket sales yesterday. Dick Hern, the man who trained the 1979 Derby winner, paid 1,120,000 guineas for a yearling colt out of Princess Mathilda. This figure not only constituted a record for a yearling colt but also for any thoroughbred previously sold at public auction in Europe.

Only 13 lots later the record was broken for the second time when James Delahooke outibid the British Bloodstock Agency (Ireland), who were acting on behalf of Robert Sangster and Vincent O'Brien, when paying 1,400,000 guineas for Prince Khaled Abdulla. This figure was paid for a bay colt by General Assembly out of Sarah Siddons.

The previous best figure for a yearling was the 640,000 guineas paid out in 1981 for a colt by Mill Reef, and for a horse of any age being the 1,020,000 paid for Tenea last December.

There was enormous excitement before the Irish auctioneer David Pimm's hammer fell to Major Hern's final bid which capped that of Sir Phillip Payne-Gallwey, who had Stavros Niarchos and Henry Cecil standing at his side. With his hammer poised Mr Pimm had appealed to the two rivals in the bidding – "will someone please put me out of my misery!"

At first Major Hern, discreet as ever, had refused to reveal the identity of his client. "You can say that I am acting on behalf of a foreign buyer." Dick Warden, who was standing next to Mafor Hern, later revealed that the purchase was made on behalf of the Maktoum family of Dubai.

It was, of course, Colonel Warden who back in July broke the world record for a thoroughbred when giving $10.2m for a Northern Dancer colt at the Keeneland July Sale.

The Troy colt was submitted by the Barretstown Stud Farms Limited and was the first foal of his dam, who is a winning half sister to the 1975 St Leger winner, Bruni.

Mr Delahooke is purchase was a colt by General Assembly, out of Sarah Siddons, who won the Irish 1000 Guineas and whose second foal was Seymour Hicks who is one of John Dunlop's strongly fashioned pair of candidates for next Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triumph.

Earlier, Dunlop had set a British record price for a yearling filly sold at auction when paying 500,000 guineas for a half sister by Troy to Wassl. This filly was purchased on behalf of this year's Irish 2000 guineas winner's owner, Sheikh Ahmed Maktoum.

The opening day of the four day highflyer sale was the first ever select session. It was staged by Tattersalls and the auctioneer's innovation was amply justified when turnover for the day constituted a record for a day's yearling trade in Europe.

● Sir William Duncan, the deputy chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, and Mr Charles Weatherby, the deputy secretary to the Jockey Club, have been nominated to the board of Racecourse Technical Services.

● The Dublin trainer Bill Durkan has booked Michael Duffy to ride Clouds Daughter in Saturday's Sun Chariot Stakes at Newmarket.

Newmarket

Tote double: 2.45, 3.45. Treble: 2.15, 3.15, 4.20.

Draw: no advantage.

[*Television: (ITV) 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15 races*]

1.45 ROWLEY MILE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £5,244: 1m) (13 runners)

103 214121 BUZZLER (Mrs C Heath) J Bethell 9-7 ... W Carson 3
105 010 MARZIA'S HOLLOW (M Schibbye) W Guest 9-3 ... S Cauthen 2
106 010031 MARUTHAYOOR (Dr K Mennon) P Cole 9-7 (7 ex) ... T Quinn 5 8
108 0401 SPITALFIELDS (D) (A Bodie) G Harwood 9-1 (7 ex) ... G Starkey 5

[illegible]

4.20 STAYERS' HANDICAP (3-y-o: £5,010: 2m) (13)

602 011200 BRITISH (B) (Lady Beaverbrook) W Hern 9-7 ... W Carson 4
603 0-2311 RED DUSTER (D) (C Barber-Lomax) T Fairhurst 9-2 ... J Mercer 7
605 103033 ORANGE REEF (Beckhampton Ltd) J Tree 8-13 ... Pat Eddery 2
607 014 BURGOS (D Prenn) J Dunlop 8-11 ... L Piggott 11
609 001120 PARIS NORTH (Easal Commodities) J Sutcliffe 8-9 ... P Cook 9
610 032140 MADAM FLUTTERBYE (G Tuck) N Vigors 8-8 ... S Dawson 5 1
611 0-23103 HI LOVE (Uplands Park Stud) B Hills 8-6 ... S Cauthen 13
612 044403 PRINCESS HENHAM (J Smith) N Callaghan 8-6 ... – 6
615 241300 RIG STEEL (D) (R Robbinds) R Hollinshead 8-4 ... Paul Eddery 10
616 0-3413 WORDSWORTH (D) (G Reed) C Thornton 8-3 ... J Bleasdale 3
618 322040 HARBOUR BRIDGE (B) (Mrs R Kennard) W Wightman 8-0 ... J Lowe 12
619 0004 FEELS RIGHT (Dr M Boffa) L Cumani 7-10 ... M Hills 3 5
620 004302 ACK ACK REGIMENT (Dr K Menon) P Cole 7-8 ... T Quinn 5 8

3 Red Duster, 4 British, Burgos, 6 Paris North, 8 Wordsworth, 10 Orange Reef, 12 Hi Love, 16 others.

Newmarket selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Spitalfields. 2.15 Bon Hommage. 2.45 Prickle. 3.15 Legend Of France. 3.45 Saxham Breck. 4.20 Orange Reef.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Rihab. 2.15 Bon Homage. 2.45 Prickle. 3.1 Legion Of France. 3.45 Roysia Boy. 4.20 Feeks Right.

Goodwood results

Going: good

2.0 COCKED HAT HANDICAP (3-y-o: selling: £1,291: 1m 4f)

BLACK VEIL br f by Blakeney– Kaftan(J Blumenow) 8-7 ... N Adams (8-1) 1
Woolcowers ... J Matthias (11-4 FAV) 2
Saliz ... W Carson (3-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £9.70. Places: £1.50, £1.30, £1.60. DF: £12.20. CSF: £22.05. TRICAST: £54.16. M Blanshard at Lambourn. 1¼l, 4l. Miss Carine (7-1) 4th. 11 ran. 2m 43.35sec. NR: Frogmore Sweet. No bid.

3.30 LIMEKILN STAKES (2-y-o: £4,851: 7f)

MERAVAL ch c by Ahonoora – Sea Swallow (J Fisher) 8-11 ... W R Swinburn (7-2) 1
Mr Rochester ... J Matthias (11-1) 2
Risk All ... W Carson (6-4 Fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.60. Places: £2.10, £3.10. DF: £17.80. CSF: £32.48. M Ryan at Newmarket. Nk, 2l. Laurie's Pan fingr (5-2) 4th 7 ran. 1m 31.32 sec. NR: Neasdown Boy.

4.00 ROYAL SUSSEX STAKES (Amateur: 3-y-o: £1,844: 1m 2f)

KUWAIT TEAM ch c by Grustark – D [illegible]

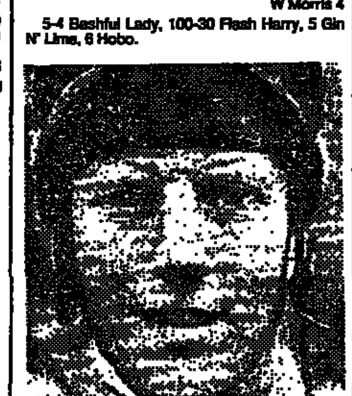
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Ludlow

2.0 STRETTON CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (£535: 2m) (11 runners)

1 p-p0 Lynwood Lady (B) 6-12-1 ... C McIlfatrick
3 0-13 Emperor Napoleon (D) 6-11-7 (7 ex) ... M Bowlby
4 100- Henrys Wench 4-11-1 ... P Croucher
6 00-0 Ponto Louise 4-10-12 ... M Byules
8 p Mystic Polly 3-10-12 ... W Greaves
9 043- Tennis Track 5-10-10 ... W Hayes

[illegible]



Anthony Webber: rides the fancied Bashful Lad (3.0)

4.30 SHROPSHIRE HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: novices: £483: 2m) (11)

2 1 Star Charter 11-1 ... J Francome
3 420 Baton Match 10-5 ... K Burke 7
4 Bryma 10-5 ... A Griffiths 7
5 04 Extrude 10-5 ... Mr J Cambidge 4
8 00 Hollowell 10-5 ... H Davies
11 Out Cold 10-5 ... N Greaves 7
12 Purple Emperor 10-5 ... A Webber
13 3 Top Touch 10-5 ... J J O'Neill
14 Willypoos 10-5 ... Mr A Chamberlain 4
16 00 Young Lofty 10-5 ... P Scudamore
17 4 Miss Black Glama (B) 10-0 ... C McIlfatrick 7

11-10 Star Charter, 100-30 Hollowell, 5 Baton Match, 7 Top Touch.

LUDLOW SELECTIONS: 2.0 Riboden. 2.30 Under-Rated. 3.0 Bashful Lad. 3.30 Magic Mink. 4.0 Grey Dolphin. 4.30 Star Charter.

Brighton

Draw advantage: low numbers best

1.45 RACE HILL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,813: 5f 66yd) (15 runners)

2 214 ANTON PILLAR H Cecil 9-3 ... N Day 3
4 3022 DERRY RIVER (B) D Laing 9-3 ... W Newnes 12
6 4040 KUWAIT SKY (B) G Huffer 9-3 ... M Rimmer 3 5
9 0060 BARNABY GRANDE Pat Mitchell 8-11 ... – 10
12 0100 JAMES EDWARD R Howe 8-11 ... – 7
13 1020 PARVENO (D) (B) R Hoad 8-11 ... A Mackay 8
14 0000 YOU'RE SO VAIN H Beesley 8-11 ... B Jago 9
14 0000 COUNTRY PRINCE R Smyth 8-11 ... – 5
17 000 EWELL PLACE A Ingham 8-11 ... G Ramshaw 2
20 00 GURUVAYOOR P Cole 8-11 ... G Sexton 6
21 MAC'S HUSSAR J Old 8-11 ... S Keightley 7 14
22 0000 MANGO MAN (B) R Smyth 8-11 ... J Johnson 14
23 02 MUCKLE ROE G Harwood 8-11 ... J Matthias 10
24 0 NOUREEZ R Houghton 8-11 ... R Fox 3
26 0 PATRICK JOHN LYONS S Matthews 8-11 ... R Weaver 1
31 000 SHARED JOKE M Bolton 8-11 ... R Curant 11
39 00 CASCABEL D Marks 8-8 ... M Kettle 8
40 000 MY CHERIE R Voorspuy 8-8 ... R Still 15

[illegible]

4.15 STEINE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,040: 1m 2f) (14)

3 0021 SIKORSKY J Sutcliffe 9-8 ... J Matthias 12
4 4410 BOLD MANEUVER M Francis 9-3 ... S Keightley 7 5
7 0210 VILLARS J Winter 9-3 ... F Hamblett 10
10 BYKER R Hoad 9-0 ... A Mackay 2
11 02-00 JAYVEE P Haynes 9-0 ... R McGhin 8
14 02-2 ONLY A POUND J Hindley 9-0 ... B Taylor 1
15 0 PORTADORE M Usher 9-0 ... A McGlone 3 4
17 000-0 SOUTHERNAIR P Haynes 9-0 ... G Sexton 14
20 00- GABLES FLIGHT D Grissell 8-11 ... D McKeown 3 9
23 0222 GLORIA MUNDI R Baker 8-11 ... R Fox 3
30 00- RESEEKER M McCormack 8-11 ... R Wernham 7
31 0 SPARTAN FLAME J Gifford 8-11 ... M Wigham 13

11-4 Only A Pound, 7-2 Killifreth, 4 Sikorsky, 6 Trusty Troubadour, 8 Gloria Mundi, 10 Bold Maneuver, 12 others.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Anton Pillar. 2.15 Sky Jump. 2.45 Caballo. 3.15 Muckle Roe. 3.45 True Heritage. 4.15 Killifreth.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Anton Pillar. 2.15 Minus Man. 2.45 Molokai. 3.45 Firm Elevation. 4.15 Villars.

Beverley

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

2.0 AVALON HANDICAP (selling: £814: 1m 4f) (7 runners)

[illegible]

21 LISADORA G P-Gordon 8-11 ... B Raymond 23
28 00 NILSTONE RIDGE E Carr 8-11 ... L Charnock 3
32 0 RUMMANN M Stoute 8-11 ... A Kimberley 9
34 4 SIGNORINA ODONE C Gray 8-11 ... N Connorton 17
35 0004 SPRINGLE R Hollinshead 8-11 ... S Perks 18
38 300 THEDA (B) W Bentley 8-11 ... R Guest 13

[illegible]

3.0 WINTER WHEAT HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,017: 5f) (5)

3 0010 AFRICAN IMAGE (D) R Hollinshead 9-7 ... S Perks 3
4 004 ADDAANA Thomson Jones 9-5 ... R Hills 3 1
5 410 ITALIAN SECRET (D) B McMahon 9-1 ... G uffield 5
7 3000 TRIAD TREBLE Hbt Jones 8-13 ... – 4
8 0000 MISS MINT J Winter 8-13 ... A Kimberley 2

11-8 Addaana, 2 Italian Secret, 13-2 African Image, 15-2 Miss Mint, 12 Triad Treble.

3.30 LONGBOW STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £552: 7f) (18)

4 042 AMERICAN WINTER G Harwood 8-11 ... A Clark 14
5 0 ARGUING M Stoute 8-11 ... – 1
7 0 BOLDERA M Camacho 8-11 ... – 12
10 CISSBURY M Prescott 8-11 ... G Duffield 11
11 0 CLOISTERED R Williams 8-11 ... E Johnson 15
12 0 CORSTON VELVET J Winter 8-11 ... – 8
15 03 EMPRESS CORINA R Williams 8-11 ... M Fozzard 7 16
16 00 GENZYME GENE (B) D Dale 8-11 ... M Miller 5
17 0400 HIGHEST TENDER K Stone 8-11 ... – 6

[illegible]

4.30 HUNTSMAN STAKES (maidens: £690: 1m 2f) (12)

[illegible]

19 0402 TIVIAN C Britain 3-8-7 ... – 6
26 0000 GENTLE RHYTHM F Durr 3-8-4 ... A Weiss 7 7
29 44 GREENFLY (B) G Harwood 3-8-4 ... A Clark 4
31 0344 JOURNEY HOME G Wragg 3-8-4 ... – 3
38 000 THETFORD CHASE F Durr 3-8-4 ... – 10

13-8 Tivian, 5-2 Record Dancer, 4 Greenfly, 13-2 Journey Home, 12 Noble Camel, 16 Harvester Gold, 20 others.

Beverley selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Satin Grange. 2.30 Spacemaker Boy. 3.0 Addaana. 3.30 Rummann. 4.0 Maricourt. 4.30 Tivian.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Carry On Again. 2.30 Spacemaker Boy. 3.0 Addaana. 3.30 Arguing. 4.0 Maricourt. 4.30 Corston Lad.

Nottingham

Going: Good to firm

2.0 SIBTHORPE STAKES (2-y-o: Selling: £1,022: 1m 50yd)

GRANDE MADAME b fby Monseigneur– Miss Pinkerton(Mrs C Block) 8-8 G Oldroyd (20-1) 1
The Homan ... L Piggott (6-1) 2
Wheelwrights Lady ... I Jenkinson (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £39.60. Places: £5.30, £3.10, £12.90. DF: £52.90. CSF: £118.41. C. Booth at Flaxton. Hd, 2½l. Boys in Blue 5-2 fav. Kalarosa (33-1) 4th. 18 ran.

2.30 CARLTON STAKES (Div I) (2-y-o: mdn f: £976: 6f)

PREOBRAJENSKA b fby Double Form– Pulcinella(W Gredley) 8-11 S Cauthen (7-4 fav) 1

[illegible]

Snow Card ... P Waldron (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £7.80. Places: £1.00, £2.00, £1.80. DF: £12.80. CSF: £82.13. Tricast: £461.35. P Cole at Lambourn. 3l, ½l. Taxbul 11-2 Fav. Aletis (10-1) 4th. 18 ran

(4.00) CARLTON STAKES DIV II £1,000 added (2-y-o: £1,018: 6f)

Betsy Bay bf by Bellypha– La Menandiere (Oceanic Ltd) 8-11 B Raymond (8-13 Fav.) 1
Wayward Glance ... L Piggott (5-2) 2
Pour Moi ... W Newnes (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.40. DF: £1.70. CSF: £2.63. M Jarvis at Newmarket. 4l. NR: Record Supreme (15-2) 4th. 4 ran.

(4.30) NOTTINGHAM GOOSE FAIR HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,554: 1m 5f)

Westview bfby Shirley Heights– West Two(L Freedman) 9-7 ... L Piggott (5-1 Fav) 1

[illegible]

Hamilton Park

Going: Good

2.15 AVONDALE STAKES (£886: 1m 1f 10yd)

CARTERS WAY b g by Farm Walk – Darling Do 3-8-12 ... M Birch (13-2) 1
Gentle Down ... R Hills (2-1) 2
Cash or Cary ... P Hamblett (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.00. Places: £1.80, £1.10, £2.40. DF: £4.80. CSF: £18.46. Miss Hall at Leyburn. 2½l, 2l. Amarach (14-1) 4th. 12 ran.

2.45 REDERECH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £692: 1m 40yd)

SOVEREIGN HONEY ch f by Royal Match – Aglo 8-4 ... M Birch (Evens fav) 1
Lindrick Victor ... M Birch (16-1) 2
Wilger ... S Horsfall (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.70. Places: £1.90, £8.30. DF: £16.70. CSF: £15.79. W Guest at Newmarket. [illegible]

[illegible]

£14.60. DF: £21.70. CSF: £19.72. J Watts at Richmond 1l, ¾l. Totisamm (7-2) 4th. 12 ran. NR: Huberside Lady.

4.15 LORD HAMILTON OF DALZELL HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,886: 6f)

SWEET SONJA b f by Raga Navarro – Cheap and Sweet 8-2 ... B Crossley (7-1) 1
Ricca Girl ... E Hide (10-1) 2
Baffle Bay ... R Curant (5-1 jt fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £16.70. Places: £3.30, £8.50, £1.70. DF: £54.60. CSF: £72.28. Tricast £361.29. G Huffer at Newmarket. ¾, 1½l. Guy's Gold (5-1 jt fav) Beryls Dream (12-1) 4th. 13 ran.

4.45 CAPTAIN J. C. STEWART HANDICAP (£1,920: 1m 5f)

MUSLAB ch c by Stage Door Johnny – Forever Amber 4-9-9 ... R Hills (6-1) 1
State Ball ... L Charnock (9-1) 2
Holmbury ... B Crossley (4-1 jt fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.20. Places: £2.00, £3.20, £1.50. DF: £10.00. CSF: £39.74. Tricast £174.99 H Thomson Jones at Newmarket. 2l, 2½l. War Hight (4-1 jt fav) 4th. 12 ran. PLACEPOT: £461.10 to a 60p stake.

● Preobrajenska, who disappointed when running in a thunderstorm at Yarmouth recently, made amends by capturing division one of the Carlton Maiden Fillies Stakes at Nottingham yesterday.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Beverley: 3.30 Genzyme Gene Theda. 4.0 Quiet Country. 4.30 Greenfly. Newmarket: 1.45 Bassett Boy, 2.15 Asian King, Asterion, Camden Passage, Ozinsky. 2.45 Malaak. Brighton: 2.45 Piduri, 3.15 Mango Man.

هكذا من الاصل

La crème de la crème

also on page 28

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A small highly professional management consultancy is seeking to fill this key position. Aged 25+ you will have demonstrated high level secretarial success combined with the ability to carry responsiblity and take initiative. First class technical skills are essential. W.P. and book-keeping experience are desirable. 4 weeks' holiday + B.U.P.A. + Pension.

Please reply with C.V. to
FREDERICK THOMSON at CERT LTD
The Courthouse, 9 Justice Walk
London, SW3 5DE

PART-TIME WEST END

An adviser to one of Britain's leading businessmen needs a P/T Secretary to work from his London home. This is an interesting combination of business and social activities which would suit a well-educated Secretary with a flexible attitude to work and who enjoys working in beautiful and non-pressurized surroundings. Approx 25 hrs. Age 22-45. Speeds 90/50.

£9,500 CHAIRMAN'S PA

The charming gentleman Chairman of this successful young City company needs a PA/Sec. You will be responsible for assisting him with his busy workload, including many external directorships as well as some personal work. Age 25-40. Speeds 90/50.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS
Recruitment Ltd,
35 Bruton Place,
London, W1.
01-493 7789



SEE A SPECIALIST IN THE ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

AD AGENCY–COVENT GARDEN – Require 3 Sh/Sec in Acct Management, adv exp preferable – £7,250

WEST END PR CO. – Audio Sec – early 20s to work for busy Director, lots of involvement – £6,500-£7,000

ADVERTISING W1 – Receptionist – previous experience necessary – switchboard – lots of involvement – £6,000

TEMPS TEMPS – we have a number of long and short term assignments in the Communications Industry.

PLEASE CALL Caroline Price or Jane Capon on 493 5456

8 Blenheim Street London W1 — adpower communications

PA/SECRETARY WITH ENOUGH BRAINS & EDUCATION TO BECOME AN EX-PA/SECRETARY

To quickly come to the aid of a phsychological researcher. By now you should know whats neccessary.

Salary is £300 for every year of your mental age (we can't afford old-at-hearts).

Oh yes, the job....a fair bit of typing on an IBM 85 electronic (audio preferred to shorthand), keeping insurance salesmen and secretarial agencies off my back, and when you've done all that sort of thing, becoming involved in what psychological research is all about, which could be an advantage to both of us.

My present secretary says a lack of sensitivity would be an asset (but what does she know?).

Telephone Martin Daniels, 937 8173 (Just because we're in Kensington that doesn't mean you have to be a Sloane Ranger).

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND
ASSISTANT COMMITTEE SECRETARY
Circa £7,866 p.a.

We require a mature person aged between 30 and 45 years to undertake a variety of committee work including the preparation of agendas, attendance at meetings and writing of minutes. Excellent shorthand and typing skills essential together with some previous experience of committee work.

35 hours per week. A flexible working hours system is in operation. Subsidised luncheon facilities. Pension scheme with transferability.

Applications giving fullest details to: Personnel Officer, RNIB, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.

ROOM AT THE TOP
£8,500

Aesthetic surroundings overlooking the Ritz await your professional expertise as PA/ Sec to this delightful and dynamic Director. Young, relaxed atmosphere disguises pressure and commitment, where you will enjoy an interesting and involving role. You will need a polished appearance, good education, skills of 100/50 and will have to be keen to use your initiative.

For further details phone

629 7262

Secretarial Appointments
A division of Graduate Appointments

GORDON YATES

VENTURE CAPITAL
Directors' Secretary £7500 + bonus

"MONEY makes the world go round". A professional consultancy is looking for a confident secretary to join them in their Bond Street office – an elegant environment from whence they find the funds to make things happen, from the development of aircraft instrumentation to .. it could be anything! Working specifically for two directors, you will find the atmosphere relaxed, informal and full of activity. Your good sills (90/50), experience, sound education and numeracy all combine to make this a rather special job. BUPA, pension scheme, and W/P training are included. Please telephone today for further details.

RESEARCH SOCIETY
Part-time Administrator £3000

YOUR mature outlook and your organising flair are the key attributes for this job, working as part of a small team of professional people in the administration of a society dedicated further research in twinning. The hours offered (10.30 - 2.30 daily) make a this unique opportunity for any one needing, or simply preferring, a shorter working week. Numeracy, and proficiency in typing, are essential. A happy disposition, and a systematic approach, are desirable. Please telephone for further details.

MAYFAIR
Audio Secretary £7000

FEW career propects, and negligible "glamorous" socialising, but this is a thoroughly sound secretarial opportunity for those who simply want to work in nice surroundings and a happy atmosphere. You should have good accurate audio typing (60-65 wpm), good presentation, and a ready willingness for involvement. Above all, your happy personality is an important asset. Please telephone today for further information.

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 01 493 5787

Blue Chip Secretaries

We are looking for two experienced Secretaries-cum-Administrators who, while possessing good secretarial skills, have plenty of energy, initiative and administrative ability; are well organised, and can cope with volume and priorities

A lot to ask? But then, we've quite a lot to offer.

Programming Project Secretary
You will mainly be involved in providing secretarial support to our Programming Services Manager, and administrative assistance in the running of the department. We'd like you to be educated to degree level, and you should have an interest in working in a computer environment.

Personnel Secretary
You will assist me in the day-to-day running of a busy divisional personnel office where the emphasis is on good administration. Ideally, you will be 'A' level standard, and previous personnel experience would be useful

We're prepared to be flexible about salaries, which should attract good-calibre people. You will also receive an excellent benefits package which includes a fully-paid season ticket scheme and subsidised meals

Interested? Then contact me in writing and let me know which job you prefer. Jen Ross, Personnel Officer, Technical Services Division, The Stock Exchange, Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1HP



The Stock Exchange

SECRETARY/PA
to £8,500

We are an international firm of chartered accountants near St Pauls/Blackfriars stations and require a secretary to work for one of our senior partners.

This is a senior secretarial position which, in addition to shorthand/typing, will involve a substantial amount of administration work following an appropriate familiarisation period. Applicants should also have a knowledge of word processing.

For further information and/or application form, please phone Personnel 01 236 2104 quoting ref PF/1.

No Agencies

SECRETARY
(Shorthand and Word Processor)
LONDON EC2

Competent Secretary with Word Processing experience required by American Lawyers. The ethos is busy and friendly and the work at times quite demanding, so we are looking for a person with a "A" Level or equivilant standard of eductional with a cheerful and conscientious work attitude. Previous legal experience is not necessary, but the right applicant must be a non-smoker. Competitive salary and paid overtime. Hours 9.00-5.00

Please write to: Mrs M. Owen, 58 Coleman St, London EC2R 5BE.

SET YOUR SIGHTS HIGH

If you're looking for another job, look above the 100 club. Upstairs at Century House, 100 Oxford St, W1.

You'll find a warm, friendly atmosphere, and people who listen and care.

And dozens of fantastic temporary and permanent jobs. All in the West End and all well paid.

Like these, for instance: Travel Clerk IATA experience £8,000. Secretary 25+ films £7,000. Secretary 20-35 with Sales Ledger good spoken French £7,500.

And we've lots more besides. So come up and see us today!

Century House, 100 Oxford Street, W1. 631 5262

ALFRED MARKS
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CRUISING ASSOCIATION
(Salary in the region of £9,000)

The Cruising Association, whose objects are to encourage cruising in yachts and boats, has offices at St Katharine Dock in London overlooking the yacht harbour. The Association has 4,500 members including many living overseas.

The General Secretary is responsible for the total administration of the CA including its quarterly bBulletin, liaison with flag officers and the committee chairmen, and is helped in these duties by a staff of three.

The position requires someone who can combine the skills of a first class administrator with the ability to deal personally with members.

Please address letters of application giving full details of experience and qualifications to: Elspeth Riddick, General Secretary, Cruising Association, Ivory House, St Katharine Dock, London E1 9AT. Tel. 01-481 0881.

ART ASST/ SECRETARY
£8,000

Qualified Graphic Designer (25'ish) with typing needed by Art Editor of International Publishers

01-730 5148

(Rec. Cons.)

JAYGAR

GRADUATE SECRETARY RESEARCHER

2 years work experience; top secretarial skills; fluency European language; interest in politics; able to travel Europe regularly.

Please write with CV to:-

M.E.P.
Research Services
50 Upper Brook St,
London W1

Quality Retail Jewellers

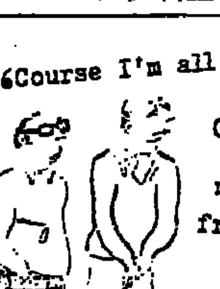
require assistant 21-30 experienced sales / jewellery trade. Arabic essential. Salary negotiable.

Box 1413H, The Times

Secretary/P.A.

required for Engineering Agency. Previous agency experience desirable but not essential. Must be able to keep cool under pressure. Non-smoker only. Salary £7,000 p.a.

Please apply in writing to P.P.S International Ltd, 46, Old Bond Street, London W1X 3AF.



Personnel Secretary

£7900

Arthur Andersen & Co. is an international firm of chartered accountants based in Surrey Street, just off the Strand. Currently, we wish to recruit a secretary to a Divisional Personnel Manager. The position would be of interest to someone who:

- wishes to work in a busy personnel department
- enjoys meeting a wide variety of people
- wants to progressively handle greater responsibilities within the field of personnel work

Working conditions are first-class. There is an attractive range of fringe benefits and prospects for promotion are excellent. The successful applicant will:

- be aged 20-28
- be educated to 'O' level standard
- have the ability to remain cheerful and calm under pressure
- be able to demonstrate a track record of hard work and efficiency
- have shorthand and audio typing skills of 120/60



If you are interested in applying for this position, please telephone 01-836 1200 (ext. 3114) for an application form.

Executive Assistant
Marketing

Liverpool **up to £8,750**

You will work with the partner whose responsibilities include marketing a major professional organisation. You must be capable of taking a leading role and contributing to our marketing plan.

Age is unimportant, but you must be suitably educated, imaginative, energetic, a good organiser and administrator. Able to communicate at all levels and secretarial skills would be an advantage.

Please reply with full c.v. in the first instance quoting reference 81, to Kevin Turner, Royds Personnel Services, Royds House, Mandeville Place, London W1.

RPS

Royds Personnel Services London Limited

Churchill Clinic

80 Lambeth Road, London SE1

The General Manager and Matron of this busy private hospital require a high calibre

SECRETARY

to take charge of their office. The hospital is conveniently situated in Lambeth Road, SE1, opposite the Imperial War Museum. Access by public transport is excellent. Lambeth North (Bakerloo line) is five minutes walk away and Waterloo ½ mile. In addition to an attractive salary the benefits include private health insurance and non-contributory pension scheme.

For a job description and application form please telephone Mrs Kate Cuthbert on 928 5633 Ext. 204.

Welcome to the Board c£9,000

Step up to a board-level position as PA/Secretary to the Chairman of a well-known and prestigious City-based company. This is a rare position for a young Secretary c 25 years old to prove her potential and work at the top. You'll need to feel at home liaising with VIPs and should have an outgoing, confident personality in order to maintain and establish first-class client relationships. 110/60 skills and a stable CV essential

Question Time £8,000

Only 30% secretarial and 70% administrative this is your chance to get very involved as PA to the Chairman of this well-established firm engaged in Market Research. He needs an intelligent person as he will delegate projects for you to take charge of and will encourage you to meet and liaise with valued clients and eventually take responsibility for recruitment of new staff. 90/50 skills needed

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

LIVELY AND HIGHLY SKILLED PA/SECRETARY

WEST END ***c£8,500***

required for young and hectic Managing Director of small, fast-moving company. Must be able to balance and cope with a heavy workload and his varied personal interests.

4 weeks holiday and usual benefits, salary negotiable, reviewed regularly to reflect achievement and involvement.

Please write with CV to Veronica Rogers-Coltman at 55, Park Lane, London W1.

P.A./EXEC SECRETARY

Central London **c.£9,000**

You will report to the General Manager and ensure that during his absence all messages/problems are handled effectively, undertake his correspondence and appointments, and assist in the general, and internal office organisation. Ideally aged 25-35 you must offer excellent standards associated with confidential secretarial duties and a positive but flexible attitude. Work experience from the export/import field is ideal. Bilingual capability in French and German is advantageous.

Salary is c£9,000 plus good conditions and opportunity to take on more responsibility.

Please send C.V. urgently to Mrs Pat Cook, PER, 4/5 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7SB.



CONSERVATIVE MP

seeks Secretary with good secretarial skills, common sense and the initiative to work independently.

Tel: 219 3517

SEC/PA to CHAIRMAN
£10,000

By virtue of the seniority of this post we are seeking a highly accomplished small Sh/Secretary PA, age 30, enjoying a successful career to date. The next step will offer a position within the top echelon of the Insurance/Business World. Clearly a skilled organiser, an able diplomat and a person of integrity are the vital qualities sought. City based.

Tel. 588 5081

MIDDLETON JEFFERS RECRUITMENT LTD

La crème de la crème

PART TIME VACANCIES

TEMPTING TIMES

APPOINTMENTS

WEST LONDON ESTATE AGENCY requires a trainee negotiator with ambition and drive and some experience of selling in any consumer orientated field. Hard work and achievement will result in an exceptional career with this firm. Minimum age 23 years. Faron Sutaria & Company 01-243 8521.

WEST END gallery urgently requires asst. Must be well-presented with min 5 years business experience not necessarily art galleries. CV to the secretary. 10 Catherine Place, SW1.

STUDENT awaiting university, required for general office duties in congenial Solicitors firm, twixt Thames & Fleet Street. Tel: Mr Stewart, 01-583 6701 after 11 am.

'A' LEVEL TRAINEE. 18-20 for blue chip City Insurance Group, must have 2'A' levels, min grade C. Covent Garden Bureau. 55 Fleet St. EC4. 353 7696.

STEPPING STONES

COLLEGE LEAVER. Excellent opportunity with promotional prospects for secretary with shorthand, who is self-motivated and can work on own initiative. Our client is a very popular well known property company and this opening is with two of their surveyors. £5,500 to start plus very good bonus. Phone 404 4933 Fleet Personnel (Rec Cons).

PART TIME VACANCIES

HOSPITAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

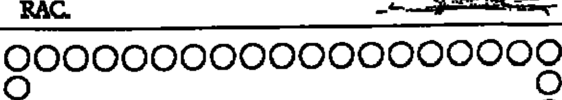
Part-time minimum 3 days per week. Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Assistant to the St Mark's Research Foundation.

Candidates should be experienced in administration, bookkeeping and secretarial skills. Full time salary scale £5,670 – £7,404 plus £997 London weighting. Written application with C.V. in confidence to: *The Secretary, Research Foundation*, St Mark's Hospital, City Road, London EC1V 2PS.

PROPERTY WANTED

HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE business lady wishes to "caretake" London house/flat for period of 6/9 months whilst owners away. Every care taken. No animals. Impeccable references. Please reply Box 1284H The Times.

Overseas Property

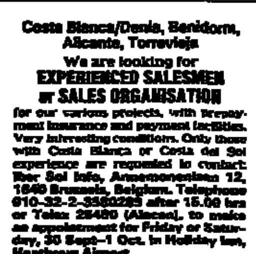


COUNTRY RESIDENCE

25 miles east of Vienna, 20 minutes from the airport. In good repair, approx. 100 rooms, overlooking large park of about 170 acres. Would lend itself for a college or "Schloss-hotel".

Long term lease.

Reply under Box 0110 L The Times



Costa Blanca/Denia, Benidorm, Alicante, Torrevieja

We are looking for **EXPERIENCED SALESMEN or SALES ORGANISATION** for our various projects, with prepayment insurance and payment facilities. Very interesting conditions. Only those with Costa Blanca or Costa del Sol experience are requested to contact: Iber Sol Info, Ambiorixsquare 12, 1040 Brussels, Belgium. Telephone 010-32-2-3580285 after 15.00 hrs or Telex 25460 (Alecsa), to make an appointment for Friday or Saturday, 30 Sept–1 Oct. in Holiday Inn, Heathrow Airport.

MARBELLA (Costa del Sol) large property (11,500 sq m) within "golden mile" comprising

(1) Main house (380 sq m), 9 rooms, 7 beds, tower, terraces, fireplace, large swimming pool, 2 telephones.

(2) Guest house (82 sq m) 3 1/2 rooms, 4 beds, terraces, fireplace, swimming pool, telephone.

(3) Servant quarters, small apartment, 2 garages and extra rooms.

All with furniture, partly antique, overlooking sea, greenbelt, beautiful mountain view, situated within cultivated garden, own wells and electricity, ideal for large family, group of friends or businessmen, for sale as a whole or partially by private owner. Box 0109L The Times

MONACO-MONTE CARLO

Modern luxury apartment. 1 double bedroom, 1 single bedroom, 1 living room, 1 fitted kitchen, 2 bathrooms. Heated pool available. Beautifully situated. £232,000 negotiable.

Tel: 789 5180 eves

SON-CALIU NEAR PALMA NOVA

Large 1 bedroom apartment sleeps 4 in Villamar II. Private, secluded, on beach front

£22,000 Tel 0635 55841 (eves)

Moving to New York?

Come and look round beautiful Connecticut - only 30 miles from the city. Excellent commuting to Manhattan in 50 minutes. For full information entirely without obligation, call Alison Browne at 01-980 2934 weekday evenings. Brad Hvolbeck, Estate Agent.

MARBELLA

Skol Hotel, 1 bed apartment overlooking pools and garden.

Tel (04254) 4700

VALAIS, SWITZERLAND

Sun, peaceful atmosphere, one of the most beautiful mountain sceneries of Europe. Typical chalets, forest, fresh mountain air, flowers, nice rambling excursions, ski, curling, ice skating, tennis, swimming pool, and so on. . . . You will certainly fall in love with this holiday resort. Its name is ANZERE . . . and there are modern one-room and holiday flats to sell. They will be finished in October '83. Living areas 30-110 sq.metres.

Price: S.Fr105,000 to 330,000.

For full information:
NOVAGENCE
Place du Village
CH 1972 ANZERE (VS)
Phone: 01041 /27/38 26 25

I would like to make an offer for.....room/holiday flat.

Name..........
Street..........
City..........
Phone..........

MENORCA

Palatial Villa for superlative private/business use. 1,250 sq metres constructed on 1 acre site. 5 double bedrooms with en suite bathrooms. Large lounge, dining room, library, 2nd lounge, 2 kitchens, Barbecue/bar. Huge swimming pool. £296,000. Furnishings, staff villa, large adjacent plot also available. Full details including video.

HELMWOOD PROPERTIES INTERNATIONAL, 16 JACOBS WELL MEWS, LONDON, W1
Telephone 01-272 3317/8188 (24 hours)

MONTE BIARITTZ/SPAIN

Plum property in urbanisation, villa in Monte Biaritz, close to Marbella and Puerto Banus, conveniently situated for many golf courses. Valued at £28,000 to be exchanged for similar in Malorca or Sell. 0594 563517.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss specialists. Complete range of chalets & apartments for sale to non-Swiss in over 50 resorts including Lake Geneva, Leysin, St Moritz, Verbier & Val d'Anniviers.

Contact:
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422 Upper Richmond Road West, London SW14.
Tel: 01-876 6555

MARBELLA/ESTEPONA

Luxury 2 bedrm beach front villa on exclusive Villacana development, 5 pools, exquisite gdns.

£49,000 easy lettings

Tel: 01-748 3357

CENTRE FRANCE – Near village where George Sand lived, in small town 3-roomed house plus part in need of renovation, courtyard. Price FF130,000. Valencay Region, country house, good condition, 4 rooms, garage, outbuildings, 1,500 sq.m. land. Price: FF181,500. Old Medieval City – 19th cent. house to be renovated, 7 rooms, bathroom, central heating, cellar, courtyard. *Price*: FF160,500. Château de la Loire region – touristic village, beach, house in good condition, 4 rooms, outbuildings, large cellar cut in rock, courtyard, 830 sq.m garden. Price: FF160,000. Fare refunded to purchaser. Cabinet Pelegrin, 10 Place de l'Hotel de Ville, 36000 Chateauroux (Indre) France. Tel: (54) 34.15.39.

MAJORCA – A unique development of fifty south-facing flats on small peninsular 5 miles west of Palma with private beach and pool. 3 bedrooms, large recep, plus dining terrace, garage. £60,000 upwards. Air conditioning an optional extra. Will meet clients at airport and drive to site. Cole & Hicks, Estate Agents, 42 The Broadway, London. W5 2NP. 01 567 4014 (P.B.X.)

TIME to buy the pound is high: Poitou-Charente. France's most inexpensive area: holiday homes, studio flats, cottages, chateaux – rural, coastal, riverside, seaside. Shared buys, investments, renovations. All kinds of properties available. £6,000 (yes, £6,000) to £60,000: prices include all taxes, legal fees, commissions. – Phone 0742 308820. Why not go the Franc is low.

VALAIS / SWITZERLAND. Crans-Montana / Thyon / les Collons / St Luc Val d'Anniviers. Flats and chalets 25 to 150 m2. 1 to 5 rooms / Credit 60% / Interest rate 6.75% / Duration 15 years. Owners-Builders / Direct sale. Vale Promotion S.A. 10 av. du Midi, Ch-1950 Sion. Tel. 01041 / 27 / 23 34 95.

AN ALGARVE apartment for £9,060? A furnished de-luxe home for this price, and not timeshare. Can it be true? Find out at Tanfield Stand 86 at the "Algarve in London" exhibition, Dorchester Hotel, 29/30 September or phone Portugal 010 350 82 25469.

COSTA BLANCA. Bungalows, villas, apartments. Fantastic views. Terms. Sites at Santa Pola, Calpe, Torrevieja, Moraira, Altea, etc. Imp fits. Few & Phillips. Spanish Properties, 8 Station Rd. Histon, Cambs. Tel: 0220 232667.

MANHATTAN TOWNHOUSE. East 61st Street. Elegant 5-storey, 1-family residence or with small business. 4 bedrooms, fireplaces 17ft wide, 50ft rear garden. U.S. $1,900,000. Owner Tel NY 212-832-0188.

5 ACRES of choice: Algarve, Majorca, Costa Blanca, Del Sol, Brava: wide range new/resale homes from £7,500. State your specific requirements to: Jetaway Properties (0702) 613033.

AVIGNON – 1 hour Varcluse village tiny cottage 3 rooms 54m. elec. h.c. water, shower w.c. furnished £17,000 Phone 0206 280 538.

ALGARVE. Vilamoura Abartments & villas from £25,000. RMS. 021-643 7025 (24hrs).

TENERIFE. Nth & Sth properties from £12,500. R.M.S. (021) 643 7025.

NORTH OF THAMES

HAMPSTEAD, NW3. – An absolutely superb 1915-built house in unrivalled rural pos adjoining heath. 4 beds, 2 recs, 1 bathroom, kitchen, small gdns, mag roof terrace with panoramic views. Freehold. £135,000. Druce & Co. 431 1122.

SUPERB 2 dble bedrm penthouse in Mayfair. 2 marbled bathrms, kitchen (all machines), lrg recep, TV, video and stereo systems. Available on long let. £395 pw. Hampton & Sons. 01 493 8222.

HOLLAND PARK. Newly conv 2 bed flat with roof terrace and fine views, smart interior ready to move into. 99 year lease. £69,500. Also selection of other flats avail in Ken/Chelsea Tel Noble 730 8702/3.

CHELSEA Quick sale 25 year lease refurbished flat, large living rm. 1ge bedrm, kitchen, bathroom & terrace. £22,500 ono Tel 352 6065.

DELIGHTFULL 2 ROOMED FLAT, serviced block, Sloane Avenue, inc fitd cpts, ctns, all kit equip. £38,500. 589 8249 (eves) or 280 3935.

Property North of the Thames

ISLINGTON N1

Superb 4th floored flat-fronted family house in excellent order throughout retaining all period features. Overlooking garden square. 1st floor through reception room 27' x 16' 6". Dining room, sitting room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sep utility with wc, Secluded rear gdn with OSP. Gas ch. £119,750 f'hld.

Hotblack Desiato
01-226 0160

LITTLE VENICE

Spacious elegant apart. in Edwardian Mansion Block (exterior now being re-furbished.) 3 beds, 2 recep, bathrm, showerrm, kit/brkfst rm, gas C/H, Re-wired, re-plumbed, private parking, 2 mins Pad. Stn. 5 mins Regents Park, and Marble Arch. 91 yr lease. Urgent sale as owner is committed to purchase of another property.

£69,500 ono

Tel. 724 2626 eves 629 9496 ext. 2344/2035 day.

PRIMROSE HILL

Luxury 2 bedroom Flat, dining hall, fitted modern kitchen, 23ft reception, pretty 60ft garden.

£56,000
Tel: 01-722 8778

FULHAM SW6

Delightful modernised period terraced cottage. Double recep, kitchen / diner, beautiful garden, 2 double 1 single bed, bathroom, gas C.h. and H.w. 5 mins tube and market. £78,500

Ring Eve 01-385 4745

URGENT SALE IFIELD ROAD, SW10

Owner going abroad. Bright 2 bed 1st Floor flat, gas ch: (incl carpets & curtains).

£44,950 ono
Tel: 01-352 1778

HYDE PARK

Magnificent flat in block
SEVENTH FLOOR WITH BALCONY
4 bedrooms 3 bathrooms, 36ft double reception
Superb kitchen, Part air conditioning
CENTRAL HEATING, LIFT, PORTERAGE
£27,500 or offer for Quick Sale
BRITTON POOLE & BURNS, 01-584 4231

ISLINGTON

Only 10 mins. to City, charming 3-storey end of terrace corner house set in unusually quiet small street. 2 bedrms with built-in cupboards, 1 bathrm, with sep w.c. fitted kit, sep dining rm, utility / store rm, bright well-proportioned main drawing rm with 2 large windows, 2nd recep rm/3rd bedrm with window o'looking gdn, attractive paved garden. Gas Ch. Ideal for couple/small family. Owner's family outgrown house/size and moved into new home, therefore early completion desired. F/h £55,000. Genuine buyers only.

Tel. 01 937 2869

Crouch End N.8 (Highgate End)

2 bedroomed ground floor flat in luxury block set in leafy location, with gas C.H and in good decorative order, to be sold including fitted carpets and curtains. Accommodation comprises hall, lounge 21x12ft, modern fitted kitchen, 2 well proportioned bedrooms, bathroom, and separate w.c, also storage space and private off street parking. £38,500 ono.

Phone Radlett 5432.

FINCHLEY ROAD

2 bedroom, 3rd floor flat in Tudor block close all amenities. Large reception with archway to dining room. Fully equipped Wrighton kitchen. Neff appliances, plumbing for machine. Bath with shower over. Newly decorated. Double glazed. 24-hr porterage. Entry phone. Private communal garden. 76-year lease. £47,000 incl pure wool carpets

Tel: 04254 3468 wkends/eves
01-491 7126 office hours

5 MINS SOUTH OF TOWER BRIDGE

Close West End and City, elegant 1785 Georgian family house. 4 beds, 2 baths with showers, study, L-shaped sitting room with steps to 80ft secluded garden and huge dining/kitchen, full gas CH and open fires. All this and many original features for £78,000 freehold.

Ring: 01-701 4553

Converted Edwardian Boat House

20 mins from Waterloo on Eel Pie Island, Twickenham. 5/6 bed, 2, 3 recp, 2 bath, ch, inset balcony facing south over river and rural view. Small yacht basin with private income plus own mainstream mooring alongside house. Some cosmetic work still to do. Offers around £125,000.

01-891 1065.

NW1 REGENT'S PARK 300yds

Delightful quiet light and airy flat, top floor, Clarence Gate Gardens, 4 rooms, bathroom, separate WC, fully fitted kitchen, gas CH, dble glazing CHW. Porterage. 117 year lease (£60pa) r.v. £434 at £1.288 service charge £580pa. £79,500 (to include fitted carpets and curtains) Owner The Hon Maxwell Stamp

Mulberry Green Farmhouse
Copford Essex (0206 210231)

AYOT GREEN WELWYN

1 mile Welwyn Garden. 6 miles to St Albans. 25 mins Kings Cross. Easy access A1, M1. Beautiful spacious period country house. Secluded grounds 1 acre south facing. Private drive from green into walled courtyard. Excellent stable block. Granny / office. 8 beds. 2 baths.

£148,000

Option on further half acre adjoining plot and 4 acres grazing. Phone Welwyn Garden 22810.

Interesting 3 storey Family House, N4

4 beds, 2 recep, kit, bath, 2 WCs, utility rm and cellar. Gas CH, various orig features. Secluded west-facing walled garden. Close to tube/BR. £54,950.

Tel 212 4749 or 226 9882

ATTRACTIVE FLAT in purpose-built block in Chelsea

2 dble beds, recept, kitchen, bath, cloakroom, covered parking space. Low outgoings. £69,950.

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هكذا من الاصل

Residential Property

Window-shopping pricey Thameside

If there is a more satisfying way of house hunting than hiring a Thames cruiser for a summer fortnight and pottering up the river from Teddington to Oxford, I have yet to find it.

It is, of course only window-shopping – but we can all dream.

An autumnal river trip might not seem such a good idea, but in fact the autumn or winter is a sensible time to go looking for property along the banks of the Thames.

First, you see the area when the summer bloom is off it. Riverside living isn't all strawberries and cream by the water's edge. In the later months of the year you can see a few of the drawbacks and judge the pros and cons more objectively. If there is little shelter, either natural or from surrounding properties, for instance, then a cold north-easterly across the open river can seem as if it has blown straight in from Siberia, and that will be reflected in the heating bills.

Second, as the leaves fall from the trees you are likely to be able to negotiate a more realistic price than you might manage in the high days of summer. But Thameside houses are never cheap. Architect Bob Davies, who built his own riverside house at Staines and has watched the riverside evolve over the past decade, says that in his area even riverside shacks are going for £80,000. For a property in prime condition you can think in multiples of that.

Estate agents Giddy & Giddy, who handle perhaps 70 per cent of all riverside properties which come on the market in the 35 mile stretch from Weybridge to Henley, currently have 10 on their books (seven of which are under offer.) The cheapest detached house is £120,000, and that for a four-bedroomed dwelling in need of modernization and improvement.

Down river, on the tidal part of The Thames, agents S. H. Harris are looking for £225,000 for a Twickenham property which once belonged to the Earl of Dysart's bailiff. Agents Hampton & Sons say that demand for riverside houses has been such over the last 12 months that they managed to get nearly £500,000 for the admittedly magnificent five-bedroom Thameside Court at Shiplake, near Henley, and more than £250,000 for The White House, a colonial style residence at Lower Shiplake. Even a four-bedroomed flat at Wargrave, on the opposite bank from Shiplake, is on the market for an asking price of £175,000.



Thameside Court, Shiplake, for which nearly £500,000 was paid, is set in five acres of landscaped ground, with 260ft of river frontage, two wet docks, protective screening islands, detached lodge cottage, self-contained flat, garaging and hard tennis court.

Peter McArdle, associate partner of Giddy & Giddy, says that all riverside dwellings have a premium on them, varying between 10 and 20 per cent according to location.

The most sought-after areas are Bray, five miles upriver of Windsor, Cookham, the village just beyond the spectacular Cliveden Reach, where artist Stanley Spencer lived and which he immortalized in the painting "Christ Preaching at Cookham Regatta", and Marlow.

Cookham and Bray are much prized because they are villages within easy reach of London: Bray has access to the M4 motorway and is only a couple of miles from Maidenhead which is 25 minutes by train from Paddington.

Even a modest three-bedroom bungalow can cost about £175,000 at Bray and grander properties much more. Another prime area is the river bank opposite Cookham churchyard. Edwardian houses, facing due south and therefore drenched with sun throughout the long summer days, have been changing hands there for prices ranging from £300,000 to £500,000.

For those with more modest resources Peter McArdle suggests areas like Weybridge and Datchet which lie under the flight-path from Heathrow and so suffer from aircraft noise. If you can stand that then places like Weybridge, Staines, Runnymede, Datchet and Old Windsor can be very good value for money.

One less obvious area particularly worth looking at is the River Wey which branches off the Thames at Weybridge and runs down to Godalming. The Wey may not be as spectacular as the Thames and few of the houses have sweeping lawns down to the water's edge, but there's room enough to moor a moderate-sized boat at the bottom of the garden and because there's less traffic than on the Thames there is less of a problem with wash from passing craft which can play havoc with river banks and moored craft.

Back on the Thames proper architect Bob Davies, a dedicated river worshipper, would probably vote for riverside living even if it meant roughing it in one of the more down-at-heel bungalows which can still occasionally be found by the enterprising house hunter.

But he does offer a few cautions:

Be careful of the older wooden dwellings. Damp can cause problems and where the houses have been built up on piers for flood protection the space under the house can be an attractive nesting place for vermin.

Don't be over-impressed by a large sweeping garden. If it is the gentle flow of the river life that you are interested in you may miss most of it if the house is 80 or 100ft back from the river bank.

If you bought the house because you're mad about boats, make sure you've actually got enough depth of water to moor your boat and get your surveyor to check that the bank is in good order. (Failure to check the river bank could be a costly mistake; Peter McArdle estimates repiling costs at about £45 a foot – say £9,000 for a 200ft frontage.)

Davies says that having the towpath on your side of the river can actually be an advantage in some respects – if, for example, you enjoy walking. But don't forget that if you are on the towpath side fishermen may take up almost permanent residence at the bottom of your garden at certain times of year, that a nearby pub may be good for your thirst but bad for your nerves as revellers wend their way home, and that pet-owners allow their dogs to do indescribable things on towpaths.

Finally, says Davies, consider very carefully what it is you expect from the river: a backwater near a weir, for example, may be idyllic, but there won't be much river traffic on it and, for many people, it is the movement of boats up and down the river which is one of the major attractions.

The main problem, of course, is that the number of riverside houses on the Thames is strictly limited. But the lucky may manage to snap one up if they've got perseverance – and funds.

Malcolm Brown

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 6.45 and 7.00; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; pop music news from Mike Smith between 7.30 and 8.00; and Esther Rantzen's That's Life File between 7.30 and 8.00; and again between 8.30 and 9.00. Closedown at 9.00.

10.05 Gharbar. Magazine programme of interest to Asian women. Children's behaviour problems are discussed by Swaran Talwar and Semina Mir, two mothers who have made a special study of the subject. 10.30 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Ben Thomas and guest Sarah Long. The story, Paddy the Horse, is told by Brian Cant. 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Creegor. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. The guests today include General Sir John Hackett; Dr Claire Weekes who delves into the causes of nervous fatigue and depression; Susan Hicks with some cookery hints; and music provided by Clarence 'Frogman' Henry. 1.45 King Rollo (r). 1.50 Bric-a-Brac (r). 2.00 Closedown.

2.10 Film: Sombrero (1953) starring Ricardo Montalban and Pier Angeli. Love and inter-town rivalry in deepest Mexico. Directed by Norman Foster. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School, presented by Iain Lauchlan. The story is Goat for Sale. 4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in High Fly Guys. 4.25 Puzzle Trail. Kristy Miller and Howard Stableford with more clues to unravel.

4.35 All Star Summer Show. Fun and games with a cast of presenters from BBC children's programmes. 4.55 Newsround with Paul McDowell. 5.05 The All Star Summer Show continued. 5.35 Henry's Cat.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Ask the Family. The second match in the general knowledge quiz pits the Timms family from Northampton against the Russells of Edinburgh. Robert Robinson is in the chair.

6.50 Harty. His guests today include Lord Snowdon and pop group Bucks Fizz.

7.25 Film: Legend of the Golden Gun (1979) starring Jeff Osterhage and Carl Dukes. A story of revenge with rancher John Colton on the trail of the notorious William Quantrill who was responsible for the death of Colton's parents. Directed by Alan J. Levi.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Are We Being Served? Small businessmen confront David Trippier, MP, the Small Firms Minister.

9.55 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Highlights from last night's boxing matches; from one of tonight's European football competitions involving a British club; and skating from Richmond Ice Rink.

11.18 News headlines.

11.20 Flamingo Road. Who killed Michael Tyrone? The list of suspects seems endless.

12.10 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.23; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; a guest in the spotlight with John Stapleton at 7.05; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; guest Sheila Hancock from 7.35; Fenton Bresler's Casebook at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; Vidal Sassoon's star forecast at 8.05; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.35; Wincey and friends at 8.02.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Play: A Game of Soldiers. 9.47 A West Indian boy talks about his family. 10.04 Faces. 10.21 Understanding television. 10.48 The development of Manchester and Los Angeles. 11.10 A day in the life of an ambulanceman. 11.22 Basic Maths: Lines. 11.39 How we used to live.

12.00 Button Moon. Rocket adventures of the puppet character, Mr Spoon (r). 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 Play It Again. The first in a new series and Tony Bilbow's guest is Scots comedian, Chic Murray, who selects clips from his favourite films.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Plus. Nancy Roberts discusses the traumas of moving home with environmental psychologist Dr David Canter.

2.00 Racing from Newmarket introduced by Brough Scott. Live coverage of the Lonsdale Selling Stakes (2.15); the William Hill Cheveley Park Stakes (2.45); and the Pattison Stakes (3.15). 3.30 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz for 16 to 18-year-olds.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy in Picturebookland (r). 4.15 Dork. 4.20 Enid's World. Rod Hull in another adventure with his unpredictable pet. 4.45 The All Electric Amusement Arcade. Episode three and the pop group help Bella renovate the Arcade. 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.

6.25 Help! The third and last programme about Youth Training Schemes.

6.35 Crossroads. Sharon Metcalfe learns about another side of life and Jill Harvey is surprised by a telephone call from her ex-husband.

7.00 Where There's Life presented by Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman. The items are about a murder in the family; young people kicking the heroin habit; and arthritis at 24 (see Choice).

7.30 Coronation Street. Ken Barlow has some important news for wife Deirdre.

8.00 Morecambe and Wise. This week Eric is trapped in a basket; Ernie talks to the birds; and they spotlight a new door.

8.30 Keep It in The Family. More humorous incidents from the life of a father dominated by his female family.

9.00 Reilly – Ace of Spies. Tonight the master spy is in St Petersburg trying to win for the Germans the contract to rebuild the Russian fleet.

10.00 News.

10.30 Frontier: USA. The final part of the trilogy that traces the cocaine trail from South American jungles to smart apartments in the United States.

11.30 Database presented by Tony Bastable from the Personal Computer World show at the Barbican Centre.

12.15 Night Thoughts from Fr Michael Hollings on Michaelmas

Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman: ITV 7.00pm

CHOICE

● Simon was 14 years old when his father collected his sister from school, took her home and strangled her. Now a grown man, Simon talks for the first time in public about the effect his sister's violent death had on him in **WHERE THERE'S LIFE** (ITV 7.00pm). Miriam Stoppard gently coaxes out the story but it is obviously painful for him to recall the details. Nevertheless the interview sheds an interesting light on the attitude of outsiders towards the victim's family, an attitude that made Simon feel that he too was evil just because he was his father's son.

● The Schools three-part serial by Jan Needle that caused a small storm in a teacup recently, **A GAME OF SOLDIERS** (ITV 9.30am), begins this morning. Apparently a number of leading lights in the Falkland Islands community objected to part of the play which, they claimed, portrayed the islanders as a blood-thirsty horde of hotheads. They must be remarkably thin-skinned. There was nothing I saw to which they could take exception in this story of three children who discover an injured Argentine conscript. The acting is first-class especially from Nicola Cowper as Sarah, the dialogue is presumably authentic as Patrick Bishop, the Observer's man in the Falklands, acted as consultant and the rugged, inhospitable landscape of Northumberland is a credible alternative to the Falklands terrain. This, plus music from the talented Barbara Thompson and John Hiseman, makes the serial a most acceptable introduction to classroom discussions on the nature of violence.

● Nine years ago a Flixborough chemical plant, which had won a national award for safety, exploded. Since then more stringent safety regulations have been introduced but are they fool-proof? Brenda Kidman in **WHAT PRICE COMPENSATION?** (Radio 4 7.20pm) talks to some of the residents of a Lincolnshire village, situated by caves storing liquid petroleum gas, and investigates whether or not the villagers are justified in their feeling of unease.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Man of Moda; by George Atheridge 6.55 Geology: Britain before Man 7.20 Early Music-Hall 7.45 Science: Ideas for the Future. Closedown at 8.10

9.10 Daytime on Two: Sand casting 9.38 The search for a British baked bean 10.00 You and Me 10.15 Everyday maths 10.38 Trigonometry 11.00 Cats 11.17 Rhythm 11.39 The use of photographs in the press 12.05 Italian conversation 12.30 Living with a mentally handicapped child 12.55 Advice for the mentally handicapped to get more out of life 1.10 Electrons, Energy Levels and Spectra 1.38 Houses 2.01 Robinson Crusoe explains all 2.18 Books about history, both fact and fiction 2.40 Norman castles 3.00 Closedown.

5.10 Three Families: Jerusalem. An Open University production that looks at the worship of three Jerusalem families – one Jewish, one Christian and one Muslim

5.45 Wildlife on Two: The Dolphin Touch. A study of the remarkably intelligent sea creature. The narrator is David Attenborough (r)

6.10 Eight Days a Week. Robin Denselow presents another in the series devoted to rock and pop music news. His guests are Jake Burns, Limahl, Mark Knopfler and The Sunday Times's John Ryle.

6.40 Great Railway Journeys of the World. With Ludovic Kennedy on a journey from Pennsylvania Station, New York, to Union Station, Los Angeles (r).

7.40 Peter, Paul and Mary. Highlights of a concert by the tuneful trio, recorded at the Southport Theatre.

8.10 Bookmark. The first of a new monthly series, presented by Simon Winchester that explores the world of literature. Three books are discussed – Peter Hall's Diaries, The Kingdom by the Sea and The Human Body – by guests Bernard Levin, Shirley Conran and Brian Glover. In addition, Ian Hamilton previews the Booker-McConnell shortlist.

9.00 Butterflies. Domestic comedy series starring Wendy Craig and Geoffrey Palmer. Tonight they discover that they have become grandparents.

9.30 Not the Nine O'Clock News. The final programme in the short series of repeats featuring the anarchic gang of four.

10.00 The Gathering Seed. Episode four of the six-part drama and Joe becomes embroiled in a strike at the building site where he works with his grandfather.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.35 Open University: Part 6: Rail or Road. 12.05 Materials Failure: In Court – An Eye for an Eye. Ends at 12.30.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 The Tudor Face. Sir Roy Strong presents the first of a short series of programmes illustrating the work of the foremost trio of miniature painters at the Tudor Court. Today's programme spotlights Hans Holbein.

5.00 Countdown. Another edition of the words and numbers competition. Challenging yesterday's winner is Jackie Nathan, a nurse from Leeds.

5.30 Make It Pay. The second programme in the series presented by Stephen Atkinson that examines the range of crafts that can be financially rewarding as well as giving creative satisfaction. Today's subject is jewellery. Mr Atkinson also talks to Molly Heath, Principal of Eccles Adult Education Centre, Manchester, about opportunities for training in craft work.

6.00 Square Pegs. American comedy series about the pupils of Weemawee High School.

6.30 The Spice of Life. Mustard is the subject for this fourth programme in the series. Featured this evening is a silent film commissioned by J & J Colman Company in 1928 – The Mustard Club; a master chef prepares a meal in Dijon; a Canadian rodeo; and a German sausage and mustard festival.

7.00 Channel Four News. Includes headlines at 7.30 followed by city news at 7.35.

7.50 Comment. Filling the political spot this week is the Conservative MP for Enfield North, Tim Eggar.

8.00 Brookside. It's party time in the Close as the Grant's celebrate their silver wedding anniversary.

8.30 Twenty Twenty Vision: South Africa – Resisting Apartheid A documentary in which a number of fugitives from the South African Army explain why they fled to this country. They are not very convincing but credence is given to their stories of the armed forces terrorising the blacks by the more convincing Bishop of Manchester and a priest who has spent 31 years in Namibia.

9.00 An Evening with Quentin Crisp. A one-man extravaganza recorded in New York in which the outrageous Mr Crisp regales his audience with tales of his bizarre life style and then invites questions on the reasons for the way he lives.

10.40 Edible Gold. Christopher Logue reads Father William, by Lewis Carrol and Tell All the Truth, by Emily Dickerson.

10.45 Visions: Cinema. Tony Rayns with a report on the state of the film industry in the Philippines.

11.30 A South American Journey. A profile of film-maker Brian Moser whose trilogy of documentaries about the cocaine trade was shown last night and earlier this evening on ITV.

12.15 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Shipping
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 The Goshawk by T. H. White. Read by Norman Rodway. 8.57 Weather; Travel
9.00 News
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly, with Libby Purves and guests.
10.00 News; Gardeners' Question Time visits Leicestershire. The questions are put by members of the Long Clawson Women's Institute.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Forbidden Places' by Jill Norris. Read by Elizabeth Proud.
10.45 Daily Service
11.00 News; Travel; Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records
12.00 News; You and Yours
12.27 Murder at the Red October by Anthony Olcott, dramatised in 5 parts (3)† 12.55 Weather; Programme News
1.00 The World at One: News
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast
2.00 Woman's Hour The guest of the week is John Cleese, the comedy actor, best known for Monty Python's Flying Circus and its many offspring. Also episode eight of The House of Women.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Suntrap, by Ruth Goring. Drama about a private woman (Lynn Farleigh) and the day she spends in her home with an old associate of her husband (John Bennett), a somewhat sinister, pathetic figure†
3.47 Time for Verse. Poems with the common theme of battle. The items are chosen by Gillian Clarke, and the readers are Paul Webster and Denys Hawthorne.
4.00 News; Just After Four (the story of Lady Frankland).
4.10 File on 4. Major issues both home and abroad.
4.40 Story Time: "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde (3). Read by John Rye.
5.00 News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Top of the Form. Bodmin School v The High School, Truro.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 What Price Compensation? (2) Day of Reckoning. People living in fear of an industrial explosion in the area.
7.45 Life with the Lid Off. The personality and writing of Elizabeth Bowen (1899-1973). A feature by Dr Roy Foster. With contributions from friends and writers such as Charles Ritchie and Molly Keane, the critic Hermione Lee and the biographer Victoria Glendinning.
8.15 In Business (business magazines and plastic money).
8.45 Moonshine . . . on Relatives. Judi Dench presents verse, songs, and stories (r).
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine. Includes a review of Mollie Keane's new novel Time After Time and a review of the Berlin Philharmonic's new recording of Bizet's opera Carmen, conducted by Herbert von Karajan. Natalie Wheen presents tonight's edition. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Son of Cliché†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Stranger in the House" by George Simenon (8). Read by Jim Norton.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 The Ring. Ron Alldridge investigates ornamental, symbolic and other values attached to rings.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast. England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Radio History. 11.05 Singing Together 2. 11.25 Movement and Drama 2. 11.45 Contact. 1.55 pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 The Music Box. 2.15 Introducing Geography. 2.35 Pictures in Your Mind (Music). 2.45 Nature 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Modern Biography. 11.30-12.10 am Open University: 11.30 The Key. 11.50 British Urban Perspectives. 12.30-1.10 am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: 12.30 Books, Plays, Poems. 12.55 Additional commentary.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice: Part one. Arensky (Piano Trio in D minor, Op 32), Rachmaninov (Symphonic Poem The Isle of the Dead, Op 29).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice: part two. Johann Strauss (overture: Waldmeister), Brahms (Two Songs, Op 91, Jessye Norman, mezzo), Hurlstone (Piano Conc in D, with Eric Parkin as soloist).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Dvorak. The Panocha Quartet play the String Quartet in F major, Op 96 (American) and Josef Suk and Alfred Holecek play the Sonatina in G major, Op 100.†
10.00 Monteverdi Choir: Gesualdo's Ave dulcissima Maria, Monteverdi's Exulatant Caili, and works by Cavalli and Scarlatti (Stabat Mater).†
11.00 BBC Scottish SO: Sterndale Bennett's overture The Naiades, Stanford's Songs of the Sea, and Sullivan's Irish Symphony. With Benjamin Luxon (baritone) and Scottish Philharmonic Singers.†
12.15 Concert Hall: Guitar recital by Ricardo Iznaola. Includes works by Antonio-Jose, Villa-Lobos and Liszt, arr Iznaola (Csardas obstiné).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Endellion String Quartet: Beethoven's String Quartet in C minor, Op 18, No 4; and Mendelssohn's in E minor, Op 44, No 2.†
2.00 Master and Protege: More records by Toscanini and Cantelli conducting the NBC SO. Wagner's overture Rienzi, Brahms Piano Conc No2. with Horowitz as soloist; and Mussorgsky's Pictures from an Exhibition (arr Ravel).†
3.35 French Flute Music: 18th century works by La Barre and Philidor. The flute players are Stephen Preston and Lisa Beznosuik.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: direct from Lichfield Cathedral. Jonathan Rees-Williams is the organist and Master of Choristers.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Another Jeremy Siepmann selection, including (at 6.15) Barry Tuckwell playing the Mozart Horn Concerto No 2.†
6.30 Jazz Today. Present-day works, introduced by Charles Fox.†
7.00 Warlock and Finzi: Peter Savidge (baritone) and David Owen Norris (Piano) perform Warlock's The Fox, Robin Goodfellow. The cricketers of Hambledon. Fair and true. The countryman, and Good ale. Also Finzi's Ode on the rejection of St Cecilia: He abjures love.†
7.30 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: James Brown is soloist in the first UK performance of Raymond Premru's Trumpet Concerto. Also Richard Hall's Symphony No. 4, and Elgar's concert overture In the South (Alassio).†
8.45 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC. A selection presented by Ian McDougall.
9.10 Borodin and Shostakovich: the Fitzwilliam String Quartet play Borodin's String Quartet No 2 and Shostakovich's Preludes Nos 17 to 24, and the Piano Quintet in G minor, Op 57.†
10.30 Girolano Frescobaldi: The second in this series of his works is taken up with Il primo libro de'Madrigali, 1608. With the Consort of Musicke Madrigal Ensemble and David Roblou (harpsichord).†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 11.20pm Social Science. 11.40-12.00 Alternatives and Common Sense – Beyond Point Blank.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) major bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (MF/MW).
5.00 Paul Burnett.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk.† 2.30 Ed Stewart including commentary of the first day of the Cambridgeshire Meeting at Newmarket: 2.45 The William Hill Cheveley Park Stakes 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk.† 6.00 John Dunn including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. (mf only) † 7.30 Overture and and beginners. Billy Milton introduces music from the theatre by Kern, Bernstein, Rodgers and Geoffrey Toye. 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory, including 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Name's the Game (new series) with Barry Cryer, Duggie Brown, Jeremy Beadle and Lionel Blair. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Folk on 2.† 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove, You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 David Jensen, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00pm Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-a-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 30 album chart. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag with Anne Nightingale. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.†
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00am With Radio 2. 8.15pm listen to the Band.†9.00 The Organist Entertains.†9.30-10.00 With Radio 2. 10.00-12.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Kings of Jazz. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Brahms' Miniatures. 8.30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Musical Yearbook. 10.15 Whip Hand. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Tommy Vance Turns the Tables. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Diversions. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Short Story. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Whip Hand. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Here and Now. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Cultures at Risk. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 From the Promenade Concerts. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Classical Record Review. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. **Radio 2** MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. **Radio 1/2** VHF 88-91MHz. **Radio 3** VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. **Radio 4** LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. **LBC** MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. **Capital** MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. **BBC Radio London** MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. **World Service** MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.10 am News and weather. Scotland 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 9.55-11.18 Sportscene: World Championship Boxing. Charlie Magri v Frank Cedeno (highlights) and Ice Skating. 12.10 am News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.10 am News and weather. England 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.15 am Close.

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Dasarydiaeth. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Interval. 3.30 Wine Programme. 4.00 People's Court. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Tafarn yr Adar. 5.30 My World and Welcome to it. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Dick Van Dyke Show. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Trol'r Saith. 8.00 Margaret Williams. 8.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 9.00 Film: Sapphire (Nigel Patrick). 10.35 Twenty Twenty Vision. 11.05 Hard Times. 12.00 Gair yn ei Bryd, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This is your right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada reports. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.30 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.30 Crime Casebook. 12.00 Bible and Me, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Harvest Jazz at Paul Masson. 12.20 am Postscript, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 Star Parade. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.30 Great Fights of the 70s. 12.30am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Action Line. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Scotland Today Special. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Session. 12.30am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Fabulous Funnies. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.30 Making A Living. 12.00 News. 12.05am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Amazing years of the Cinema. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 11.30 Sportscast Special. 12.15am News. Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 5.15-5.45 Black Beauty. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 11.30 Harvest Jazz at Paul Masson. 12.20am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 News. 11.30 Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Take The High Road. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 11.30 Dear Detective. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.30 Portrait of a Legend. 12.00 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.30 Astronauts. 12.00 House Calls. 12.30 am All About Sects, Closedown.

Kinnock backs a national minimum wage

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Higher social security benefits, a national minimum wage, and a fairer tax system would all be necessary if poverty were to be tackled decisively, Mr Neil Kinnock, the foremost candidate for the Labour Party leadership, said in Birmingham yesterday.

He told a conference on low pay that 7.5 million people in Britain were in poverty, as measured by popular standards of decency, in that they lacked "the basic necessities the rest of us take for granted."

Mr Kinnock said that low wages were a significant direct and indirect cause of poverty. The Government and the Social Democrats believed that it should be dealt with through providing social security to the low-paid, but that only deepened the poverty trap while providing huge subsidies to low-wage firms.

That was why the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress had held detailed discussions on how to introduce a national minimum wage, for which there was considerable public support.

"Of course, we need to be careful in the way that such a minimum wage is introduced", Mr Kinnock said. "Immediate withdrawal fo the low-wage subsidy, on which many firms have relied, could cause serious difficulty, but a phased introduction would give them time to adapt"

Seven million people and their families stood to gain directly, while the rest would benefit from the stimulus to economic activity and the creation of jobs.

Saying that the country needed a fairer and more progressive tax system, Mr Kinnock added that capital transfer tax and capital gains tax has been virtually abolished by the present Government, with income tax payers especially the low-paid, left to pick up the bill.

A more effective system of capital taxation, including an annual wealth tax, was essential to ensure that the wealthy made their proper contribution to revenue and to reduce the present gross inequalities in wealth.

Mr Kinnock said his case was based not on the politics of envy but on the economics of efficiency. The absence of effective wealth taxation encouraged the inefficient use of resources in the production of prestige goods and services, often tax-deductible, for the very rich.

Income tax, with its elaborate array of reliefs providing greatest benefits to the to the best-off, also needed reforming, he said.

Mr Roy Hattersley, favourite for the deputy leadership of the party, also spoke last night in Birmingham and attacked Dr David Owen's speech to the Social Democrats' council in Salford two weeks ago.

Dr Owen did not understand the implication of his "half thought out" economic policy, Mr Hattersley said. His offer of "toughness and tenderness" woud mean tenderness to the middle-income groups and toughness towards the lowest paid.

Union hope for Meacher

Mr Michael Meacher's campaign to win the Labour deputy leadership spluttered back into life last night as his supporters circulated reports that he had won the support of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, which has a block vote of 147,000 (Paul Routledge writes).







Winners and losers: A rueful Mr Dennis Conner, the American helmsman (left); all-night revellers shouting for joy at the Royal Perth Yacht Club; and Australia II's skipper, Mr John Bertrand, with his wife, Roz.

Reagan sends his congratulations

By Rupert Morris

As Australian victory celebrations continued yesterday in Newport, Perth, and Earls Court, President Reagan sent a message of congratulations to Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, and Peter de Savary, the British millionaire, said he was keen to have another crack at the America's Cup.

Mr Reagan's message said: "If the American's Cup had to leave the United States, I am delighted that its home will be Australia – at least until the next race. All Australians must be justifiably proud of the extraordinary team effort, skill, and sportsmanship that brought off this magnificant victory."

Although sportsmanship sometimes seemed secondary during this ceaselessly controversial competition, the race in which the United States surrendered its 132-year-old grip on the Cup caught the public imagination all over the world in an unprecedented way.

With news from Newport that the Australian are likely to defend their trophy in Perth in 1988, the talk in British yachting circles will soon be about who will challenge for Britain. At the moment, everyone is waiting for the Royal Perth Club to declare it intentions.

Mr John Durie, Secretary-General of the Royal Yachting Association, said yesterday: "If the Australians do invite a challenge, then it is likely that someone in Britain will have a go."

Under the present America's Cup rules, which the Royal Perth Yacht Club may choose to vary, it is up to individual yacht clubs to enter. If there is more than one British entrant, they will be expected to fight it out in eliminating heats in Perth.

Mr de Savary, whose syndicate spent £5m entering the yacht Victory via the Royal Burnham Yacht Club, said yesterday on BBC Radio 2: "We feel it is a great event and we think we ought to have another go."

He did not, however, give any indication that he was willing to put up the money himself, and there are doubts as to whether he would be able to raise the necessary sponsorship.

The unprecedented media interest and television coverage might appear to offer huge sponsorship opportunities, but the ability of Perth, with its relatively small population, to mount a merchandising operation on the scale usually seen in the United States is questionable.

Yacht racing rules prohibit advertising on boats, or on competitors' clothing.

Wave of euphoria sweeps Australia

From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne

An extraordinary and highly emotional wave of patriotism swept Australia yesterday from the moment Australia II crossed the line in victory.

The feeling had been building up for weeks, but until the moment of victory no one had dared to believe in it. Before the first race, most Australians were showing only a mild interest in the event, having been dragged through many humiliating defeats in the past two decades.

But by the end of the sixth race, the entire country seemed to have rediscovered a fervent nationalism not felt since the glittering 1950s when Australian athletes, such as Herb Elliot and John Landy, swimmers such as John Konrads, and Dawn Fraser, and tennis players such as Frank Sedgman and Rod Laver, all conquered the world.

At 5.21 am yesterday, the huge all-night parties at the Royal Perth Yacht Club exploded into hysteria when Australia II took the honours. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, had tears streaming down his face and champagne spraying all about him as he offered accolades to every one who had anything to do with the victory.

"Any boss who sacks anyone today for not turning up to work is a bum", Mr Hawke said. "I don't think I have had a greater moment of pride."

The Royal Perth Yacht Club is the home base for the Australia II challenge. The scene there was one of delirium.

The club manager, Mr Brian Gunn, ran through the club at the moment of victory carrying a poster showing a kangaroo beating up an eagle. Moments before, as Australia II was making its comeback in the final stages, impeccably dressed women knelt on the floor and prayed.

Over on the east coast it was after 8 am. There were scenes of ectasy in Sydney, and Melbourne, too, although of a different kind. People going to work in suburban trains and trams had radios blaring loudly as the race drew to its conclusion. When the Australians won the public transport systems went wild, and that was only the beginning.

Later in the day, the afternoon newspapers and television seemed to lose control. Special colour editions of newspapers brayed about the triumph over several pages. The headlines were reminiscent of the dazzling time, 27 years ago, when Australia's athletes won gold after gold at the Melbourne Olympics.

Gibraltar ship concern

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Ageing and dangerous ships are being transferred in increasing numbers to the newly emerging flag of convenience of Gibraltar, according to the National Union of Seamen (NUS).

The union's leaders decided last week to ignore attempts by Gibraltar's ship owners to negotiate an exclusive recognition deal with the NUS, and will decide how to fight the flag at the International Transport Workers' Federation congress in Madrid in October.

The union is concerned that when British ships transfer to the Gibraltar flag the jobs on board are taken by foreign citizens, who are paid well below union rates and work in poor conditions.

The Gibraltarian flag – an emerging rival to the Panamanian and Liberian flags – has come into prominence over the past two years and now 40 vessels are registered there, many of them formerly listed in Britain. Others are from Scandinavia.

Mr Jim Slater, general secretary of the union, said that many of the vessels were "rust buckets" and unable to continue to reach the standards demanded by the British registry and by other flags.

Reagan attacks Congress in call for IMF funding

Continued from page 1

the Chancellor planned to relay these concerns to Mr Regan before today's visit by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The British Government has been fighting the tax for five years and has urged the administration to submit legislation to Congress to resolve whether states have the right to impose the tax. But the President does not want to raise the touchy issue of state rights before the elections.

In his address to the IMF and bank delegates, Mr Reagan was strongly supportive of the international institutions

● The $11 billion rescue package for Brazil took an important step forward after the country's foreign creditors – both banks and western governments – agreed in principle on how to raise the new money required.

Commercial banks, which originally said that they would be hard-pressed to raise $6bn of new loans, have agreed to try to raise $6.5bn. All of Brazil's 700 to 800 creditor banks will be expected to stump up new money in proportion to existing exposures.

Western governments will, in effect, provide the rest by rescheduling $2bn of official loans. They are also expected to provide a further $2.5bn, possibly through guarantees for new trade finance.

Letters, page 13
Clausen speech, page 19

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Colonel in Chief, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, visits the 3rd Battalion in camp at Shennybridge, Powys, 11.

Princess Alice, patron Franternity of Friends of St Albans Abbey, attends Flower Festival preview in aid of restoration appeal, St Albany Abbey, 6.30.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Charlotte Ardizzone: Gallery 10, 10 Grosvenor Street, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1 (from today until October 14).

David Bailey; Black and White Memories, Victoria and Albert Museum, Photo Gallery, Henry Cole Wing, Cromwell Road, SW7; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Fri, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (from today Nov 27).

Exhibitions in progress

An exhibtion of paintings by Jim Andrew, The Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House Lloyd Street, Manchester: Mon to Fri 9-5, Thur till 8, closed Sat and Sun (until Oct 7).

Beatrox Potter Exhibition, Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria, Mon-Fri 10.30-5.30 Sat & Sun 2-5 (until Nov 6).

Three Railway Views of Wales: photographs by Norman Neale, Ifor Higgon and R. O. Tuck, Wlesh Industrial and Maritime Museum, Bute Street, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Nov 15).

Paintings of Glasgow and Western Seashores of Scotland, by Ken Taylor (until Nov 22); One at a Time: work of Graham Sutherland (until Nov 19); Maclavrin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat, 11 to 5.

Grace and Labour; watercolours, prints and drawings with porcelain, sculpture and objets d'art; Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford; Tues to Fri 12.30 to 5, Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mons.

Merseyside Artists Exhibition; Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Wed, Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun; (until Oct 15).

Last chance to see

Contemporary Glass, an exhibition of new glass organized by Paul Hughes, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; ends today.

The Floating World: Japanese prints; Glasgow Museums and Art Galleries, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; 10 to 5, ends today.

An exhibition of paintings by Mark Le Claire, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; 10 to 5; ends today.

Talks, lectures

Construction and planting of peat banks, sinks and troughs, Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey, 2 to 4 (and tomorrow).

Birds of prey and falconry, by Dr Nick Fox, Carmarthen Museum, Abergwili, Carmarthen, 2.

Music

Guitar recital by Graham Wade, City Art Gallery, The Headrow, Leeds, 1.05.

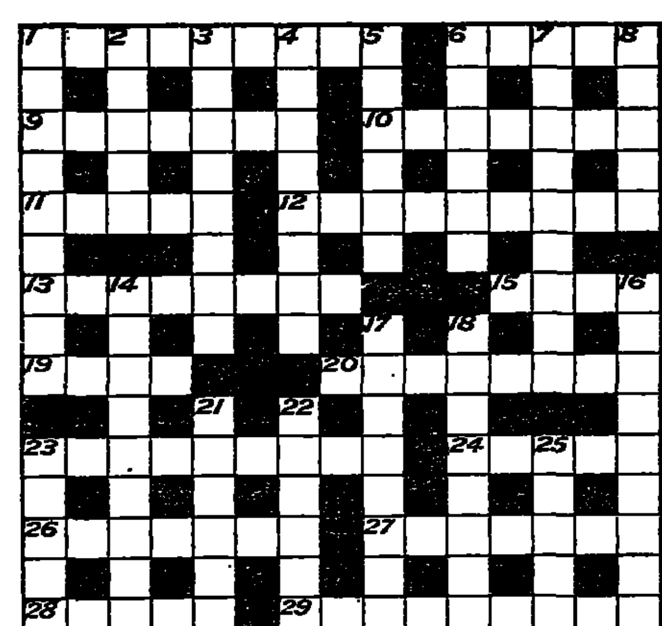
Organ recital by Dudley Holroyd, Bath Abbey, Bath, 8.

Organ recital by Professor Gordon Phillips, St Francis Church, Willett Way, Petts Wood, Kent, 8.

Organ recital by Ronald Perrin, Parish Church, Leeds, 6.45.

The Corries in concert, Eden Court Theatre, Inverness, 7.45.

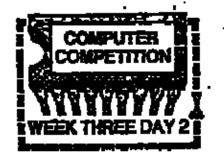
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,246



ACROSS
1 Ribs gunners wed, perhaps (3,6).
6 Hence Pythagoras, second prophet (5).
9 Wrongly bid a spade? Not if you speak plainly (7).
10 Title lucky character gives novel (4,3).
11 Clementine's footwear – standard for the well-dressed? (5).
12 Contrariwise the story of Mr Bultitude (4,5).
13 For example, 11 steering off course (8).
15 Easy thing to enter University, back in island (4).
19 Repair hole in 29 (4).
20 He's always concerned with side-issues (8).
23 Tent-maker of Minnesota (5,4).
24 Legend, in two parts, of the Roc (weight about a pound) (5).
26 Grow a sort of nutmeg (7).
27 Notice face-saving device used by mentor (7).
28 Sudden impulse to show this material (5).
29 What Pinafore's captain hardly ever used (5-4).

DOWN
1 Maid known, perhaps, to be included in this (9).
2 Stuff to rub bows and even parts of arrows in (5).
3 Indication of what's ahead, by the way (4,4).
4 Handing over – a sixth of it (8).
5 So many get excellent service in comfort (6).
6 "To —, to seek, to find, and not to yield" (Tennyson) (6).
7 Hearty lot, perhaps, in important case (5,4).
8 At last a replacement in 6 *ac* in South Pacific (5).
14 Retiring, or giving up (7,2).
16 *To the Israelites a blooming* miracle (6,3).
17 It reveals the basis for Rossini's opera (4-4).
18 Right under, might we infer from this remnant? (4-4).
21 Current instance of educational division (6).
22 Prayer, in matins – name is out of place (6).
23 Pulls up this turf (5).
25 Young lady love given a whirl on the ranch (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,245



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 9

Books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week.

Children of the Gods, the complete myths and legends of ancient Greece, by Kenneth McLeish (Longman, £8.95).
Disjecta, Miscellaneous Writings and a Dramatic Fragment, by Samuel Beckett (John Calder, £8.95).
Djilas, the Progress of a Revolutionary, by Stephen Clissold (Temple Smith, £15).
Elizabeth R, by Elizabeth Longford (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10.95).
Peter Hall's Diaries, the story of a Dramatic Battle, edited by John Goodwin (Hamish Hamilton, £12.95).
Robert Smythson and the Elizabethan Country House, by Mark Girouard (Yale, £15.95).
Russian Constructivism, by Christina Lodder (Yale, £30).
The Times Atlas of the Oceans, edited by Alastair Couper (Times Books, £30).
The Penguin Guide to Ancient Egypt, by William J. Murnane (Allen Lane, £12.95, Penguin paperback, £6.95).
Vita, the Life of V. Sackville-West, by Victoria Glendinning (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10.95).

PH

The papers

The Washington Post in an editorial yesterday on Australia's victory in the America's cup race said that the Australians clearly had a faster boat, and they handled her brilliantly. The Americans were widely acknowledged to be fair, decent, generous to a fault and lovable, it said, "but 25 wins in a row is not good for anybody's national character".

It added: "The Americans will probably be back after that cup next time. And when they do, their boat will probably have a keel that looks very much like the one of Australia II".

The Daily Mirror, commenting on the same subject today, calls the "interminable" yacht race "the most baffling competition ever staged in the history of sport". It says: "The only thing that everyone DID understand was that the Americans would use more dirty tricks than ever appeared in any episode of *Dallas* to help them keep the cup."

Millions of people who watched the contest on television had not the faintest notion of what it was all about, the newspaper comments.

The pound

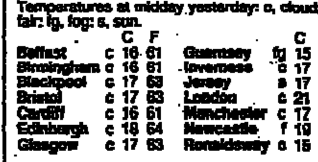
	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.74	1.66
Austria Sch	29.25	27.50
Belgium Fr	83.75	79.75
Canada $	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.86	14.16
Finland Mkk	8.86	8.46
France Fr	12.45	11.90
Germany DM	4.12	3.92
Greece Dr	151.50	143.50
Hongkong $	12.85	12.25
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.26
Italy Lira	2480.00	2370.00
Japan Yen	374.00	356.00
Netherlands Gld	4.63	4.38
Norway Kr	11.52	10.95
Portugal Esc	192.00	184.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.86
Spain Pta	230.25	222.25
Sweden Kr	12.20	11.65
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.18
USA $	1.54	1.49
Yugoslavia Dnr	189.00	177.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 338.0
London: The FT Index closed down 8.5 at 694.0.

Anniversaries

Births: Caravaggio, painter, Caravaggio, Italy, 1573; Richard Bright, physician, Bristol, 1789; Georges Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France 1917-20, Mouilleron-en-Pareds, France 1841; John French, 1st Earl of Ypres, Commander-in-Chief British Forces in France 1914-15, Ripple, Kent, 1852. Deaths: Wencelaus, patron saint of Czechoslovakia, Stara Boleslav, 929; Herman Melville, novelist *(Moby Dick)*, New York, 1891; Louis Pasteur, Saint-Cloud, France, 1895; Emile Zola, Paris, 1902.



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Roads

London and the South-east: A307: Hill Street, Richmond, closed; diversion; delays during peak times. A22: Temporary traffic lights at Uckfield. M1: Roadworks at Toddington, Junction 12; all traffic sharing the northbound carriageway: the Toddington service centre is closed on the southbound carriageway.

Midlands: M1: At junction 15 (Northampton), all slip roads closed except southbound exit; contraflow between junctions 15 and 16. M45: closed eastbound for repairs, diversion via the A45 through Dunchurch, Daventry, Weedon and Flore to join M1 at junction 16 (Upper Heyford). A38: two-way traffic on one carriageway of the Burton upon Trent bypass; diversion at Clay Mills. M6: Southbound entry slip road at junction 2 (M69) and north bound entry slip road from the M69, both closed.

Wales and the West: M4: nearside lanes closed in both directions between junctions 32 and 34, (Cardiff and Rhondda). A38: Marsh Mills viaduct and Lee Mill, Plymouth, lane closures, and diversion. A39: Wadebridge – Truro, St Columb bypass, temporary traffic lights.

The North: A1(M): Lane closures at Penarth Hall, Washington. M1: resurfacing work has closed northbound carriageway between junctions 38 and 39 (Huddersfield and Wakefield) contraflow. Liverpool: Queensway tunnel closed nightly; all traffic is being diverted through the Liverpool-Wallasey tunnel, 9.15pm – 5.45pm.

Scotland: A92: On the Stonehaven Road, south of Cairngorm Road, in Aberdeen southbound carriageway closed due to resurfacing. A72: West of A703 junction in Peebles, single line traffic, temporary signals.

Rail

Southern Region has warned prospective travellers of long delays on the Brighton to London train service after railway guards at Brighton yesterday voted to continue their unofficial strike which started on Monday.

The strike, by more than 130 guards, is over the dismissal of one man for allegedly assaulting a passenger who would not remove his bicycle from the corridor of a Brighton to London train last month.

The local branch of the National Union of Railwaymen does not plan to meet again until Thursday, unless the dismissal notice is withdrawn.

Weather forecast

All but the far N will start dull and misty, but sunny intervals are expected to develop away from windward coasts.

6 am to midnight

London, E Anglia, Midlands, E and Central N England, Channel Islands: Sunny intervals developing after a dull and misty start; winds light; max temp 18 to 21C (64 to 70F).

SE, Central S, SW, NW England, Wales: Fog patches and some drizzle near coasts and hills, sunny intervals developing inland; winds S, light to moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Hill and coastal fog patches, occasional drizzle, wind SE light, increasing moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth areas, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll: Cloudy, rain or drizzle persistent at times, extensive hill fog; wind E, moderate increasing fresh; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 9C (48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Becoming unsettled, fog patches. Near normal temperatures but warm in parts of the S.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind variable light; sea smooth or slight. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind mainly S E Light, sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind mainly SE, light increasing moderate becoming slight.

Sun rises: 6.55am | Sun sets: 6.47pm
Moon sets: 1.51pm | Moon rises: 9.48pm
Last quarter tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

TODAY
London 7.17 pm to 6.27 am
Bristol 7.26 pm to 6.37 am
Edinburgh 7.28 pm to 6.40 am
Manchester 7.24 pm to 6.36 am
Penzance 7.39 pm to 6.48 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

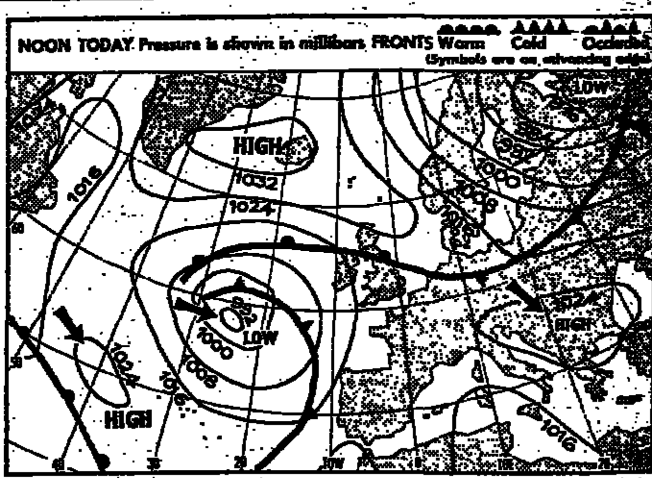
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	61	Guernsey	fg	15	59
Birmingham	c	16	61	Inverness	c	17	63
Blackpool	c	17	63	Jersey	s	17	63
Bristol	c	17	63	London	c	21	70
Cardiff	c	16	61	Manchester	c	17	63
Edinburgh	c	18	64	Newcastle	f	19	66
Glasgow	c	17	63	Ronaldsway	c	15	59

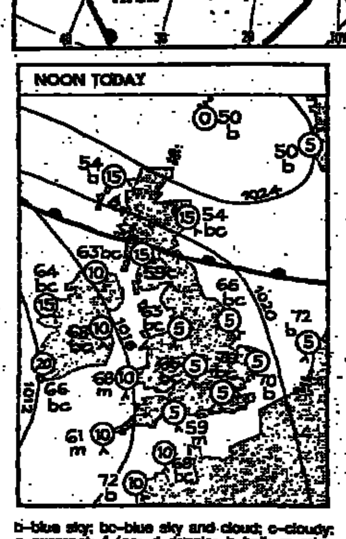
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: London 22C (72F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Lerwick, 0.17in; highest sunshine: Bridlington, 10.3hr.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 22C (72F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17C (63F). Humidity: 6 pm, 63 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.8hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1024.5 millibars, falling
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.





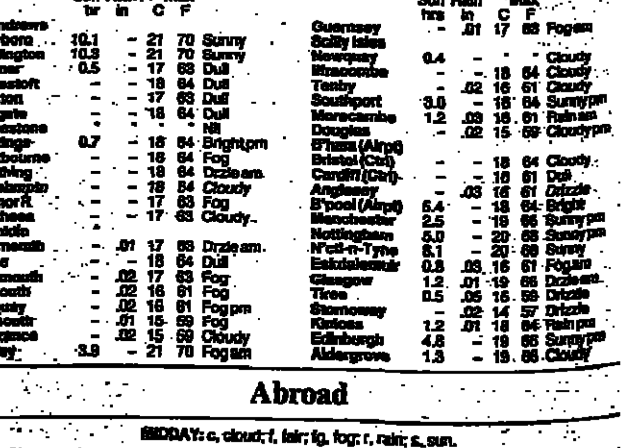
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.06	6.6	6.18	6.6
Aberdeen	5.26	3.9	6.01	3.7
Avonmouth	11.17	11.4	11.41	11.9
Belfast	3.12	3.3	3.44	3.2
Cardiff	11.0	10.8	11.24	10.2
Devonport	9.29	5.0	9.45	4.8
Dover	2.49	6.1	3.04	6.1
Falmouth	8.59	4.8	9.15	4.6
Glasgow	5.08	4.8	5.14	4.7
Harwich	4.00	3.8	4.14	3.9
Holyhead	2.23	5.2	2.45	5.0
Hull	10.35	6.7	10.56	6.4
Ilfracombe	10.07	8.1	10.32	7.8
Leith	6.54	5.1	7.30	4.8
Liverpool	3.15	8.7	3.38	8.4
Lowestoft	1.46	2.3	1.54	2.4
Margate	4.04	4.5	4.12	4.8
Milford Haven	10.24	6.2	10.49	6.0
Newquay	9.17	6.2	9.44	6.1
Oban	9.39	3.5	10.13	3.3
Penzance	8.34	5.1	8.51	4.8
Portland	11.00	1.8	11.20	1.7
Portsmouth	3.40	4.2	4.07	4.3
Shoreham	3.04	5.7	3.28	5.5
Southampton	2.58	4.2	3.22	4.2
Swansea	10.25	8.6	10.58	8.3
Tees	7.57	4.9	8.24	4.7
Walton-on-Naze	3.53	4.0	4.05	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
St Andrews						Guernsey	–	.01	17	63	Fog am
Scarboro	10.1	–	21	70	Sunny	Scilly Isles					
Bridlington	10.3	–	21	70	Sunny	Newquay	0.4	–	–	–	Cloudy
Cromer	0.5	–	17	63	Dull	Ilfracombe	–	–	18	64	Cloudy
Lowestoft	–	–	18	64	Dull	Tenby	–	.02	16	61	Cloudy
Clacton	–	–	17	63	Dull	Southport	3.0	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Margate	–	–	18	64	Dull	Morecambe	1.2	.03	16	61	Rain am
Folkestone	–	–	–	–	Nil	Douglas	–	.02	15	59	Cloudy pm
Hastings	0.7	–	18	64	Bright pm	B'ham (Airpt)					
Eastbourne	–	–	18	64	Fog	Bristol (Ctrl)	–	–	18	64	Cloudy
Worthing	–	–	18	64	Drzle am	Cardiff (Ctrl)	–	–	16	61	Dull
Littlehampton	–	–	18	64	Cloudy	Anglesey	–	.03	16	61	Drizzle
Bognor R	–	–	17	63	Fog	B'pool (Airpt)	6.4	–	18	64	Bright
Southsea	–	–	17	63	Cloudy	Manchester	2.5	–	19	66	Sunny pm
Shanklin	–					Nottingham	5.0	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Bournemouth	–	.01	17	63	Drzle am	N'cstl-n-Tyne	8.1	–	20	68	Sunny
Poole	–	–	18	64	Dull	Eskdalemuir	0.8	.03	16	61	Fog am
Weymouth	–	.02	17	63	Fog	Glasgow	1.2	.01	19	66	Drzle am
Exmouth	–	.02	16	61	Fog	Tiree	0.5	.05	15	59	Drizzle
Torquay	–	.02	16	61	Fog pm	Stornoway	–	.02	14	57	Drizzle
Falmouth	–	.01	15	59	Fog	Kinloss	1.2	.01	18	64	Rain pm
Penzance	–	.02	15	59	Cloudy	Edinburgh	4.8	–	19	66	Sunny pm
Jersey	3.9	–	21	70	Fog am	Aldergrove	1.3	–	19	66	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	25	77	Copenhgn	s	20	68	Majorca	f	25	77	Rio de Jan	s	27	81
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Corfu*	f	20	68	Malaga	s	27	81	Rome*	s	26	79
Alexandria	s	29	84	Dallas	s	25	77	Malta	f	21	70	Salzburg	s	20	68
Algiers	f	25	77	Dublin	c	18	64	Melbourne*	s	18	64	Sao Paulo*	f	24	75
Amsterdam	c	18	64	Dubrovnik	s	25	77	Mexico C*	c	18	64	S Frisco*	c	18	64
Athens	s	25	77	Faro	s	37	99	Miami*	f	28	82	Santiago*	c	17	63
Bahrain*	s	33	91	Florence	s	25	77	Milan	s	23	73	Seoul*	c	25	77
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	s	22	72	Montreal*	c	15	59	Singapore*	f	32	90
Barcelona	s	25	77	Funchal	f	27	81	Moscow	c	12	54	Stockholm	f	18	64
Beirut				Geneva	s	19	66	Munich	s	19	66	Strasbourg	s	19	66
Belgrade	s	19	66	Gibraltar	f	26	79	Nairobi				Sydney*	f	16	61
Berlin	s	21	70	Helsinki	c	12	54	Naples	f	22	72	Tangier	s	27	81
Bermuda*	f	28	82	Hongkong*	s	33	91	New Delhi*	f	30	86	Tel Aviv	f	28	82
Biarritz*	f	21	70	Innsbruck	s	20	68	New York*	s	19	66	Tenerife	s	33	91
Boulogne	fg	16	61	Istanbul	s	22	72	Nice	s	25	77	Tokyo*	f	21	70
Bordeaux	c	21	70	Jeddah				Oslo	f	18	64	Toronto*	f	18	64
Brussels	s	23	73	Jo'burg*	s	21	70	Ottawa				Tunis	f	16	61
Budapest	s	20	68	Karachi				Paris	s	23	73	Valencia	s	25	77
B Aires*	s	25	77	Las Palmas	s	32	90	Peking*	s	26	79	Vancouver*	f	12	54
Cairo*	f	30	86	Lisbon	s	30	86	Perth*	c	19	66	Venice	s	22	72
Cape Tn*	s	18	64	Locarno	s	21	70	Prague	s	21	70	Vienna	s	20	68
C'blanca	s	28	82	L Angeles*	c	22	72	Reykjavik	s	5	41	Warsaw	s	19	66
Chicago*	c	17	63	Luxembourg	s	21	70	Rhodes	s	26	79	Washington*	f	22	72
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Riyadh*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل